



Students Apply for NASA Project

By: Steve Compian
Pride Staff Writer

A group of college students hope to provide emergency medical aid in outer space.

CSUSM students Don Bennet, Mike Garcia, and J.J. Campbell believe they can help astronauts train for respiratory emergencies in reduced-gravity conditions. They want the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) to sponsor a project to determine if their idea has merit. According to Bennet "The project is a once in a lifetime opportunity."

Along with students from other area colleges, the team submitted a Letter of Intent to the Texas Space Grant Consortium (TSGC) for consideration. The TSGC annually provides funding for undergraduates to propose, design, and evaluate reduced-gravity experiments.

>>Story continued on page 2

CSUSM Student Helps USA Bring Home the Gold

By: Melanie Addington
Pride Editor

Daniel Guillou, a current CSUSM student, competed in the Paralympic games in Sydney last week.

As part of the USA wheelchair rugby (WR) team, Guillou helped his team win against Sweden on October 25, Australia on October 26, and Australia again on October 29 for the gold medal. The WR game was the final event for the 2000 Paralympic Games.

The Americans easily beat Sweden on Wednesday night but Thursday's competition was fierce. On Thursday, Guillou was excited at the chance of winning a medal but wasn't sure his team would beat the "Aussies."

With a stadium full of Aussie fans and a small group of American supporters, the fans showed great enthusiasm for the game. Although hundreds of flags were waving, only three



Dan Guillou (far left) and USA teammates at the Australia vs USA wheelchair rugby game.

Photo by Melanie Addington

American flags stood out in the crowd. Much to the American fans' chagrin, some Aussies yelled for the "Yanks" to "go home," yet other Aussies cheered the USA team and their supporters on.

In the very beginning, Australia led by two to three points but then the score bounced back and forth between the

Aussies and Americans. When the Americans first scored, an Australian fan leaned over to the American fans and remarked, "Your team is not playing fair."

When it was pointed out that if the Aussies had made the same move, however, the ecstatic fan shouted, "Yeah but it's a double-standard here!" One team would lead for half a quarter, but then

the other would tie it up and leave the crowd in suspense and hanging on to every move the team made.

As the game neared the end, the Americans had a one-point lead, but managed to keep it until the end of the fourth quarter. Then the Americans scored again, giving them a cushiony two-point lead.

With two minutes left to go, the Aussies scored one last point leaving them with 27 points. Luckily, the Americans scored again and the game ended with the unbelievably close score of 29 (US) to 27 (AUS).

After the game, a Sydney native and Rugby fan, Jim shouted over the deafening crowd, "Damn good game...one of the best I've seen. These [the Paralympics] are the real Olympics. This is what it is about."

>>Story continued on page 2

In this Issue

On Campus.....2-3

Holiday Features.....4

Voter Turnout & Campus Beat.....5

Presidential Elections & San Marcos City Council.....6-7

Propositions & Senatorial Candidates8-11

Opinion.....12-13

Arts and Entertainment.....14-15

Academic Bulletin & Calendar.....16

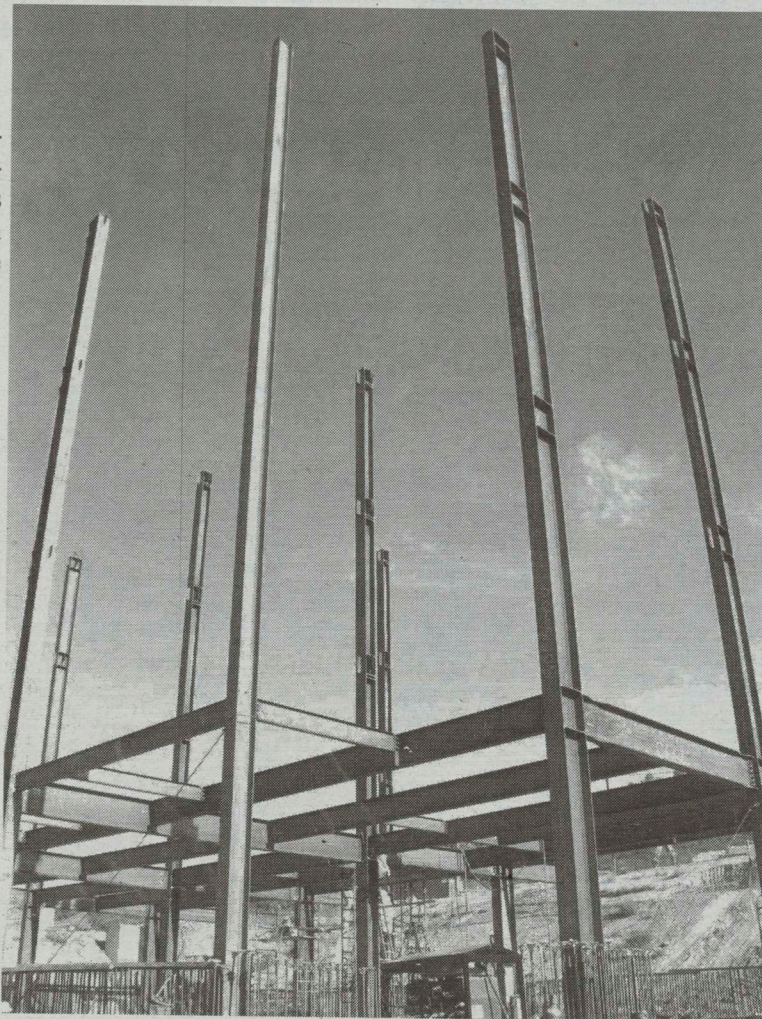
Plans for Additional Campus Construction Underway

By: Brian Fisher
Pride Staff Writer

The new art and science buildings are currently under construction at the north end of campus and plans to start construction on the new library and field house are not far off.

Contractors have been working from 7:00am to 3:30pm, Monday through Friday, to make the March 2002 deadline for construction of the new arts and science halls. Contractor Ron Miller states that the arts building will have three floors, spanning 60,000 square feet, and the science building will also have three floors, spanning 70,000 square feet. Approximately \$22 million dollars will be spent on the new arts and science halls (designated buildings 26/27 and 37).

The new library will begin construction in summer of 2001 and is scheduled for completion in fall of 2003. Diane Malone, Assistant Director of Architecture Planning, Design and Construction, reports that the new library is halfway through the "construc-



Construction site for the new art and science buildings.
Photo by Brian Fisher.

tion drawing phase." The construction drawing plans are currently under review and should be ready for contractors to bid in April of 2001. The new library will cost approximately \$33.8 million dollars and an additional \$4 to 5 million dollars for moveable equipment.

In addition to the new library and the arts and science buildings, the field house is scheduled to begin construction in July of 2001. "The field house will serve as a recreational building for students," according to Dave Dennis of CSUSM Planning and Construction. The building will house a gymnasium with half courts for basketball and volleyball, men and women's locker rooms, conference rooms, offices for student government and a convenience store. The field house will also include a 24-Hour Fitness-style weight room with bicycles and other exercise equipment.

The construction site for the field house will be on the corner of Campus Way and Campus View Drive, opposite the north parking lot.

On Campus

CSUSM Student Brings Home the Gold

>>Continued from page 1

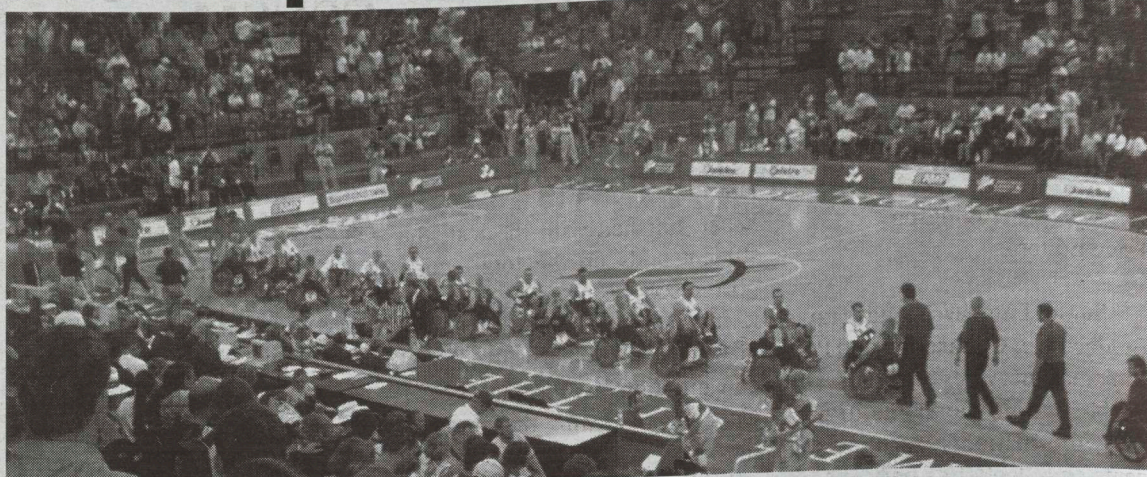
2000 Paralympic United States Team

The USA Wheelchair Rugby team consists of twelve athletes: Cliff Chunn and Bryan Kirkland of Alabama, Wayne Romero and Eddie Crouch of Tennessee, Norm Lydych of Texas, Bill Renje of Colorado, and Dean Maccabe and Steve Pate of California. San Diegans include, Rick Draney, Daniel Guillou, Troy McGuirk and Ralph Shadowens.

Guillou broke his neck in 1986 when diving into the shal-

low end of a public pool. He was only sixteen years old when he became a quadriplegic. Guillou, a math major, took the semester off to prepare for the games. This is Guillou's first Paralympic competition.

According to the Olympic Committee, Dan Guillou is one of the founding members (1993) of the Sharp Shadow WR Team from Southern California. Guillou's Shadow team has never placed lower than 5th at the national championships. His Shadow squad finished as the USQRA National Champions from 1996-98. As stated in his Paralympic athlete profile, "since starting to play rugby in 1991, Guillou has won many all-tournament team awards including his selection to the 1999, '96 and '95 National Championship All-Tournament teams and one Sportsmanship Award. Guillou was also on the 1993 USA Wheelchair Rugby Team that won a gold medal at The Stoke-Mandeville International Wheelchair Games in England."



After the game both teams congratulated each other for a great match.
Photo by Melanie Addington

How to Play Wheelchair Rugby

Commonly referred to as "murder ball", rugby (and wheelchair rugby) consists of several sports; basketball, volleyball and ice hockey played on a basketball court. The game is played in four eight-minute quarters.

Wheelchair Rugby is for quadriplegics, meaning all of the athletes have some paralysis in all four limbs. All of the athletes use manual wheelchairs and full

chair contact is legal. The Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association states, "as a sport specifically created for quadriplegics, wheelchair rugby is truly an *emerging* sport, rather than an adapted or modified version of an already existing able-bodied sport."

A volleyball is used and can be carried, dribbled or passed, but not kicked. The ball must be bounced every ten seconds. The offensive team has fifteen seconds to come out of its own half of the court. Violation of the rules results in a turnover of the ball.

According to the International WR Federation, the most common fouls are: interference, holding, charging and spinning. The goal is to carry the ball over the opponent's eight-meter long goal line, which results in the scores.

The teams consist of four players and eight substitutes. The players are classified from 0.5 (lowest) to 3.5 (highest) according to their abilities. Dan Guillou ranks as a 0.5 and states that he is primarily on the court for defensive strategy. He states that if the ball gets into his hands, "something has gone terribly wrong." Typically, the 3.5 ranked players make most if not all of the

goals. Troy McGuirk is the highest ranked American with a 3.0. He is the fastest and has the most maneuverability of his teammates, but the level of their paralysis and not their skill is how all athletes are ranked.

History

Wheelchair rugby was formed in 1977 in Canada. In 1989, the first International Competition was held in Toronto. In 1990, the World Stoke Mandeville Wheelchair Games held WR. Dan Guillou participated in the 1993 USA team that won the gold medal in those games. The first of three European Zone Championships were held in Sweden in 1995.

In that same year, the International Paralympic Committee granted WR a Paralympic Sport status.

In the 1996 Atlanta Paralympics, wheelchair rugby was a demonstration sport, meaning it was a pre-game to grant the medal sport status for the Sydney 2000 games. This was the first year that medals were given for WR. Along with the Paralympic gold medal, U.S.A is currently ranked the world champion of wheelchair rugby.



Dan Guillou (number 11) helped defense for the USA team.
Photo by Melanie Addington

Students Apply for NASA Project

>>Continued from page 1

Students from more than 350 colleges and universities will compete for the opportunity to test their theories at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

Their project, A.M.I.S. (Airway Management in Space), passed the first hurdle of the competition when the TSGC approved the plan for further consideration. Now the group has to complete their proposal for a November 6 deadline. Team member Mike Garcia said, "Our goal is to prove we can put a better apparatus in place for dealing with respiratory emergencies in space."

A.M.I.S. team members believe that a device called a COMBITUBE will work better in a respiratory emergency than the equipment astronauts use

now.

Currently, astronauts have equipment that requires extensive training by the user. Due to the effects of microgravity in space, handling those devices

can be problematic.

The COMBITUBE has features that Team A.M.I.S. thinks make it uniquely suited for space missions. It reduces guesswork by employing a marked air tube,

which lets the user estimate how far the tube is inserted into the mouth. A latex cuff holds the device in place, while the tube is directed through it, down the airway. Two syringes, at the opposite end of the tube, are used to inflate balloons that provide air to the patient.

SDSU's Michelle Inzunza initiated the idea while visiting NASA last summer. Inzunza invited Bennet, Garcia, and Lora Elliott of San Diego City College to join her in the proposal. Elliott told how she became part of the group, "Michele called me to ask if I wanted to get involved and I jumped at the idea." All four are science majors and paramedics who work together.

CSUSM Biology major J.J. Campbell was added to the team as an alternate. Campbell said, "I'm excited to be part of the team." According to Inzunza, Campbell's role may be the most important "Since the program is open only to undergraduates, J.J. (Campbell) will be the one to pass knowledge of the process to other groups." The team wants to promote their experience so that other students will apply for the grants.

If selected, Team A.M.I.S. will go to Houston in March 2001

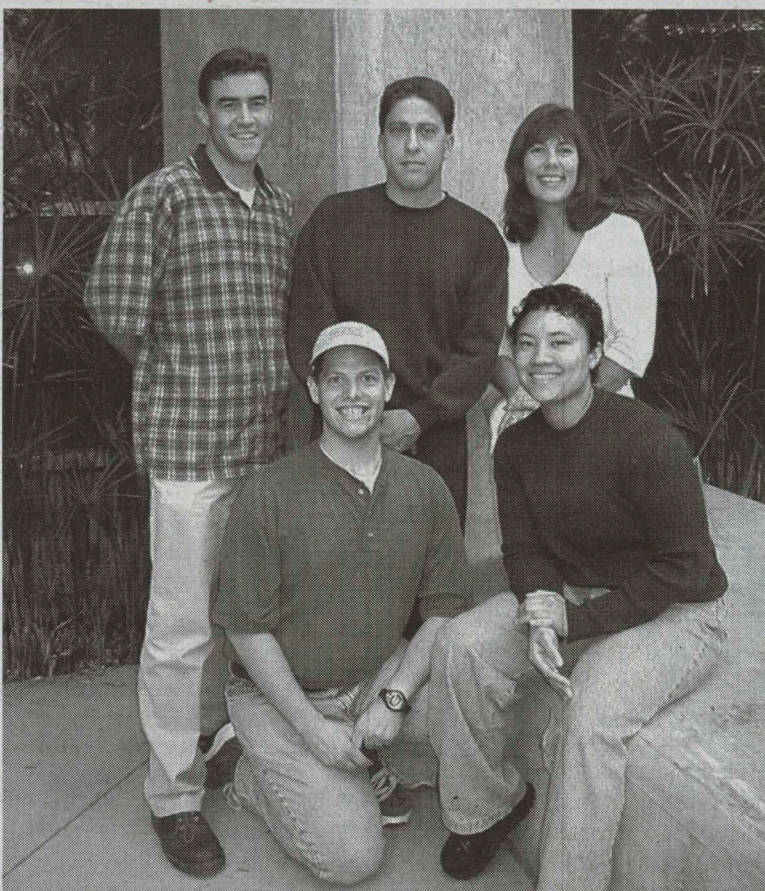
to test their theory. Their experiment will be conducted while flying in a specially equipped aircraft (KC-135A) that NASA uses primarily in support of its space missions.

Gerhardt Konig, a UCSD student who was successful in winning a grant last year, also advises the team. Besides advising them on their proposal, Konig wants to help them promote their experience. "I think I can help them make this into a more publishable research project," said Konig.

The A.M.I.S. team has also solicited the help of the California Space Grant Consortium (CSGC) which has initially earmarked \$3000 for their project. Ultimately, the CSGC may fund as much as \$25000 toward the A.M.I.S. project.

A.M.I.S. team members are committed to participate in a community outreach program after conducting the experiment. One idea they have is to use toys in their experiment, so they can use them in promoting the effects of reduced-gravity conditions to schoolchildren.

The team would also lecture at venues like the Rueben H. Fleet space museum in Balboa Park.



Back row (left to right): J.J. Campbell, Mike Garcia and Lora Elliott.
Front: Don Bennett and Michelle Inzunza. Photo courtesy of Don Bennett.

Is Alcohol a Problem in Your Life?

CAPS Reaches Out to College Students

By: Melanie Addington
Pride Editor

Sunni Lampasso and Travis Bradberry of Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) set up a table outside the Dome to provide information regarding students and alcohol as part of Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, October 16-20. Lampasso and Bradberry also passed out key chains, pens, and informational brochures on drinking safely and alcohol-problem assessment tests.

The first part of the assessment test consisted of four questions: "Have you ever felt you should cut down on your drinking? Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking? Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking? Have you ever had an eye-opener (a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves)?"

The second section of the test asked ten questions. Some of the questions asked, "How do you drink? How often do you feel guilty, and have you ever harmed someone through your drinking?"



Sunni Lampasso and Travis Bradberry (far right) gave out informational brochures and alcohol-problem assessment tests during Alcohol Awareness Week, October 16-20. Lampasso and Bradberry are part of CSUSM's Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS). Photo by Victoria Segall.

When finished with the test, the student adds up the total score. "If the score is an eight or higher it indicates a strong likelihood of hazardous or harmful alcohol consumption," according to *Core Concepts in Health*, the source of the tests.

Although the assessment test was only given during the Awareness campaign, Bradberry explained that students are welcome to talk with them (CAPS) at any time through the year. Counseling and assessment is always available for anyone who is concerned about his/her drinking behavior.

For further information contact CAPS at 750-4910. They are open for appointments Monday thru Friday from 8am to 4:30pm. If CAPS is closed and you need support on campus, contact Campus Police at 750-3111. If you are off-campus, you may call the San Diego County Crisis Line at (800) 479-3339 or Alcoholics Anonymous at (760) 758-2514. Individuals may also contact the CAPS office to obtain an entire listing of off-campus resources.

On Campus CSUSM Student Government Alive and Well

By: Steve Compian
Pride Staff Writer

Have you ever wondered who your student government leaders are or what they do? Try naming the President of our student government or the name of the government s/he leads. Where does our government get its funding and how are monies spent? Student representation at CSUSM is alive and well, but you have to look for the letters ASI.

The Associated Students, Inc. (ASI) is the official name of student government at CSUSM. ASI consists of eighteen board members; five executives, three student directors, and ten representatives. Every April, the CSUSM student body holds an election to select its leaders to one-year terms, and they are responsible for protecting student rights at CSUSM.

According to ASI President Dean Manship, vacancies still exist in five representative positions including Arts and Sciences, College of Education, and Post Baccalaureate. "The vacant positions are open to an application process by the Board. It is important for the students to get involved," said Manship.

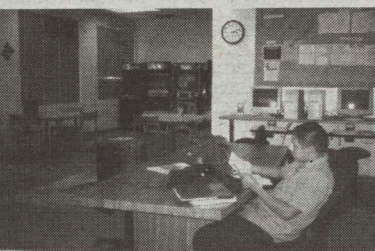
As its name infers, ASI is a corporation, founded in 1991. The organization is unique, because ASI is solely operated and maintained by its students. A faculty member, the President's Designee, maintains a liaison between ASI and the President of the University. Additionally, ASI

employs an Executive Director to help manage the day-to-day operations.

Over the past three years, the ASI budget has tripled to approximately \$660,000. Students pay a \$50 fee every semester to ASI and as enrollment increases, so does ASI's income. ASI also receives about \$160,000 in income from The Early Learning Center. The childcare facility, located on Twin Oaks Valley Road, was acquired by ASI to benefit CSUSM students.

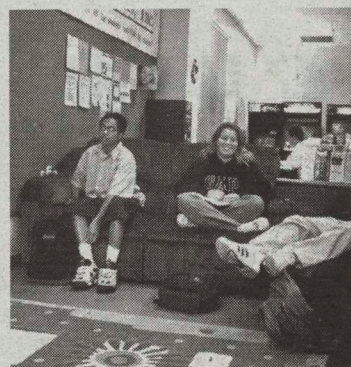
Manship wants students to take full advantage of the subsidized childcare offered at the center, "We need to get the word out that child care at the center only costs the student twenty dollars a day. The center is licensed for forty-eight children, but most days they are only at half-capacity."

The Board of Directors convenes regularly to discuss how ASI should distribute funds. One way the money is spent is by awarding scholarships. ASI also sponsors student activities such as concerts, multicultural events and



Some of the features of the student lounge include tables for studying, computers, comfortable reclining sofas, arcade games and a television set.

intramural sports. The reopening of the student lounge, discount tickets for movies and trips are other examples of ASI money



Have you visited the revamped ASI Student Lounge yet? It's located in Commons 201.



at work. Besides those expenditures, ASI also hires students as part-time workers to carry out the daily chores of operating student government on campus.

Manship, who meets regularly with CSUSM President Gonzalez, stressed that representing the student body is his primary concern. "I have more of an opportunity to make the students' voices heard at the University," said Manship. He also hopes more students will become involved in campus government at CSUSM.

ASI strives to promote student awareness and create a focal point for student activities at CSUSM. Students are encouraged to stop by the ASI office, located in Commons 205. ASI always needs volunteers to serve on a variety of committees and programs. For more information, checkout the ASI link found under "Information for Students" at the CSUSM web site.

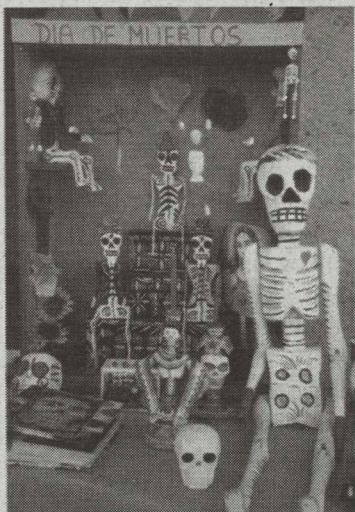
CSUSM Students Decorate Skulls In Celebration of the Day of the Dead

By: Adam Bailey
Pride Staff Writer

"That workshop was fun," remarked Maria Cervantes. Cervantes was one of many CSUSM students who attended a sugar skull workshop, "Taller de calaveras de azucar", on Thursday evening, October 26. The workshop was hosted by the Spanish Department and taught by Liz Strahle, a Spanish major.

The workshop focused on how to create sugar skulls, also known as "calaveras de azucar." The creation of the skulls is a Mexican tradition that coincides with "El Dia de los Muertos." Students received Mexican fortune cookies during the beginning of the workshop and then Strahle briefly discussed the history of the skulls in Spanish.

According to Strahle, sugar skulls are made every year to adorn home altars and cemetery grave yards in hopes of welcoming back those unfortunate souls that have passed on to the other side. The skulls are made from



An altar decorated by students for the Day of the Dead. Students took part in a Sugar Skull workshop on Oct. 26 in celebration of the holiday.

Photo courtesy of Mayra Besosa.

a mixture of sugar, meringue powder and water, and lavishly decorated with bright icing colors and sparkling foil papers.

The sugar-skull tradition is rich in history and takes its roots from the Aztec practices of keep-

ing skulls around in hopes that the dead will return.

After the students received the history of the skulls, they were finally able to get down to business to make their own sugar skulls.

The students were male and female, young and old and from various ethnic and social backgrounds. The group seated themselves around tables that contained already made skulls, decorative ornamentats and tools for the job.

Some of the students decorated their skulls with flowers, some with flashy colored paper, and some skulls with swirls. The chosen decorations gave on-lookers insight into the personality of the creator of each skull.

Whether students chose to attend the workshop to learn to decorate sugar skulls, to learn the history of where they came from, or to just have fun, the experience proved to be both entertaining and enlightening for everyone.

THE ELIE WIESEL PRIZE IN ETHICS ESSAY CONTEST 2001

SUGGESTED TOPICS

- Explore how a moral society's perception of the "other" may result in social separation, prejudice, discrimination, hate crimes and violence.
- Examine the ethical aspects or implications of a major literary work, a film, or a significant piece of art.
- Reflect on the most profound moral dilemma you have personally experienced and what it has taught you about ethics.

ELIGIBILITY: FULL-TIME JUNIOR AND SENIOR UNDERGRADUATES

DEADLINE: JANUARY 5, 2001

In addition to completing a Student Entry Form, the student is required to have a professor review the essay and fill out a Faculty Sponsor Form. Any interested professor may act as a Faculty Sponsor and a maximum of two entries per professor per contest year will be accepted. The college or university is not required to have an official coordinator for the contest; however, your campus may have, or wish to establish, an internal set of procedures.

FIRST PRIZE: \$5,000 SECOND PRIZE: \$2,500

THIRD PRIZE: \$1,500

TWO HONORABLE MENTIONS: \$500 EACH

ENTRY FORM AND DETAILED GUIDELINES

Available online at www.eliewiesel.org, or by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to:

The Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics
The Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity
380 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: 212.490.7777



El Día de los Muertos

Por Jose Rodríguez
Escritor de Pride

Uno de los eventos culturales mexicanos más conocidos aquí en los Estados Unidos es "El Día de los Muertos". Esta festividad se lleva a cabo el primero de noviembre y aunque hoy en día la manera de celebrarla de los mexicanos se parece bastante a Halloween, aún conserva sus ingredientes originales que son típicos de esta celebración tales como los altares, el pan de muerto, los alfeñiques, la flor de cempasúchil (también conocida como la flor de muerto), y la visita al cementerio a visitar la tumba de sus familiares ya fallecidos. Además, durante este tiempo se le dedican calaveras o sátiras a personalidades destacadas o políticos.

Desde antes de la llegada de los españoles a México, los aztecas ya hacían ritos y ofrendas a sus muertos. Los aztecas tenían lugares especiales donde ofrecían comida a sus muertos dos veces por año por cuatro años porque creían que en ese tiempo llegaban al lugar donde descansaban.

Después de la conquista, los mexicanos hacían estas ofrendas en los altares que hacían en sus casas. Desde entonces es una tradición hacer altares. Estos arreglos generalmente se hacen encima de una mesa donde ponen la fotografía de la persona fallecida, una imagen de la Virgen María o de su santo preferido, veladoras, y flor de muerto o cempasúchil. Además, se le agrega al altar la comida preferida de la persona cuando estaba viva. Y es así cómo la gente pone sus

altares a sus familiares muertos creyendo que ellos vienen durante la noche a comer.

Hay algo también muy típico en "El Día de los Muertos" y esto es el "pan de muerto". Aunque el nombre indique algo diferente no es más que un pan hecho con ingredientes iguales a los panes comunes. La diferencia es que el pan de muerto tiene unos treinta centímetros de diámetro y unos cinco de espesor. En "El Día de los Muertos" los vendedores colocan sus puestos en las plazas del centro de las ciudades o pueblos donde venden sus panes.

Aparte del pan de muerto, también se vende el alfeñique. El alfeñique es una pasta de azúcar que se le da formas diferentes y se cose en aceite de almendras. Las figuras de alfeñique que se pueden encontrar en esta fecha son la típica calavera, un cajón de muerto con un esqueleto adentro, una pareja de calaveras besándose, y casas con calaveras adentro.

Además, se encuentran calaveras vestidas de maestro, de doctor, de futbolista, de boxeador, y hasta de karateka. Allí mismo se le imprime a la calavera el nombre que el cliente guste. El tamaño de estas figuras varía desde unos dos a treinta centímetros aproximadamente.

En "El Día de los Muertos" no puede faltar la flor de cempasúchil como la conocían los aztecas, una flor amarilla que ya usaban los aztecas en sus ritos a sus muertos antes de la llegada de los españoles. Esta flor se usa para ponerla en los altares y llevarle flores a los muertos al cementerio.

Como decía mi amigo Pedro cuando íbamos al cementerio y veíamos miles de gentes visitando a sus muertos, "Parece que los muertos no mueren. Sólo cambian de domicilio". Y es que los muertos no pierden su familia porque es la costumbre que la gente va al panteón y limpia la tumba del muerto, le lleva flores, veladoras, y algunos hasta pintan la tumba cada año.

También este día los periódicos dedican una sección a las calaveras o sátiras que hacen burla principalmente a gente famosa o también para enfatizar algún error de un político. La siguiente es una sátira para los estudiantes de la universidad de San Marcos:

**Pobres de los Estudiantes de esta Universidad
Allá los está esperando la huesuda
Pues a medio semestre con la Homework no pudieron Y se los llevará sin lugar a duda
Algunos se salvarán Leyendo el santoral
Hay de aquellos que se salven
Pues nadie sabe que es peor,
Acompañar a la huesuda
O estudiar pa' los finales.**

English Translation:

The Day of the Dead

By: Jose Rodriguez
Pride Contributing Writer

"The Day of the Dead" is a Mexican holiday that was

Halloween has made its way here to the United States can be found in the Ancient Celtic traditions of Ireland and Scotland. Halloween as we now it in the United States was first observed as the Druid holiday of the new year, Samhain. Samhain occurred on Nov 1 and was said to be the time of the year when the two worlds of the living and the after life where to be at their closest to each other. Ghosts and Spirits of those passed away were said to have the capability of crossing over that day back into the world of the living.

The festival would begin the eve of Nov 1, Oct 31 called Oidhche Shamhna before the onset of dusk and Samhain (Dusk to the Ancient Celts was the beginning of the day not the ending, days ran from dusk of one day to the dusk of the next day). With dusk nearly arriving, the different families of a particular village would gather around one immense fire that they would burn sacrificed cattle in. This practice lead to the term Bonfire, or Bone Fire. From this bonfire all patrons of the village would return home and light their home fires, signifying unity with in that village.

Samhain arrived with the dusk and the villagers returning



An altar made by CSUSM students in remembrance of their deceased friends and family members. Students are able to make their altars during El Día de los Muertos, November 2.
Photo courtesy of Mayra Besosa.

established before the Spaniards conquered Mexico. The Day of the Dead is celebrated every November 1, and has become a popular tradition in the United States as well. The Aztecs believed that the dead traveled for four days before reaching their final resting place, and, so, they used to take food to their gravesites twice a year for four years.

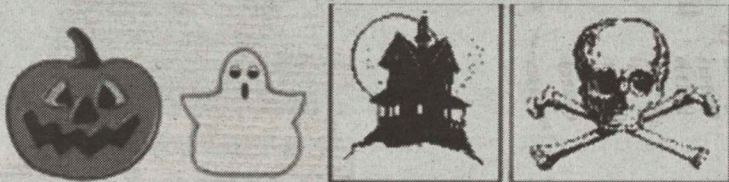
Nowadays, The Day of the Dead serves as a remembrance of deceased family members and friends. Mexicans traditionally celebrate The Day of the Dead in a similar manner to the way people celebrate Halloween in the United States.

Although the way Mexicans celebrate this tradition is changing, some of the original aspects still remain the same. For instance, people still make altars, or "altares," to remember their families. La "flor de cempasúchil," the flower of the dead, is used to adorn the altars and family members' graves. The families and friends also eat "pan de muerto,"

bread of the dead and calaveras (skulls). The calaveras are sugar candy in the form of skeletons. People usually take the time to decorate the candied skulls. Moreover, the newspapers publish satirical poems dedicated especially to politicians or famous people of Mexico. The following is a "calavera" dedicated to CSUSM students:

**Poor university students!
The Bony Lady
is waiting for them.
They give up on
their homework
in the middle of the semester
and, without a doubt,
she is going to take them.
Some of them will pray...
Perhaps she will
forgive them?
But I feel sorry for them
because what is worse?
to leave this life
or to study for finals?
Nobody knows.**

The History of Halloween



By: Adam Bailey
Pride Staff Writer

Year after year, Halloween is observed and celebrated. Giving us all a good excuse to let down our guards a little and have some fun. I myself remember many sleepless nights spent imagining the endless supply of candies I would be receiving on Halloween night. Or the countless armies of illuminated pumpkin faces placed behind drawn curtain windows that would be greeting me on my journeys to obtain such a candy bounty.

Yet I never sat down and thought about its origins, just

where did Halloween come from and how long has it been observed?

Halloween it seems has been around in one form or another since day one. From Egypt which observed the Death of Osiris to modern day Mexico which observes El Día de los Muertos, the Day of the Dead, some sort of Death Festival has taken place and been celebrated. Traditions of melancholy for being alive and of reflection for those deceased being passed down the millenniums and changed here in there to fit the latest religions and social beliefs.

The biggest link to how

to their homes. Local villagers now home would unlock gates, and leave out food and drink to appease happy wanted spirits. They would conversely leave out turnips or beats that had fierce or angry faces carved in them to act as guardians against angry spirits that were not wanted. Angry spirits were said to be capable of destroying or bringing bad luck to farmers who hoped for a prosperous growth of crops in the coming spring.

These villagers would also try and avoid nocturnal animals such as bats, owls, or cats that were said to have the power of crossing between the world of life and the world of death and often times followed the dead around. These animals were feared and left alone on this day just in case that they might be following an angry spirit.

This day however was not all about fear because the Ancient Celts believed this day to be a day not only as a time of reflection upon those who were dead but as a time of celebration as well. Families held prayers and eat mini feasts, children were said to dress up like the dead and play pranks upon the living, and the community was strengthened as a whole by the great bonfire ceremony that took place every

year on Nov1.

In 837 A.D. Shamhain was adopted by the Christian Church and forever transformed into All Hallows Day or All Saints day, Oidhche Shamhna was subsequently designated All Hallows Eve and later Halloween. The Church took up some of the practices of these days, but ultimately deemed others as both demonic and satanic. Thus they changed some of the customs and lost the original intent of the Celtic culture.

In the early 1900's Irish immigrants brought with them to this country many of their traditions and customs. Customs and traditions that had been passed down to them over the centuries by their relatives and parents, and that would make an impact upon and take shape within their new homeland of America. Perhaps the most recognizable and most important of these impacts was influencing and shaping Halloween into the holiday as we know it today.

[Sources: www.witchway.net/halloween/lore.html and www.chebuctons.ca/heritage/FSCNS/Scots_NS/Clans/Henderson/General/Celtic_NY.html]

Voter Turnout

By: Nicole Moreno
Pride Staff Writer

According to "The Center for Voting and Democracy," a non-profit organization dedicated to the study of voting systems, a trend of declining voter turnout has been occurring since 1992. In the 1998 congressional elections, a pathetic 36.4% of the population bothered to visit the poll. What is worse is that the 1998 turnout was lower than the 38.8% of the population that showed up in the 1994 off-year congressional election. Signs are pointing to an even lower voter turnout in this upcoming November 2000 election. It is frightening to think that our voter turnout percentages are only higher to that of Switzerland, and they aren't exactly voting for potentially the most politically powerful man in the world.

We have all heard the reasons why before, "My vote doesn't really count. I don't really care. Politics is boring." Whatever the reason, any reason for neglecting to vote is not good enough. We don't live in a pure democracy, yet our ability to be involved in free and fair elections is a fundamental element of our power as individual citizens.

As college students, it is of the utmost importance for us to develop good voting habits. We are part of the educated future. If you are far from home, that is still no excuse. Steve Dwyer, a student at Minnesota State University says, "I did something that I hope all college students do; I voted by absentee ballot. The act of voting is a very simple act, yet at the same time it produces an immense effect." If freshmen in Minnesota can vote, so can we.

Low voter turnout may not, however, be the total result of

sloth. An article from the National Council for Economic Education, on November 2, 1998, cites economics as a culprit for low voter turnout. "The cost of obtaining detailed information about candidates (e.g., attending meetings, reading position papers) is so high that voters tend to depend on inexpensive forms of information about candidates, such as using the media and talking to friends."

So, you think you don't have time? Read your college newspaper, hopefully you are doing it right now. The information will be enough to get you interested in finding out more. If you still don't have time to read, MTV has a "rock the vote" program that infiltrates their daily mix of music. The radio can also be utilized during that drive to school to get your daily dose of political information.

In a perfect world, we all vote and we would all take an active roll in our political future this November. Hopefully, the statistics of American Voter Turnout give us pause and send a few of us to the polls a little more excited about our involvement in our governmental process.

- Who Votes Less?**
- Young voters (people aged 18-20) have the lowest voter turnout of all age groups.
 - Nonwhites vote less than whites.
 - People with less education vote less than people with more education.
 - Unemployed people vote less than employed people.
 - People living in cities vote less than people in rural areas.
 - People living in the North and West vote more than people living in the South.

Source:
www.economicsamerica.org/

A Look at Voters Across the Globe

Here is the turnout of voters to elect the main legislature of various democracies. The figures are from the latest election as of early 1998. "PR" refers to a having a form of proportional representation. "District" refers to use of winner-take-all, single-seat districts electing one representative. "Mixed" refers to a mix of systems.

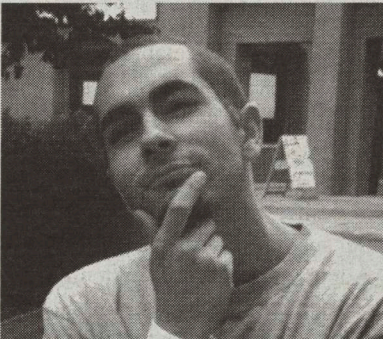
Country	Voter Turnout	System
Iceland	88% 1995	PR
Italy	87% 1996	Mixed **
Greece	84% 1996	PR
Sweden	84% 1994	PR
Denmark	83% 1998	PR
New Zealand	83% 1996	PR *
Belgium	83% 1995	PR
Australia	82% 1996	PR ***
Austria	79% 1995	PR
Portugal	79% 1995	PR
Spain	78% 1996	PR
Norway	77% 1977	PR
Netherlands	75% 1994	PR
Germany	73% 1994	PR *
Turkey	71% 1995	PR
Finland	71% 1995	PR
United Kingdom	69% 1997	District #
Ireland	67% 1997	PR ***
Luxembourg	61% 1994	PR
France	60% 1997	District \$
Canada	56% 1997	District #
Switzerland	36% 1995	PR
United States	38% 1994	District #

* 50% by single-seat, plurality election** 75% by single-seat, plurality election*** Choice Voting# Single-seat districts, elected by plurality\$ Single-seat districts, with majority provisionSources: The Almanac of European Politics Congressional Quarterly.

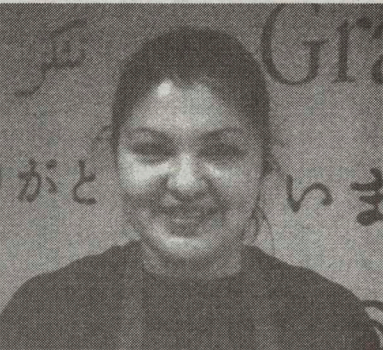
The Campus Beat

By Victoria B. Segall

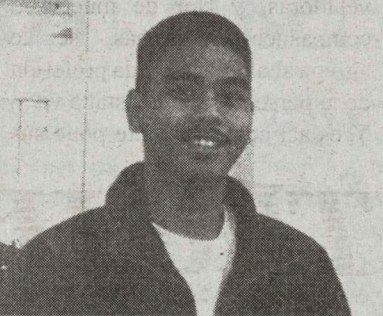
"Are you planning on voting in the upcoming general election? Why or why not?"



"I'm undecided still. I may or may not. I just haven't really followed it enough."
Joe Vento



"Oh yeah. I think that it's important. It'll be my first time voting."
Marcela Arroyo



"No. I don't want to vote on something I don't know about."
Michael Torres



"Yes I am. It's important to voice our opinions and support our parties."
Loudres Arenas-Lopez



"I might. Mainly because I don't have the time to research the candidates."
Nathan S.

San Diego County Campaign Madness: Part III (Steinem)

By: Victor Mireles
Pride Staff Writer

On the campus of SDSU, some students walked to their dorms, some students sat on the porch of Monty's Pub drinking pitchers of beer, and some students came to watch the presidential debate on Tuesday, October 17.

Voters For Choice, a non-partisan group founded by feminist Gloria Steinem, held a debate-viewing gathering in support of SDSU's delegation. As the name implies, the group supports abortion rights, gay and lesbian rights, and other matters critical to this pro-choice group. Unlike other

debate parties where either the groups were extremely partisan or extremely apathetic to the mainstream political process, Voters for Choice did not celebrate debate points or quips by either candidate, but most of the thirty people attending the event watched in total concentration.

Executive Director of Voters for Choice, Maureen Britell, views the presidential race with nervousness. "I think we are all concerned," she said in response to polls showing George W. Bush with a small lead. "I don't think they understand the stakes. The Supreme Court, Roe vs. Wade are all in jeopardy." Although the group supports Al Gore, Maureen

made a point of saying that the group is bi-partisan. "We don't care if they are Democrat or Republican. It's about choice."

Gloria Steinem was scheduled to appear at the debate viewing, followed by a Q & A session regarding the presidential race. Maureen Britell reported that Steinem had to leave with a family emergency. Halfway through the debate, a Women's Studies class came to hear Steinem. When the Women's Studies professor learned that Gloria was not at the debate viewing, she said, "It's disappointing."

The Voters For Choice workers gave interviews to media vendors. They mostly repeated the

same line about protecting abortion, Roe vs. Wade, and other generalities. The debate was not a time to party for this group, nor was it a time to shout out slogans in hopes of being heard by a few. Rather this was a dedicated group concerned about maintaining personal choice. As Al Gore spoke about health care, guns, and taxes, none of those things mattered to them. Before I left, I saw a lone man watching the debate among the crowd of women. Lawrence Alexander said of the debates, "I am not impressed with either man."

Harry Browne Party Affiliation: Libertarian

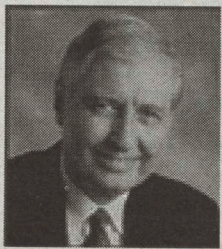


Photo
courtesy of
www.
harry
browne.
com

By: Adam Bailey
Pride Staff Writer

In his second consecutive bid for the position of President of the United States, Harry Browne enters this November's general election as a third-party underdog. Browne ran for the office of the President in 1996 and received 485,759 votes, the second highest total ever for a Libertarian since the party's formation in 1971. Yet, the average person has never even heard of this man, let alone understands his position concerning taxes, social security, education, or any other key issues that will affect or influence their decision in the polls on November 7.

Harry Browne was born in New York City on June 17, 1933. He lived in Los Angeles for a good deal of his childhood and now resides in Franklin, Tennessee. Browne was an investment advi-

sor for over 30 years before he became a politician. He wrote and published over 11 books, such as *How I Found Freedom in an Unfree World*, in which he expresses his Libertarian visions of self-help and self-improvement without governmental aid or support.

People who are somewhat familiar with the Libertarian Party may know about its more publicized political beliefs. Some of the proposed policies include the legalization of all drugs that Libertarians say will eliminate the great drug war as well as the bureaucracy and crime that come with any form of prohibition. Other controversial propositions include open immigration, repealing all gun laws, downsizing the military budget and ending all social programs like social security and the EPA. But how do Libertarians, like Browne, stand on the key issues?

Income tax

Regarding the issue of income tax, Browne believes that taxes will not be necessary if there is deregulation or a minimization of the federal government. Browne says that a government deregulated to its core functions can handle all of the constitutional objectives with tariff and excise tax money that has already been collected.

Social Security

In regards to social security,

Browne believes in getting rid of the program all together to "unlock the door and let you out of the fraudulent social security system" by eliminating social security and allowing people to invest their saved money in any way they choose. For those already in the system and dependent upon it, Browne proposes selling off "excessive" governmental assets.

Education

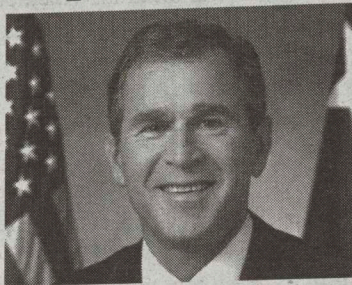
Browne believes that schools should become completely private. He believes that private schools would give the institution of education back to the community and encourage family involvement in the development of its children. Browne also proposes eliminating the U.S. Department of Education altogether and dispersing the excess money as tax credits to all citizens.

Federal Government

Finally, the federal government is way too big for the Libertarian Party and Harry Browne. Therefore, the Libertarian Party shapes their political agenda along the belief that we would all be better off if we had complete control over our own lives and our own destinies, and didn't have to deal with a "big brother" government.

For more information visit www.harrybrowne2000.org.

George W. Bush: Republican



By: Nicole Moreno
Pride Staff Writer

If you feel as if everyone is talking about campaign issues, from political news correspondents to soccer moms in the local grocery store, you are correct. The platforms of Gore and Bush are the talk of the nation. Many voters, however, remain confused about which candidate to vote for because they have not had a chance to study all of the issues in depth. Information regarding the Republican Party and George Bush's positions on the issues follows:

Trade

Bush supports restoration of "fast track" negotiating authority for the President, which is a move toward the elimination of trade barriers and tariffs. He has called for strict enforcement of anti-dumping and unfair trade laws. Bush seeks the expansion of NAFTA and China's admission into WTO.

Education

Bush believes that reform of

the nation's public schools is overdue. Reform, according to Bush, includes a necessary setting of high standards, promoting character education, and ensuring school safety. States will be offered freedom from federal regulation, but will be held accountable via mandatory yearly performance assessments.

Taxes

Bush believes that one-quarter of the surplus should be returned to the people through broad tax cuts. These cuts include high marginal rates, doubling of the child credit, elimination of the death tax, reduction in the marriage penalty, and expansion of Education Savings Accounts and charitable deductions. The largest percentage of cuts will go to the lowest income earners.

Abortion

Pro Life. Exceptions are to be made in cases of rape and incest. Bush places an emphasis on parental notification and rights and protection of unborn children.

This information is only the tip of the presidential iceberg. A decision on which candidate is right for you can only be the result of attention to details as stated by the candidates and those who represent them. An idea of the scope of the candidates' endeavors can be glimpsed by an understanding of their views on the major issues.

[Info by www.georgewbush.com
Photo from Nebuxi]

San Marcos City Council Candidates

Michael Sannella

Community Involvement: Member of the North County Republicans for the Restoration of the Constitution, Member of the Young Republicans Federated San Diego, Active in The Bridge Christian Church.

Occupation: Barton Services - Supervisor

College: Bachelors Degree in History with Minor in Political Science from CSU San Marcos.

Statement of candidacy: My motivation for seeking office stems from my desire to build a healthy community in San Marcos while addressing important issues such as traffic congestion, business needs, and community growth. Qualifications, attributes, or perspectives: I will bring needed leadership, integrity, and courage to the San Marcos City Council while working with the community, fellow Councilmembers, and State Representatives, to bring about positive changes in the city that will improve the quality of life for all in San Marcos.

Three most important issues:

Traffic congestion: I will make traffic relief the city's top priority while working with our State Representatives and other regional Boards to bring San Marcos tax dollars back to San Marcos.

Business: As a Councilmember I will ensure that San Marcos is a business friendly community where local businesses can count on trust and cooperation from their local government and where San Marcos residents can shop for their needs in a convenient manner and the city can gain much needed tax revenues.

Public Safety: As a Councilmember I will foster complete cooperation with our school districts and local law enforcement agencies to ensure that our children are safe and that our neighborhoods and streets are protected.

Hal Martin

Manage growth, reduce traffic congestion

As our city's representative on the regional planning agency (SANDAG), I'm fighting to get our fair share of needed freeway and road improvements-including the San Marcos Boulevard/78 exchange, Twin Oaks Valley Road and Vallecitos Boulevard-and to

responsibly manage future growth.

Improve our quality of life

I'll continue the "new era" we started four years ago, creating a quality environment for families. I've worked for final closure of the San Marcos Landfill, creation of Jack's Pond and Mission Road Park, Autumn Drive Park, Upper Mesa Fields at Bradley Park, improvements at Las Posas Park, Edwards Theatre, Kaiser Hospital and Home Depot.

Keep public safety our top priority

I successfully worked to rebuild Fire Station #1, add a new engine company, nine firefighters and two additional motorcycle officers, provide paramedic certification for all firefighting units, and spearhead a new Police & Fire Safety Center set to open in January of 2001

Protect mobile home residents

I helped to provide funding to put Valle Verde Mobile Home Park into non-profit ownership to protect renters from unwarranted rent increases. I strongly support the city's Rent Stabilization Ordinance and will fight to enforce it.

Achievements

Elected by the voters in 1996 to the San Marcos City Council;

served Two years as Council appointed representative to the League of Cities; served on environmental sub-committee; served past two years as Council representative to San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG); appointed in 1998 by the SANDAG board to represent North Inland County on the Transportation Sub-Committee; Appointed in 1999 by the SANDAG board to Joint Agency Negotiation Team on Consolidation (JANTOC); and served as a planning commissioner for three years and as an alternate for two years.

Personal

Resident of San Marcos for 17 years; Business owner for 10 years.

Jim McAuley

During the past 19 months on the City Council, Jim McAuley has demonstrated that he thoroughly investigate the facts, he pays attention to details, and he is committed to making fair, honest and thoughtful decisions.

Jim McAuley has always supported the City's General Plan - the guiding document for development of San Marcos.

Jim McAuley believes city government should be open, honest, and respectful.

Jim McAuley has encouraged everyone to get involved and participate in city government.

Jim McAuley believes city government should be an integral part of the community and the purpose of government is to serve the people.

Independent Technical Consultant for 22 years; San Marcos resident and small business owner since 1980; Active in the community and city government since 1984; Member of the San Marcos Chamber of Commerce; San Marcos Economic Development Corporation Member; Supporter of Palomar College President's Associates and CSUSM Foundation; Volunteer on the Boys and Girls Club Auction Committee

Appointed to the San Marcos City Council in February 1999; Additional City Council appointments include: League of California Cities Environmental Quality Committee Board of Directors, San Marcos Economic Development Corporation, San Marcos Environmental Review Board

Attended Long Beach Community College and the UCLA School of Engineering, Proudly Served in the U.S. Army Reserve, Army Security Agency,

>>>Continued on page 7

David McReynolds:
Socialist

By: Christopher Orman
Pride Staff Writer

Arrested a dozen times for participation in peace, civil rights and labor demonstrations, David McReynolds has incessantly fought for the betterment of the United States of America. Self described as "a badly read Marxist and Ghandhian pacifist" McReynolds, the Socialist Party of USA's presidential nominee, may not win the election, but he offers a different ideology for voters.

Changing the "oppressive American government" becomes the main tenet of McReynold's campaign. According to the

Socialist Party of USA's presidential platform, McReynolds wants to "abolish every form of domination and exploitation, whether based on social class, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, or other characteristics."

Unlike most candidates, McReynolds proposes a complete overhaul of the democratic system to create a non-oppressive society, stating, "We are committed to the transformation of capitalism through the creation of a democratic socialist society.

The focus of socialism is the establishment of a new social and economic order in which workers and consumers will take responsibility for and control of production, and residents will take

responsibility for and control of their homes, schools, and local government."

Womens' Rights

On issues of social importance, such as women rights, McReynolds elegantly iterates feminist philosophies.

McReynolds writes, "The Socialist Party recognizes that a struggle against habitual male dominance and patriarchy must go hand in hand with any struggle against capitalism. Therefore, we pledge our opposition to all forms of sexism, and demand equality for women in all aspects of life."

Concerning the controversial issue of abortion, McReynolds never deviates from feminist rhetoric, iterating, "We support the

rights of all women to birth control information and supplies, and to all reproductive health services including abortion."

Health Care

The two main candidates, G.W. Bush and Al Gore have argued back and forth about health care.

McReynolds seemingly takes Gore's stance and becomes more impassioned, arguing, "I stand for socialized medicine: a health care system based on universal coverage, salaried doctors and health care workers, and revenues derived from a graduated income tax."

Reynolds continues, "[I want] a health care system that emphasizes preventive care, respects

patients' privacy, gives special attention to the needs of the physically and mentally disabled, and conducts treatment and research unimpaired by sexism, racism, or homophobia."

Even with his arrests and zealous attitude, McReynolds realizes the necessary steps for bringing about widespread political change.

"I am more moderate than many in my party and I hope to unify forward thinkers nation wide that is the only really way to bring about change, through unification," says Reynolds.

For McReynolds, the goal of a freethinking, liberal society will not end with the 2000 election, as America's change will come slowly; McReynolds understands the battle.

Ralph Nader:
Green

By: Kathleen Hash
Pride Staff Writer

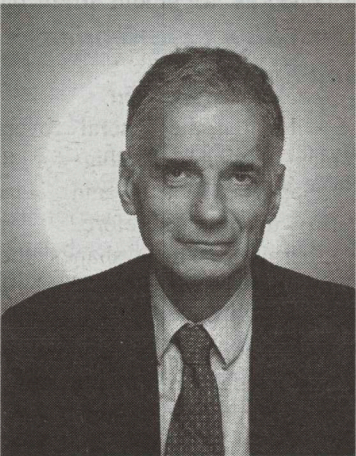
"The only thing that's ever going to clean-up politics is an aroused, informed and dynamic public." Citizen and consumer advocate, Ralph Nader, is adjusting his strategy for creating change in government; he's running for President of the United States. The Green Party nominated Nader for his political platform, which is founded on over thirty years of working for,

against and with the government. While he has never held a public office, this is the second time Ralph Nader has run for president.

Finance Reform & Healthcare

As president, Nader would like to lead the way in campaign finance reform; he does not believe in corporate sponsorship of politics. He would like to raise the minimum wage to what he calls a "working wage" and expand trade union rights. Nader wants to end corporate subsidies and bailouts and provide universal health care for Americans.

Regarding Abortion &



Ralph Nader
Photo by Nebuxi

Death Penalty

Nader is pro-choice and is the only candidate who is against the

death penalty.

Nader is running with vice presidential candidate Winona La Duke, also a Harvard graduate, who founded the White Earth Land and Indigenous Women's Network. La Duke has also written several books and advocates the idea of the "7th Generation," which would dictate that laws and government decisions consider the effects of their actions in seven generations, like burying nuclear waste and not labeling genetically modified foods.

A magna cum laude graduate from Princeton in 1955, Ralph Nader went on to finish law school at Harvard three years

later. He began a career as a lawyer in Washington, DC, and became well known in 1965 for his book *Unsafe at Any Speed*, which exposed dangerous defects in cars.

He has founded and organized consumer rights' agencies, like the Environment Protection Agency (EPA), Consumer Product Safety Administration and Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), and is responsible for several federal laws that deal with the protection of consumers. The Clean Air Act, Freedom of Information Act and OSHA are among Nader's projects.

Al Gore:
Democrat

By: Victor Mireles
Pride Staff Writer



Al Gore
Photo by Nebuxi

With only a few days left before the election, the race for the Presidency is very close. For months, Al Gore has laid out his agenda in great detail.

Education

Al Gore's plan to improve education has three parts: he will require testing of all new teachers to ensure that they are knowledgeable in the subjects that they teach. He will also phase-in national testing of students in phases, and will give more money to schools that show improvement in testing and academic scores. Finally, he will support measures to raise teacher's salaries. Al Gore is opposed to school vouchers and merit pay. Both the National Education Association and the American Federation of

Teachers support him.

Social Security

Al Gore supports diverting all Social Security surpluses to shoring up the system and paying down the national debt. His proposal will ensure that it remains solvent until the year 2054. He opposes raising the minimum age or cutting benefits. For people entering the workforce, he proposes Voluntary Retiring Savings Accounts. The investor would put money in a government-run program that would remain in the Social Security trust fund, but the funding would be voluntary, with the government matching any money put into the system up to \$2,000 a year.

Women's Issues

He is in favor of a woman's right to an abortion. He opposes laws that would limit access to abortion, and he would appoint Supreme Court justices that would uphold Roe vs. Wade. He is also in favor of equal access and equal pay for women. He supports maternity leave and better access to medical care for women. Al Gore supports providing health insurance to children, and more funding for the WIC and the Head Start programs. Finally, Al Gore supports strengthening laws protecting women from sexual harassment, domestic violence, and discrimination.

For more information visit www.algore.com. Remember, Election Day is only a week away, and as the rock group Rush once said, "If you choose not to decide, you still have made a choice."

San Marcos
City Council
Profiles

>>>Continued from pg 6
1970 - 1976; Married for 26 years to Pam, a Clinical Laboratory Scientist

Lee Thibadeau

Occupation
Director of Marketing

GOALS

We moved to San Marcos to raise our family in 1974. My two daughters went to school and church in San Marcos. My oldest daughter then became one of the first graduates of Cal State University, San Marcos. Concerned about public safety and my community, I became a Reserve Deputy Sheriff in 1975 and was elected to the San Marcos City Council in 1980 until elected Mayor in 1986 where I served until January 1995.

As an Elected Representative I worked to resolve the traffic problems of the 1980's, bringing the funding to widen Twin Oaks Bridge, San Marcos Boulevard and the freeway ramps. I was also successful in acquiring federal and state funding to widen highway 78 to six lanes. As councilmembers, Corky Smith and I successfully fought to bring the new Cal State University to San Marcos and worked to build our

new city center with no local taxpayer funding.

Now I want to solve the current traffic woes. Help San Marcos learn to exploit its assets such as the university, community college and geographic advantages to demand higher quality, lower density growth. Develop a partnership with the university and community college neighborhood to bring about housing and high quality clean industry where our students and families can live and work.

Dr. Cynthia
Skovgard

"I will work to change policies and political coalitions that are driving endless growth," stated Skovgard. "Status quo, mediocre elected representatives are duplicating the reckless mistakes of Orange and Los Angeles Counties. We need to protect our priceless rural community from such destruction. Growth is not inevitable; shortsighted leaders create it."

Up her sleeve lies the proverbial "ace in the hole," an initiative currently referred to as "The San Marcos Growth Management and Neighborhood Protection Act." Authored by Skovgard and the San Marcos Chamber of Citizens, the ballot measure promises to curtail growth to "acceptable levels" by leaving the ultimate decision up to the people.

The measure, which will be voted on in November, accomplishes this feat by requiring

voter approval for any development project that alters the City of San Marcos' General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. "The San Marcos Growth Management and Neighborhood Protection Act of 2000" would specifically call for voter approval for anything that increases the intensity or density of the General Plan. This voter approval would be gathered through either special or general elections, depending on the timeliness of the matter. "Growth is not inevitable," added Skovgard. "People didn't move here to become part of LA; they moved here to get away from it."

The current General Plan, as approved by the City Council, already provides specific areas for agriculture, housing, soft retail and industrial sites, called zones. Furthermore, the plan calls for the city to essentially "build out" at the 100,000-population mark in twenty years.

So why do we need another law to make the City Council abide by a plan that they initiated? As Dr. Skovgard puts it, they seem to have no interest in sticking to their original plan. The proposition Skovgard states was drafted in response to 68.3 percent of the community who stated in 1993 that they would like to see San Marcos stay about the same, population wise, as it was then. The figures come from a council-commissioned study called "Imagine! San Marcos."

"They say they have this open door policy for information," added Skovgard, "they say they want the public's input but then they don't use it."

Prop. 32: Veterans' Bond

By: Jared E. Young
Pride Staff Writer

Proposition 32, the Veterans' Bond Act of 2000, provides for a bond issue of \$500 million to provide farm and home aid for California veterans at no cost to the taxpayer.

Voters have approved about \$8 billion of general obligation bond sales since 1921, all of which finance the veterans' farm and home purchase (Cal-Vet) pro-

gram. As of July 2000, there were about \$270 million of those funds remaining. Proposition 32 would add another \$500 million to that fund, allowing about 2,500 more veterans to receive loans.

The Cal-Vet program has not yet cost the taxpayer a penny because participating veterans pay into the program. Consequently, Proposition 32 would not cost the taxpayer anything, unless the payments of the participating veterans did not fully cover the costs of the program (which will be \$858 million dollars after interest, to be paid back over 25 years at \$34 million per year).



A snapshot of Vietnam Soldiers Photo by Lionel Burns

Prop. 33: Public Employee's Retirement System

By: Jayne Braman
Pride Graduate Intern

If passed, Prop 33 would amend the State Constitution and allow legislators to participate in the State-based retirement system. In 1990, voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 140, which specified term limits and other reforms to eliminate career politicians.

Presently, state legislators are only eligible to participate in the federal Social Security system. Prop 33 seeks to include legislators in the state's Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) based on the fact that when many legislators quit their jobs in the private to serve in office, they lose retirement ben-

efits and employer-matched contributions.

Current state employees can contribute up to 5 percent of their salary to the plan while the state's contribution is determined annually by PERS and is dispersed according to percentages of the employee's salary.

Supporters of Prop 33 ask for the same benefits for legislators as any other state employee. They believe that by denying our elected officials access to a retirement plan, then the only people who will be able to afford to run for office would be people who are rich enough not to need pension plans. Supporters state that Prop 33 "will require no additional state spending."

Opponents to Prop 33 state, "the cost for maintaining this benefit would be under \$1 million each year," depending on how many legislators enroll in the program. Further, opponents say that legislators receive a salary of \$99,000 and are reimbursed for some living expenses; they do not want to encourage people to run for office with the promises of luxury benefits at taxpayer expense.

compete with the public services could lead to dangerous cost cutting, which may lead to a loss of quality in city roads, schools, and bridges. Those in favor of Prop 35 insist that allowing competition would lead to faster development of necessary highways, schools, and bridges, in turn, increasing state productivity and improving necessary public works.

Organizations in opposition of Prop 35:

- California Tax Reform Association
- Congress of California Seniors
- Consumer Federation of California
- California Seniors Coalition
- <http://www.noon35.com>

Organizations in favor of Prop 35:

- CaliforniaTaxpayers' Association
- San Diego County Taxpayers Association
- United Californians for Tax Reform
- Responsible Voters for Lower Taxes
- <http://www.yeson35.com>

Prop. 35: Public Works Projects

By: Bryan Clark
Pride Staff Writer

Prop 35 complements the manner in which California handles construction of public works projects. If passed, the proposition would allow private construction companies to be contracted by the state and local agencies for building highways, schools, and bridges. Public employees, such those affiliated with CalTrans, currently perform the majority of these tasks. The spirit of the proposition maintains to improve the current methods, "through a fair, competitive selection process, free of undue political influence, to obtain the best quality and value for California taxpayers."

Opposing sides of this proposition advocate differences in the area of competing measures. Those against Prop 35 maintain that allowing the private sector to

Prop. 34: Campaign Contributions and Spending

By: Christopher Orman
Pride Staff Writer

On Tuesday November 7, Californians will congregate to various polling stations, certainly confused on Prop 34. Claiming to bring about campaign finance reform, both liberals and conservatives can be heard arguing in favor of or against the proposition.

The major argument about Prop 34 concerns the status of Prop 208, a campaign finance reform law passed in 1996. In January of 1998, a lawsuit challenging Prop 208 blocked the enforcement of the law's provisions. With Prop 208 dead, the California State legislature felt campaign finance reform remained necessary for California's elections. However according to opponents of Prop 34, such as John McCain, the proposition has fewer restrictions than Prop 208.

Prop. 36: Rehabilitation for Drug Users

By: Nathan Fields
Pride Staff Writer

Proposition 36 will ask Californians on Nov. 7 to decide whether illegal drug-users should undergo rehabilitation in privately run programs or be sent to prison. If passed, the proposition would affect more than 24,000 nonviolent, personal-use drug offenders a year. Supporters of Proposition 36 say it would cut serious crimes that accompany addiction and relieve crowded prisons, saving the state an estimated \$250 million a year.

Under Proposition 36, those sent to rehabilitation would be forced to pay their own fees if the courts determine they can manage the costs. Offenders could be put behind bars if they fail or refuse the program. In most cases, successful completion of rehabilitation would qualify offenders to have their charges dropped and

Prop 34, according to the California Voter's Information guide, proposes to limit individual campaign contributions per election: \$3,000 for state legislature, \$5,000 for statewide elective office and \$20,000 for governor races. Not only would limits be placed, but also contributions or expenditures of \$1,000 or more would be disclosed on-line to the public in twenty-four hours. Proponents of Prop 34 comment on the lack of donation size limits under the current laws.

On the construction of Prop 34, Gray Davis, who has continually worked for campaign finance reform, commented to the LA Times, "This bill was devised largely in secret, without the input from public or knowledgeable sources making the proposition imperfect."

Concurring with Davis' sentiments, the fairly liberal San Francisco Chronicle about Prop 34 wrote in a September 24th editorial, "The major parties are handed vast loopholes in 34 that will enable them to become big benefactors to candidates who are otherwise constrained in fund

raising."

Providing an example of Prop 34's loopholes, the San Francisco Chronicle explains, "For example, an Assembly candidate would be forced to raise most of his or her money under a \$3,000-per-donation limit, but the party could directly contribute any amount of money it wished to the candidate."

"Parties would become a major source of backdoor contributions to candidates, as has occurred at the federal level with the proliferation of 'soft money,' would happen with the passage of Prop 34, the San Francisco Chronicle wrote.

Some voters remain concerned about the status of Prop 208. If litigation against Prop 208 finds the proposition unconstitutional, and voters vote "no" on Prop 34, California would have no campaign finance reform laws. Voters will have to decide between an imperfect proposition created hastily and secretly or face the prospect of no campaign finance reform for California. [For more information: <http://www.calvoter.org>.

arrest record erased.

According to the California Department of Corrections, drug offenders in prison jumped from 1,778 in 1980 to 45,455 last year. California spent more than \$1 billion to imprison offenders in 1999 alone. In addition to potential savings for not housing offenders in existing prisons, the state might also save \$500 million that would be spent on new prisons, according to the State Legislative Analyst's Office. The state estimates the measure would also free up some 12,000 county jail beds statewide.

"I hope we can finally understand that 'get-tough' drug laws are wasting money and getting poor results," said Assemblyman Tony Cardenas, D-Van Nuys, an outspoken advocate of prevention legislation to the L.A. Times. Cardenas said drug dealers should continue to get stiff sentences, but users -- about half of California's drug offenders -- should be given a chance at rehabilitation.

Opponents of Prop. 36 claim that it over-estimates private rehabilitation programs, and believe that more money should be spent on in-prison rehabilitation programs instead. But addicts would

have to be criminalized to take advantage of prison programs. Opponents point out that no standards for private clinics have been set.

The measure would heavily affect clinics and detoxification rehabilitation centers, where the state aims to spend \$120 million over five years, or \$4,000 per drug offender, as opposed to \$20,000 spent on each prison inmate. It is clear, however, that legislation is needed to set strict standards to prevent unqualified centers from winning contracts.

While opponents of the measure think the stated numbers of state savings are overly optimistic, Proposition 36 supporters have a sharp advantage, having raised a \$3 million in funding compared to just \$215,000 raised by opponents.

Proposition 36 would initiate the largest program of its kind in the nation by far. Arizona voters passed a similar measure in 1996, with the Arizona Supreme Court reporting in 1999 that 75 percent of program participants were shown to stay off drugs.

Prop: 37 Fees, Vote Requirements, Taxes

By: Benjamin Wayne
Pride Staff Writer

- Requires a two-thirds vote of the State Legislature or local electorate in order to impose or increase a fee that imposes no regulatory obligation.

- Redefines these fees as taxes.

- Excludes certain real property fees, assessments and development fees.

- Excludes damages and penalties or expenses recoverable from a single event (e.g., hazardous waste spills.)

- Does not apply to fees enacted before July 1, 1999.

Background

Governments impose taxes and fees to collect revenue for public projects. Taxes are generally used to pay for public services like education or transportation. Fees are used to pay for a particular service that does not benefit the entire citizenry. Fees come in two major categories. General user fees, such as park entrance fees and garbage collec-

tion fees are imposed to directly pay the cost of running a public business. Regulatory fees are imposed to place rules on individuals and businesses to achieve a particular public goal, such as environmental impact fees, hazardous waste disposal fees and smog certification fees.

Fees are imposed by a simple majority vote from either the state legislature of the local governing bodies. Taxes, however, require a two-thirds vote. Thus taxes are much more difficult to impose than fees. Proposition 37 would require a vast majority of fees to be approved by a two-thirds majority vote.

Impact

Approval of Proposition 37 would make it difficult for the government to impose fees (mostly regulatory fees) by requiring a two-thirds majority vote. Environmental, social, and economic goals would become harder to obtain and revenue loss could be significant.

Supporters of Proposition 37

California Taxpayers Association & California Chamber of Commerce

Groups against Proposition 37

California League of Conservation Voters
California Democratic Party
League of Women Voters
Sierra Club



Elementary school students talk with a DARE police officer. Photo courtesy of www.dare.com

Prop. 38: School Vouchers Prop. 39: Local School Bonds

By: Darcy Walker
Pride Staff Writer

By: Darcy Walker
Pride Staff Writer

According to the official California Voter Information guide, which is distributed by the Secretary of State, Proposition 38 is an initiative to amend the state constitution. It allows for taxpayer funding of religious and private education through a \$4000 per student voucher payable to the K-12 private school of parents' choice.

Proponents of the measure say that public schools have been failing to provide safe and

>>Continued on page 10

One of two education-related propositions on next week's ballot, Proposition 39 would reduce the majority vote needed to pass school bonds from 2/3 to 55 percent. The measure includes performance and financial audits as accountability requirements, and specifies that bond money may not be used toward salaries or administrative costs.

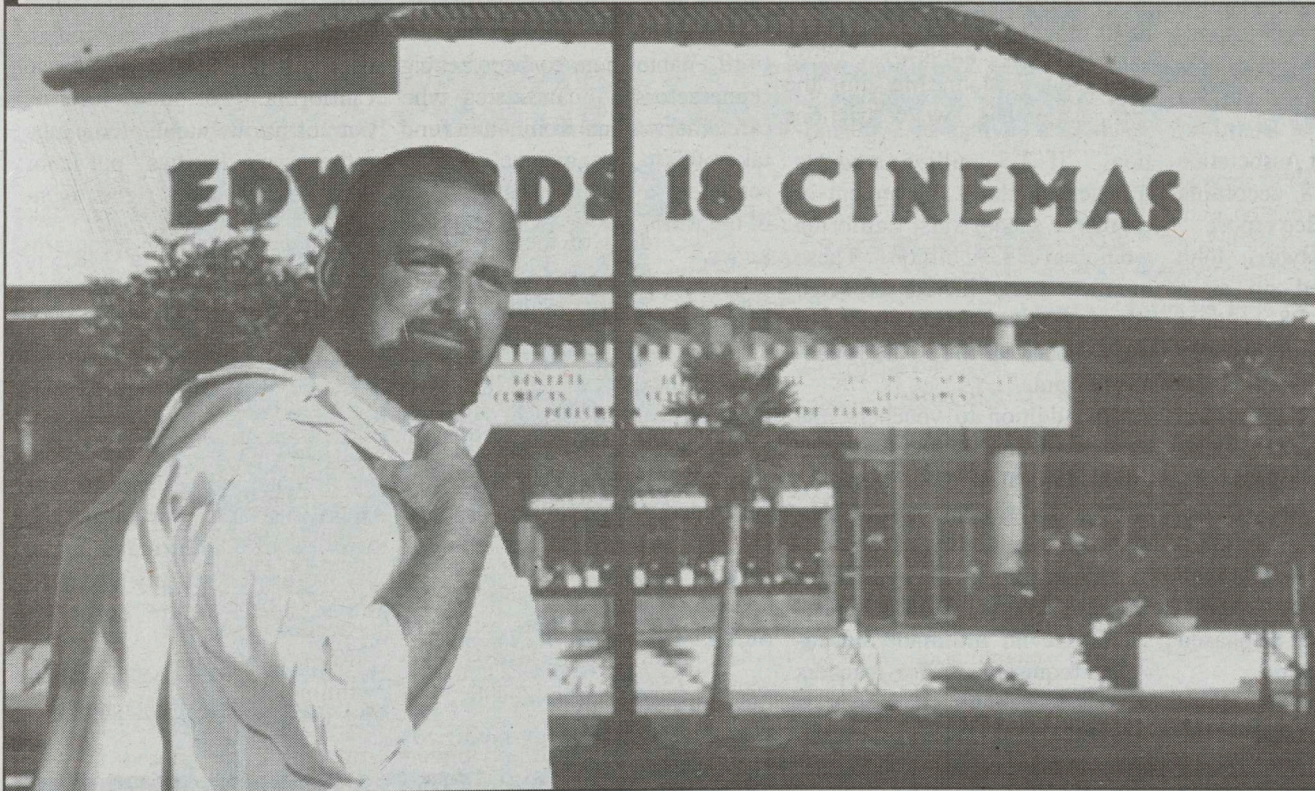
Supporters of Prop. 39, including the California State PTA, argue that this change is needed to reduce class size and

update dilapidated facilities. In March, voters in the Vista Unified School District failed to reach the 2/3 majority by about two-percent. With restrictions to prevent wasteful spending and mismanagement, Prop. 39 has won the bipartisan backing of Governor Gray Davis as well as republican former Governor Pete Wilson.

Those who oppose Prop. 39 say there is no limit to potential property tax increases. Save Our Homes Committee, a project of the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association, is the measure's most outspoken opponent. Chairman Jon Coupal argues that good school bonds pass with the 2/3 requirement. According to Coupal, 62 percent of school bonds have passed since 1996, totaling \$13 billion.

HAL MARTIN:

This is a paid
advertisement



PRIORITIES:

- Manage growth
- Reduce traffic congestion
- Improve our quality of life
- Increase public safety

EXPERIENCE:

Voted San Marcos' "Business Person of the Year," Hal will keep our city's budget balanced, improve our economy, and protect you from tax and fee increases.

Served as a Planning Commissioner, Board Member and Chairman of the Boys and Girls Club, and Director of the San Marcos Chamber of Commerce. Hal has helped put an end to politics as usual, infighting and personal attacks, and restored respect and confidence in local government.

A Problem-Solver, Not A Politician



Endorsed by
the San Marcos
Fire Fighters
Association

Re-elect  HAL MARTIN
For San Marcos CITY COUNCIL

For more information, please call (760) 597-0701

Paid for by the Committee to Re-elect Hal Martin, Treasurer, Tanya Coye

Dianne Feinstein: Democrat

By: Jennifer Miller
Pride Staff Writer

has proposed legislation that would provide \$1 billion each year in school grants to be used in construction to repair existing campuses, ending social promotion, funding remedial education and supporting merit pay for teachers.

Courtesy of California Senate Web Site



With the most votes cast for a Senator in American history, Dianne Feinstein was elected in 1992 and re-elected in 1994 to her first six-year term as Senator of California.

Education

Lifting the quality of our public schools tops the agenda for Feinstein's 2000 reelection platform. She believes that smaller schools, and smaller classes will allow students to receive a higher standard of education. Feinstein

Health Care

Under Feinstein's health care agenda, patients' rights are primary over insurance companies and HMO bureaucrats. She strives to put the decisions about treatment into the hands of the patients and wants to expand research to life-threatening illnesses.

Income & Minimum Wage

The ever-widening income gap is one of the economy's largest crises. With the poorest Americans falling behind while

many are getting ahead, Feinstein believes the working class must be compensated. By raising the minimum wage here in California and nationally, workers could improve their working skills through continuing education and job training. This increase in minimum wage would help close the gap in incomes and help families with the rising inflation and high costs of living.

Senator Feinstein strongly believes that enabling all Americans to become economically upward by improving education, increasing the minimum wage, and producing new jobs is critical for California.

As a California Senator, Feinstein had many accomplishments that included being the first woman to serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1994. It was during her service on the Senate Judiciary Committee that she won the most challenging battle of her career with the passage of a ban on the manufacturing, sales and possession of 19 types of military-style assault weapons.

Feinstein received a B.A. in History from Stanford University in 1955 and was appointed by California Governor Pat Brown to the women's parole board in 1960 at 27 years of age. She became the Mayor of San Francisco in 1978 following the assassination of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk. As San Francisco's Mayor, she demonstrated a sense of command, managed the city's finances, balanced nine budgets in a row and was chosen "Most Effective Mayor," according to City and State Magazine. Information from www.senate.gov/~feinstein.

If five-percent, or 300,000 students move to private schools, the state will lose \$2 billion every year. A 15-percent exodus would result in a savings of \$700 million. If 1.5 million students transferred, that's 25 percent of all public school kids, California would save \$3.4 billion. These numbers do not include expected administrative costs of about \$10 million per year to run the voucher program.

In addition to vouchers, the state legal analyst for the voter guide indicates that Prop. 38 "imposes significant new restrictions on the ability of government to adopt new laws and regulations affecting private schools." There are no minimum educational requirements for teachers in private schools. If money is any indication, the most important initiative voters will decide on is Proposition 38, the school voucher initiative.

The number one supporter of Prop. 38 is the creator, Timothy Draper, a Silicon Valley entrepreneur who has spent over 18 million dollars of his own money on Prop. 38. Other proponents in the website's top ten are private investors except one—Parents for CA Future. The voucher initiative's biggest opponent is the California Teachers Association, followed by several other teachers' unions and the California Professional Firefighters.

Medea Susan Benjamin: Green

By: Nathan Fields
Pride Staff Writer

Medea Benjamin, human rights advocate, economist, nutritionist, and mother, has worked for the last 25 years to help "build a world where no child goes hungry and where air, water, and land are protected for future generations."

The key issues she addresses as a senatorial candidate are:

Living Wage

"The gross inequality in the distribution of our nation's wealth—with the richest 1 percent owning more than the poorest 80 percent—is disgraceful. We must raise the minimum wage to a "living wage," and guarantee all our people the right to a healthy, dignified standard of living."

Schools Not Prisons

"California spends \$2.2 billion a year processing youth through the criminal justice system while our spending on public schools ranks 41st in the nation. We must reaffirm our commitment to free public education, recognize teachers as cherished professionals, and invest in schools, not jails."

Electoral Reform

"We need to get money out of politics through public financing of political campaigns, free media access, and put an end to PACs and soft money donations. We must give voters better representation by changing our electoral system from "winner-take-all" to proportional representation—a system used by most of the world's established democracies."

Universal Health Care

"Over 40 million Americans have no health care and millions more go without basic health services due to inadequate insurance coverage. We need a publicly funded, universal health care system that guarantees quality care for all."

Safe Food and Family Farms

"Agribusiness plays a dangerous game with Mother Nature by introducing genetically-modified

(GMO) foods that pose potential risks to our health and environment. We should ban GMO foods and have an agricultural policy that supports family farms and organic agriculture."

Medea Benjamin is Founding Director of the San Francisco-based human rights organization Global Exchange. Her voluminous books, reports, articles, and film productions have examined global and national issues of labor conditions, sustainable agriculture, hunger, and poverty.

Medea has supported human rights and social justice struggles around the world. She has most recently worked to support democracy and human rights movements in Indonesia, East Timor, and Chiapas, fighting to lift the embargoes against Cuba and Iraq, and cutting US military aid to repressive regimes in Central America. She has been an election observer in Haiti, Mexico, El Salvador, Namibia, and Indonesia, and led fact-finding delegations to East Timor, Honduras, Nicaragua, Cuba, Mexico, South Africa, Brazil, Guatemala, and China.

Medea's most recent work focuses on improving the labor and environmental practices of US multinational corporations, and the policies of international institutions such as the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. She has become a leading national figure in the effort to pressure US companies to include a living wage provision in their corporate Codes of Conduct.

Medea spearheaded Global Exchange's campaigns against Nike, the GAP, and 17 other US companies profiting from inhumane third-world cheap labor conditions and lack of foreign environmental policy. These efforts prompted the Washington Post to credit Global Exchange as the group that has "put labor rights on the human rights agenda."

Medea received a Masters degree in Public Health from Columbia University and a Masters degree in Economics from the New School for Social Research.

"I am more convinced than ever that the majority of Americans—and certainly the majority of Californians agree that we need a society that puts human needs before corporate profits."

Her website may be found at <http://www.medeaforsenate.org>.

Prop 37

>>Continued from Pg 9

adequate learning, and it is time to give parents a choice in education. With open enrollment, magnet and charter schools, as well as home schooling as options, many would argue that public schools offer plenty of choices for parents seeking alternatives.

To qualify as voucher schools, Prop. 38 requires the release of test scores to track the voucher students' progress. Furthermore, the private schools may not advocate any illegal behavior or discriminate based on race, ethnicity or nationality. Restricting admission based on other characteristics, however, such as gender, religion, and disability are allowed under the proposition, according to the state voter's guide.

The state legislative analyst concluded that this ability to discriminately admit only lower-cost students may cause the proportion of students with special needs to increase in public schools, resulting in higher average per-student costs. For this and several other reasons, the CSUSM Academic Senate opposes Prop. 38. In a recent press release, Gerardo Gonzalez, the Senate Chair stated, "The CSUSM

Senate believes that Proposition 38 will undermine our state's efforts to financially and academically enhance our public schools." The CSU Board of Trustees and Student Association also oppose Prop. 38, according to a Chancellor's office report.

Milwaukee mayor John Norquist has signed on as a supporter of Prop. 38 because a voucher program in his city is working very well. The Milwaukee voucher program, however, only applied to low-income students in targeted ill-performing school districts.

Prop. 38 sets up a \$4,000 state payments for students who already attend private schools. These payments would be phased in over a four-year period.

With 650,000 students already in private schools, the only guaranteed outcome is a cost of \$2.6 billion dollars to pay for their education.

Additional costs or potential savings to the state are difficult to estimate, since they depend entirely on how many students opt for the vouchers. While the legislative analyst admits the number of participants is "impossible to predict," it does give some numbers based on various assumptions. First, the average cost per public schools student is placed at \$7000. Therefore, each transfer to private school would result in a \$3000 savings for the state.



Medea Susan Benjamin (left) and her daughter Maya.
Photo courtesy of Medea for Senate.

Vote 2000: The Senatorial Candidates

Tom Campbell: Republican

By: Christopher Orman
Pride Staff Writer

Tom Campbell has an uphill battle in his senatorial campaign as he attempts to unseat incumbent Diane Feinstein. Campbell, an ex-Stanford law professor, believes voters will find comfort in his moderate, compassionate conservative approach.

"I am known as a maverick because I don't go along with the crowd," Campbell wrote in his campaign platform. Listed by Congress as a fairly moderate individual, who cares about health reform and the environment, Campbell campaigns on the same compassionate conservative philosophy as G.W. Bush.

Campbell on his compassionate conservative style, states, "I believe in conservative fiscal policies and in compassionate social

policies."

Based on his voting record, Campbell has not deviated from his comments. According to the 1999-2000 voting record guide supplied by the U.S. Government, Campbell has voted for tax cuts, the balanced budget amendment and impeachment. The report does reveal Campbell's "maverick" character when discussing the McCain/Feingold Bill. Campbell, according to the report, was one of two Republican senators who supported the McCain/Feingold Bill; a bill created to place harsher restrictions upon campaign fundraising.

Abortion

On the heated issue of abortion, Campbell reveals a truly compassionate approach, as he writes, "I have opposed any effort, whether through legislation or constitutional amendment, to eliminate the abortion rights guaranteed by Roe vs. Wade." Campbell believes the abortion issue remains a religious con-

cern, not a governmental concern, yet insists, "the government provides medical help for men who are poor, Medicaid must also support funding for the medical conditions of poor women, including their right to choose."

Campbell's abortion comments relate primarily to first-trimester abortions; thus avoiding any partial-birth abortion debates. Campbell's record, however, shows he voted against a bill outlawing partial-birth abortions.

Concerning the bill outlawing partial-birth abortions, Campbell writes, "when congressional legislation forbidding partial-birth abortion refused to allow for exceptional circumstances, I had no choice but to oppose it." Campbell voted "no" because he, "raised the question in debate as to why proponents of the bill, normally states' rights advocates, were advocating a federal law to pre-empt different states' reaching their own resolutions on this difficult issue."

Education

Similar to conservative candidate G.W. Bush, Campbell hopes to fix education by reducing class sizes, hiring more teachers, and improve the safety of schools. Regarding improvements to the public school system, Campbell states, "The most effective improvement in public schools is to lower class size. That means paying for more teachers and more classrooms, starting at the lower grades if we can't afford it throughout the system at once."

With the reduction of class sizes, Campbell recommends more local, school-based decisions. As Campbell comments, "I recommend that we step back, turn most K-12 decisions back over to the states, and let them decide how best to spend their funds in order to teach the basics-reading, writing and arithmetic."

Courtesy of Tom Campbell for Senate

Whether or not Campbell can beat Feinstein remains uncertain. As Campbell believes, "I recognize that to solve some of our toughest problems we must be bold, and I believe that California deserves an independent leader who will promote responsible government and be willing to stand strong in the face of political pressure."

Brian M. Rees: Natural Law

By: Tiaca Carter
Pride Staff Writer

Natural Law Party candidate for the U.S. senate is Brian M. Rees. If elected as senator, Rees

plans on putting a few initiatives into effect.

Education

Rees plans include fully funding the head start program, provide financial support for every student that wants to go to college and increase nutritional value of school lunches. Rees also plans to create national apprenticeship

programs and increase the number of required subjects in high school.

Taxes

Rees plans to implement across-the-board tax cuts through a low flat tax by offering "a strong fiscal stimulus to economic growth while keeping inflation in check with appropriate

monetary policy, thereby ensuring price stability".

Foreign Policy

His stance on foreign policy is one based on the exploration of knowledge instead of military aide.

Rees is a physician and a colonel in the Army Reserves and is a part of the Natural Law Party.

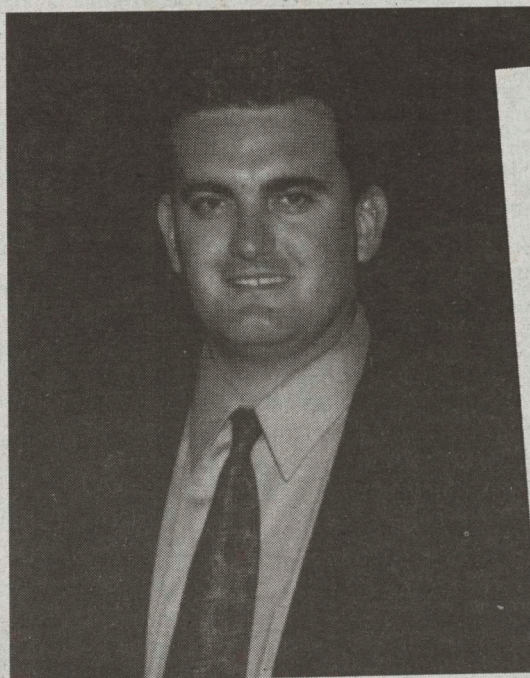
The Natural Law Party believes in "a fresh new founda-

tion for governmental administration-one based upon the most modern and comprehensive scientific understanding of how nature functions." There is a strong emphasis on education because it is through education that we can appreciate "life's essential unity". With this experience individuals will behave according to their best interest, thus promoting societies best interest also "action fully aligned with natural law."

The following is a paid advertisement:

MICHAEL ANGELO SANNELLA

NEW IDEAS, POSITIVE SOLUTIONS AND UNCHALLENGED INTEGRITY



Michael is a graduate of the Leadership 2000 Public Service Program

Dear San Marcos Neighbor,

As a life-long resident of San Marcos and CSU San Marcos graduate, I am very familiar with the challenges we face in protecting our quality of life.

I'm running for City Council because I care about our home town and I share your concern that City Hall is not paying enough attention to issues that are really important to the families in San Marcos, like traffic, public safety, education and fiscal accountability.

City Hall could benefit from new ideas, positive solutions and unchallenged integrity, as well as a private-sector approach that emphasizes smaller government, lower taxes and back-to-basics budgeting.

I have leadership experience at a senior level, including serving as the State Executive Vice Chairman for California College Republicans and the President of CSU San Marcos College Republicans.

If elected, I will be committed to restoring accountability to taxpayers and putting San Marcos' families first. As your council member, I'll be your voice and I'll bring those values to San Marcos' City Hall.

- ✓ Reduce Traffic Congestion and Manage Growth
- ✓ Safe Schools and Healthy Neighborhoods
- ✓ Strong Economy and Security for Seniors

Michael Angelo

SANNELLA

CITY COUNCIL

For more information: www.sannella2000.com or call (760) 597-0701

Paid for by Friends of Mike Sannella, Treasurer, Laura Howe, 227 Woodland Pkwy., #163 * San Marcos, CA 92069

Fourth Party Politics?

By: Steve Kerrin
Pride Staff Writer

Openly hostile to both the political left and right, the Popular Sentiment Party refuses to take a defined stance in national politics. Party Chair, Betty Lou Rawten-Krotch, states, "We usually take the most popular stance on tough issues. That way, in theory, we'll always win the elections." When asked why her party has never even held a seat in a local government, Rawten-Krotch replied, "Damned if I know. It works for everyone else."

The biggest obstacle facing the Popular Sentiment Party is that it has yet to be acknowledged by the media as more than a collective of disgruntled, boozed-up, would-be politicians. A Democratic senator who spoke on condition of anonymity stated, "They're just another cult, only with politics instead of religion. They're really just a bunch of whackos."

Most Republicans and Democrats share her sentiments. Most often cited as the source of

this derisive attitude is the party's radical agenda, which includes:

- § Mandating loincloths as standard attire for all members of Congress.
- § More creative forms of capital punishment. (Two examples the party proposes are the use of DUI offenders as crash-test dummies for automobile companies and the use of convicted sex offenders as prison concubines.)
- § The establishment of National Mediocrity Day to celebrate those who are not good enough to be rewarded for anything but are too good to qualify for special assistance in anything.
- § Appointing George Carlin as the permanent Speaker of the House and National Press Secretary.
- § Making Jimmy Buffett's "Why Don't we Get Drunk and Screw?" the National Anthem for all sporting events.
- § Making "F*** 'em if they can't take a joke" the National Motto.

When asked if she saw the party's radical political agenda as a threat to the nation, the anonymous senator replied, "As a voter, I wouldn't trust them any more than a chicken would trust a drooling coyote, but they'll never get enough support to win an election so I'm not worried. The country will survive this."

The Popular Sentiment Party's candidate for President, Bubba St. John of Mississippi, has borne the brunt of media haranguing over his party's agenda. In a press conference on

Thursday, October 26, St. John would only comment on two of the above issues. In regard to the congressional loincloth mandate and the Jimmy Buffett issue, he said, "Now we'll see what those [expletive deleted] are really hiding," and "well, that makes about as much sense as Waltzing Matilda, doesn't it?" respectively. Such reticence is typical of St. John, who has repeatedly stated, "I don't like broken promises so I won't make no promises to break and people won't get mad. Read my lips: No promises."

Another issue under criticism is his party's lack of openness about its foreign policy. St. John was initially reluctant to discuss his plans for dealing with the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, but relented and vaguely gave the situation lip service in saying, "Well, I don't know about y'all but I learnt something from George Custer."

Considered an extreme long shot to receive more than 100 write-in votes (there are 107 members of the party), St. John is nonetheless optimistic about putting on a good showing. "I think there's lotsa people what feel that maybe this is a good time to do something for their country that they maybe ordinarily wouldn't do 'cause it wouldn't be the time to. So yeah, I figure I'll get some votes and maybe it'll mudball into something bigger. Woulda been nice if those fellers woulda invited me to their TV party but they hog the spotlight like a blue-ribbon sow at a butcher convention."

No other presidential candidate has responded to repeated requests for comment on the issue.

cation has become a set of blinders that have narrowed my view of life to one set goal, namely obtaining a degree in English. My whole being revolves around which paper will consume my time next, which test I should feel anxious about, whether my outline contains enough detail to satisfy my professor, not to mention what I will eat, drink, and how I can find five minutes to at least make an attempt at merriness . . . for tomorrow I shall die.

Colleges aim to produce intelligent citizens who feel concerned about society and who endeavor to improve the lives of others. I rarely read a newspaper (I do not consider reading the headlines as I look for the advertisements on Sunday "reading the newspaper"). I still find myself utterly confused when I overhear discussions on the evening news about the latest political race or the turmoil in . . . where was that again?

Where have I been? I'll tell you: in the various classrooms and lecture halls of CSUSM, being enlightened with the knowl-

In Response to "How safe is our campus?"

The opinion article in the October 17th edition of the Pride, "How safe is our campus?" requires clarification. Student Health Services' role in on-campus student injuries is not correctly understood by the writer, and the comments may mislead readers. Unfortunately, due to the laws that govern confidentiality, I cannot respond to the specific incident that was discussed. I can, however, provide a better understanding of the role Student Health Services plays for CSUSM students.

Student Health Services is comprised of 8 professionals, all hired because of their expertise, training and commitment to collegiate student health. The CSU provides direction to all campus student health centers through Trustee Executive Order 637. This executive order directs centers to provide only basic health services to the best of our ability and in accordance with standard medical practices. Our services are limited in scope by the facility, equipment, and available resources. For instance, there is no on-site x-ray department, laboratory, or emergency room. Subsequently, students who have health needs that warrant this type of resource are referred to other community health agencies. On a daily basis students are served with these limitations

in mind. If more specialized care is indicated, students are encouraged to seek those services at other community facilities. Because our services are limited, it is in the best health interest of the student for us to make such referrals. We are unable to provide care for more serious injuries or conditions. In fact, it would ethically conflict with our mission of providing quality health care if we were to attempt to meet student needs without the appropriate resources.

The professionals at Student Health Services recognize that money is an issue for many students. Because they have limited or no extra medical insurance, students may make decisions about additional care based on finances rather than need. There is an insurance plan available to students that covers major medical expenses. Information on this plan is available in the Associated Students, Inc. office, located at Commons 203, and at Student Health Services.

We at Student Health Services are committed to your good health. If you have a health problem, the SHS is the best and the most affordable place to access basic care. Remember, there is no visit fee for regular visits at SHS. If you have any questions, please call us at (760) 750-4915 or come by the clinic at the San Marcos Ambulatory Care Center, Suite 100.

Karen D. Nicholson, M.D., M.P.H.
Director of Student Health Services

Blinders

By: Jennifer Silverwood

I have spent every day for the past three weeks perusing newspapers, magazines, and brochures, watching the headline news and attempting to decipher the language of science journals. What was I looking for so intently? My assignment for Dr. Keehn's Literature and Writing 305 class was to write a letter to the editor based either on an article or an issue I felt strongly about.

I assumed I would create a stack of articles and notes from a variety of sources and be able to simply choose which article inspired me the most to write a stunning letter to the editor. Reality got a good laugh out of that assumption. I picked through three or four magazines, tearing out anything that looked even remotely interesting. Every-

thing—from the promotion of children to soldiers in war-torn countries to the latest club trend of passing out Viagra to ensure not just a good time, but a *better* time—was fair game.

As I contemplated my current position on matters of social concern, I began to feel uneasy. My pile of interesting articles was quickly disappearing before my eyes. My "I don't really care" pile, on the other hand, was growing to monstrous proportions. If this is how I, a college student who holds the future, contemplate problems facing the world, I fear the imminent doom awaiting us. Where does this apathy originate? How long has it been holding me in its grip, keeping me unaware that I will fail when called upon to write a simple letter to the editor? One word sums up the whole problem—education.

Ironic, I know. Higher edu-

edge of the great philosophers of the past (read: dead white men).

I've been clapping and singing songs of Africa, learning about the structure of DNA, contributing to group discussions about "our racial world view" and finally, writing papers using different forms of discourse. This is all not to mention interviewing for Orientation Team, attending writing workshops, and making frequent trips to the library. That's just what goes on while I'm physically at campus.

In reality, everything I do revolves around my goal to teach. I coach volleyball part time and substitute in the school district to gain experience. I wake up and go either to school or to work all day. Throw in my religious responsibilities and family, and I find myself scrambling for time to pursue personal enrichment and keep up with current events.

So what gets pushed aside? Left with little choice, I opt for the "A" in my courses, with the reward of a degree and a promise of more years wondering where the time went.

So as I sit feeling sorry for mySo many subjects are storming through my head, plowing into each other until ultimately I can't decipher one opinion from another.

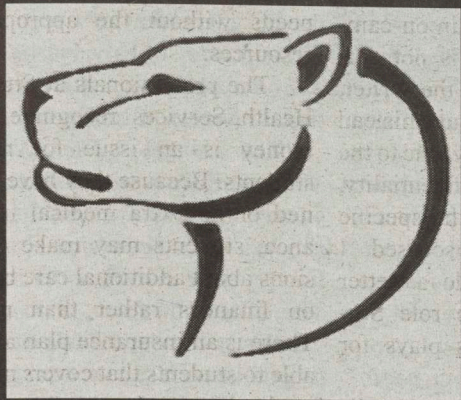
Am I getting so caught up in the monotones of school that I have lost sight of the bigger picture? I enjoy going to school and I love all my classes, but will it ever end? Do we ever get a chance to remove the blinders? Maybe our professors can help us out a little.

I remember a high school teacher who discussed current events for about five minutes at the beginning of class. I know we're not in high school anymore, but five minutes, that's not so hard. When I'm stuck in a classroom, I don't have a choice but to listen. Does anyone else feel this way, or am I alone? Regardless, I am vowing to get my butt off the psychoanalyst's couch and make a conscious effort to keep up to date on current events. Maybe in the process I'll feel more inclined to address the editor.

HAVE AN OPINION? SUBMIT A LETTER TO THE EDITORS TO PRIDE@CSUSM.EDU

Letters should be submitted via electronic mail to *The Pride* electronic mail account, rather than the individual editors. Deadline For submissions is noon the Thursday prior to publication. Letters to the editors should include an address, telephone number, e-mail and identification. It is The Pride policy to not print anonymous letters. Letters may be edited for, and only for, grammar and length. Editors reserve the right not to publish letters. Please contact The Pride if you are interested in writing news articles.

Don't Have Time to Write A Letter to the Editor But Still Want to Voice Your Opinion?



Check Out Our New Student Survey at:
www.csusm.edu/pride

The Pride Literary Supplement CALL FOR PAPERS

The Pride Literary Supplement (PLS), a publication of The Pride, is again seeking student writing representing inquiry and research across all academic disciplines pursued at CSUSM.

Since its inception, California State University at San Marcos has committed itself to the cultivation of student writing. Across the disciplines, at every academic level, students are required to write and professors are asked to take writing seriously. The student newspaper would like to publish expository, critical, and theoretical writing as much as creative writing, poems, stories or film scripts.

The PLS will consider manuscripts of up to 3000 words that both exemplify excellent inquiry and research in their discipline(s) and that able readers from outside that

discipline to read with pleasure and understanding. Appropriate faculty judges the quality of research or creative writing. Accessibility is determined by the editor(s) of The Pride or their designated representatives.

Submissions:

Submissions are currently being accepted for the upcoming Pride Literary Supplement. All forms of literary writing -- expository, critical, theoretical and creative writing -- are encouraged.

Authors should avoid highly technical language, critical jargon, foreign, or mathematical language. When technical terms are essential, they should be explained to the reader. References to critical literature, where necessary, should be parenthetical. APA, MLA, Chicago, and all other formats are welcome as long as the paper represents the appropriate academic discipline.

The PLS favors student writing and will privilege student manuscripts that are submitted with the recommendation of a faculty member who has pursued research in the student's field of study or published texts of a related kind. Staff and faculty contributions will also be considered.

Photos or images (black and white preferred) of other artwork will also be accepted as an enhancement or as an alternative to manu-

scripts. Please submit images and text using the following instructions.

For judging and layout purposes:

Submit a blind copy, with your name appearing only on a cover sheet and essay title, your mailing address, e-mail, phone number, and major or graduate field of study to:

The Pride mailbox
"Student and Residential Life"
Office: Commons 207

Also: E-mail one electronic file attachment (MS Word) to pride@csusm.edu. Entries submitted without an electronic copy will not be reviewed. An electronic copy on a PC-formatted disk will also be accepted. Manuscripts or disks will not be returned.

Deadline for submissions:
November 10, 2000.

For further information, contact The Pride office by e-mail at pride@csusm.edu, or by phone at (760) 750-6111.

Prison Funding vs. Educational Funding

By: Jeff Brownlee
Pride Staff Writer

In 1960 The California State Legislature passed the Master Plan for Higher Education, which promised, among other things, "a space for every undergraduate student would be available; no tuition would be charged California residents; and students should be charged low fees, only for 'auxiliary services.'" There is really no need, in a student newspaper, to observe that these goals have not been met. The question that arises is why this vision has not been realized and what, if any, budget priorities have taken precedent over higher education.

An article from the Justice Policy Institute, entitled "From Classrooms to Cell Blocks: How Prison Building Affects Higher Education and African American Enrollment in California October 1996," provides a disturbing answer and some interesting and pertinent data.

Using figures gathered by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, the article points out that California's prison budget has increased ten-fold since 1980. From 1984 to 1994 California

built 19 prisons and only one state university. During that same period, the Department of Corrections grew by 25,864 employees, while the number of employees devoted to higher education decreased by 8,082. In 1984, California's budget for higher education was 2 1/2 times that of the Department of Corrections. As of 1994, higher education and corrections were receiving equal funding. As of 1996/1997, spending on corrections actually overtook spending on higher education. The shares of the General Fund were 9.6% to 8.7% respectively.

A Rand Corporation study forecasted that spending on corrections in California would rise to 18% of the General Fund over the next 7 years. Rand researchers further forecasted that since this level of growth in corrections is more than the expected increase in state revenues, further cuts in higher education would likely be required to take up the slack.

Much of this growth is in response to a tripling of prison populations over the past 20 years. This increase in the prison population can in turn be traced to a

host of legislation that lengthened prison sentences, implemented mandatory prison sentences for various offences, and tightened up parole requirements.

Legislators often claim that these tougher approaches to sentencing are a necessary response to increases in violent crime. Yet the majority of prisoners, as much as 60%, are non-violent drug offenders. Furthermore, violent crime has been decreasing steadily over the past ten years and is now down to early 1970's levels.

An ABC News article entitled "Prison Funding Explodes in Growth" provides some interesting figures. The cost of a four-year degree in a public college in the United States ranges from \$2,986 to \$7,331. The cost of keeping an inmate in prison for one year ranges from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Economically, the figures of education versus imprisonment speak for themselves. In addition, the aforementioned Justice Policy Institute article cited a poll conducted by the California Correctional Peace Officers Association indicating that when given a choice between building schools or prisons, Californians chose schools 78% to 15%.

In light of the data, spending on higher education in California is clearly losing out to spending on prisons. It is equally clear that skyrocketing spending on prisons is neither justified by reali-

ties of crime nor by public opinion. What fuels the growth of the prison building industry?

The Justice Policy Institute article begins with a quote from the minutes of the California Correctional Peace Officers Association Meeting the Challenge of Affordable Prisons, 1995:

An argument over which is more important—schools or prisons—is one which the proponents of prisons cannot win in the current political environment in California. Public sentiment in favor of schools is simply too overwhelming on this topic. The only way to build a consensus for prison is to do so in a way that will not be seen as coming at the expense of the taxpayers.

This quote reveals the cynical if not sinister attitude of the proponents of prison growth. Unfortunately, there are those who make a living, and a good living at that, by imprisoning others. Prison guards in California are paid more than teachers. The California Correctional Peace Officers Association is perhaps the most powerful union in California, holding tremendous sway with all three branches of California's government. Building contractors can amass huge fortunes through prison construction. The news and entertainment media cooperate, either deliberately or inadvertently, by exaggerating public fears of crime, even though crime rates are currently in

decline.

Conveniently for the prison industry, money drawn from higher education deprives more and more citizens of the facts and critical thinking skills that would enable them to see through the ruse the proponents of prison building have constructed.

Confining large numbers of citizens serves perhaps an even darker purpose. In Brazil and Colombia, death squads summarily kill individuals who through poverty, mental illness, or drug addiction have become unable to function adequately in society. The prison industry has developed a somewhat less draconian and more economically expedient method of dealing with such people. The poor, the mentally ill, and drug addicts are warehoused in prisons where they serve as a source of revenue for correctional employees and contractors. Providing such individuals with treatment and employment opportunities would eliminate a lucrative income for many powerful interests.

This article presumes to provide some of the education that the proponents of prison construction would seek to deprive from the citizens of California. Hopefully, attitudes and spending can be changed before the prison industrial complex gobbles up all further forums for dissent.

The Pride

Co-Editor
Co-Editor
Opinion Editor
Graduate Intern
Faculty Advisor

Melanie Addington
Victoria B. Segall
Darcy Walker
Jayne Brame
Madeleine F. Marshall

All opinions and letters to the editor, published in *The Pride*, represent the opinions of the author, and do not necessarily represent the views of *The Pride*, or of California State University San Marcos. Unsigned editorials represent the majority opinion of *The Pride* editorial board.

Letters to the editors should include an address, telephone number, e-mail and identification. Letters may be edited for grammar and length. Letters should be submitted via electronic mail to *The Pride*

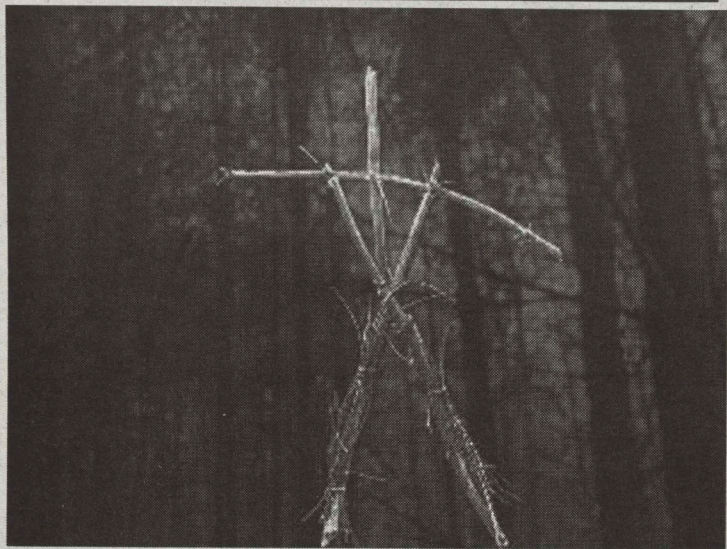
electronic mail account, rather than the individual editors. It is the policy of *The Pride* not to print anonymous letters.

Display and classified advertising in *The Pride* should not be construed as the endorsement or investigation of commercial enterprises or ventures. *The Pride* reserves the right to reject any advertising. *The Pride* is published weekly on Tuesdays during the academic year.

The Pride

California State University San Marcos
San Marcos, CA
92096-0001
Phone: (760) 750-6111
Fax: (760) 750-4030
E-mail: pride@csusm.edu

<http://www.csusm.edu/pride>



The infamous symbol of the Blair Witch
Photo courtesy of www.blairwitch.com

Blair Witch 2

Do Not Go Back Into the Woods

By: J. Ryan Sandahl
Pride Staff Writer

Whoever said, "sequels suck" was correct. A sequel is rarely better than the original and the newest film release, *Blair Witch 2*, is no exception. The film opens with various news clips about the success of the Blair Witch Project. Tourists have flocked to Burketsville, Maryland, in search of the Blair Witch and to see the location where the film was shot.

The sheriff is seen shouting over a loud speaker, "There is no #@*&\$*% Blair Witch!

Get out of these woods!" He is absolutely right. Forget all the preconceived notions you may have about this film. There is no book of shadows, there is no Blair Witch, there is nothing. This is exactly what this film amounts to, absolutely nothing.

The basic premise of the film is about five people who go into the woods on a tour called the Blair Witch Hunt. The characters are Stephen, Tristen, Erica, Kim, and Jeff (played by Stephen Turner, Tristen Skyler, Erica Leerhsen, Kim Director, and Jeff Donovan). The tour guide, Jeff, is a young man

that has just been released from a mental institution. (Why people would go on a tour led by a former mental patient is beyond me). Jeff takes the five people into the woods to see the place where the original Blair Witch Project was filmed and where the tapes were found.

Whatever it is the group is trying to do is, again, beyond me. They are out in the woods where they drink and smoke and are merry, until they wake up. When the group wakes up, they find their camera gear is broken and their records are destroyed. Everything is gone except the tapes, conveniently placed in the same location as the original Blair Witch Project tapes were discovered.

The group goes back to the mental patient's home (an abandoned warehouse with lots of stolen goods) to examine the tapes. T-shirts, sweatshirts, cups, rocks, and even sticks are many of the items that Jeff sells to his tourists. They find some very disturbing things on the tapes, to say the least. While they're reviewing the tapes, Tristen and Stephen hear voices and hallucinate. They all seem to be going out of their minds. Is it the work of the Blair Witch?

Book of Shadows, Blair Witch 2 is directed by Joe Berlinger, who has succeeded in doing one thing, adding another reel to the pile of crap that Hollywood has put out this year.

CD Review: Radiohead's KID A

By: Adam Bailey
Pride Staff Writer

After three years away from the musical scene, Radiohead reestablishes itself as England's finest musical export by releasing its fourth album, *KID A*. Produced in the shadow of its commercially successful and critically acclaimed album, *OK Computer*, this album is perhaps Radiohead's greatest triumph to date.

The music flows from beginning to end and continues with the band's theme of industrial isolationism. This album not only provides the listener with music to listen to but to think about as well. The music sounds as if it were written to accompany some futuristic movie because Radiohead borrows elements of jazz, rock, classical, technotronic, hip hop and folk. With a configuration of many different musical styles fused together in a complex, textured flow, this album is original and innovative.

Radiohead trades in some of its traditional rock instruments for electronic ones in *KID A*, but does not appear to have lost any of the explosiveness that fueled its earlier

music. Though the album may not have the same feel as the guitar driven aggression of Creep or the folkie privacy of Fake Plastic Trees, *KID A* still delivers the pure emotional rawness of traditional rock.

The single, *The National Anthem*, infuses the listener with energy from the beginning bass grooves to its emotional orchestration of jazz horns at its climax. This album, however, is no one-hit wonder as the band lends complexity and interest in every song that it delivers. With the single *Optimistic* already making its way into the rotation of some radio stations, it is not inconceivable that the rest of the songs on this album will get radio playtime.

In a year that appears, for the most part, to be stuck with stagnated, prepackaged, overly produced, mindless, commercially-successful waste, Radiohead continues to provide the public with innovative, socially conscious, and evolutionary music. With *KID A*, Radiohead continues to further remove itself from the realm of just another rock band and into the company of the truly great bands of anytime and of any category.

The Ladies Man Comes to the Big Screen

By: Victoria B. Segall
Pride Editor

"His approach is straightforward, it's honest," comments Tim Meadows about his most recent character, Leon Phelps, *The Ladies Man*. With the success of past films like *Wayne's World* and *A Night at the Roxbury* inspired by Saturday Night Live characters, *The Ladies Man* is SNL creator Lorne Michael's most recent production.

In *The Ladies Man*, Tim Meadows plays Leon Phelps, a deejay on late night radio talk show. Phelps is charming and goodhearted, but a Casanova.

Leon's countless affairs get him into trouble when a group of angry husbands, calling themselves the VSA (Victims of the Smiling A**, named after a tattoo found on Leon's right buttock), seek revenge. The VSA is led by Lance (played by Will Ferrell of SNL) whose wife, Honey DeLune (played by Tiffani Thiessen of *Saved By the Bell*), is one of Leon's many mistresses.

The cast also includes Karyn Parsons (who plays



Tim Meadows plays Leon Phelps
in *The Ladies Man*.

Photo courtesy of www.imdb.com.

Leon's sweet and innocent co-worker Julie), and, Billy Dee Williams who plays Lester the Bartender and who serves as the film's narrator and voice of

reason.

With the film's bedroom scenes and Leon's on-air radio dirty talk, Leon Phelps is vulgar in this film, just as he is in his infamous SNL sketches. This movie also consists of dumb humor, and if you aren't a fan of SNL or The Ladies Man character, then this film is definitely not for you.

On the other hand, those of you who are fans may enjoy the film. *The Ladies Man* can be categorized as a gross film, but never dull. With cheesy musical numbers--yes musical numbers--and surprise cameos, the audience is kept in suspense as to what to expect next. Meadows, (who co-wrote the screenplay), has some funny lines, however the end of the film is weak and predictable.

The funk and soul-filled soundtrack is excellent; featured tracks include Al Green's *Let's Stay Together*, the Isley Brothers' *That Lady*, and other tracks from artists such as Roberta Flack, Johnny Gill and Chaka Khan.

The Ladies Man is rated-R and is now playing in theatres.

The Contender: A Well-Timed Political Thriller

By: J. Ryan Sandahl
Pride Staff Writer

With the presidential elections only a week away, a good film about politics may be just what the people need. In the movie, *The Contender*, the Vice President has just passed away and it is up to the President (played by Jeff Bridges) to nominate a new VP. The film opens with a red car driving off a bridge and Senator Jack Hathoway (played by William Petersen) jumping in the river to save the driver. The Senator Hathoway believes his heroic efforts will help him become nominated for VP.

Hathoway is actually the President's second choice. His first choice is Senator Lane Hanson (played by Joan Allen). When we first see Senator Hanson, she is just starting to make love to her husband. In order for her to become the Vice President, her husband, Senator Shelly Runyon (played by Gary Oldman), must give his consent. Runyon does not want Senator Hanson—or rather, a woman—to be Vice President. He would prefer that Senator Hathoway be

nominated.

What does Runyon do? He digs up a bunch of dirt on Hanson, namely an alleged "sex show" that she put on when she was in college, complete with a detailed report and photographs. Of course, we cannot see the woman's face in the photographs, so there is no way to know if it is Senator Hanson or not.

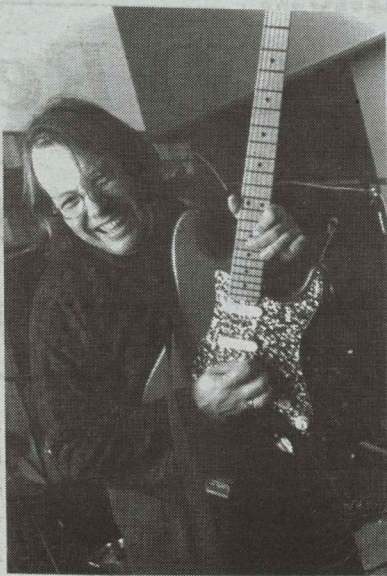
Senator Hanson is then questioned by a large senatorial committee. Ronald Webster (played by Christian Slater) is among them, and he works with Runyon to take down Senator Hanson. No matter how much they question Senator Hanson about her alleged "sex show," however, she does not admit or deny it. Her reasoning is that it is nobody's business what happened that night.

In the end, the audience finds out what happened that night.

This is a good political film that asks several questions: How much should we know about a potential political figure? Do we have the right to know about someone's past, and if we do know, should it really effect our judgment of them? *The Contender* is rated R by the MPAA.

Mike Keneally and Beer for Dolphins Newest Release "Dancing"

By: Benjamin Wayne
Pride Staff Writer



Guitar virtuoso Mike Keneally and his band, Beer for Dolphins, released their newest CD entitled "Dancing." Photo by Mike Martin.

Frank Zappa is reported to have once said that Mike Keneally (a fellow guitar virtuoso) "was the best new guy he ever had in the band." Being an admirer of all things Zappa (especially Moon Unit), I jumped at the opportunity to listen to Keneally's latest CD.

The CD titled "Dancing," released off Keneally's own label, Exowax, is a two-CD set containing 35-songs, all of which are worth checking out. Likened to Neil Young or Dave Matthews, Mike Keneally and his eight-piece band Beer for Dolphins have an awesome sound that is acoustically mellow, trancy, in your face electric and raw.

The first disc contains studio versions of "Live in Japan" and "Ankle Bracelet" (tracks one and two), which are all being pushed on local radio. I wasn't a big fan of either of those songs, but luckily enough the album took a turn and the next 18 songs were off-the-hook.

My favorite song on the first disc is track 5, "We'll Be Right Back," which through its acoustic

rhythm and intelligent lyrics reminded me of heady music from bands like Folk Implosion and Buffalo Springfield.

The second disc is 15 tracks of live and acoustic renditions of many of Keneally and Beer for Dolphins' new songs as well as bar chat and ad-lib. My favorite piece on the B-side disc has no title (to my knowledge) but I will refer to it as "The Bee Sting Song." It's a funny little ditty that made me laugh and reminded me of tracks from performers like Beck (pre-Mellow Gold) and Basehead.

All in all, this CD is a must buy. Don't burn it from a friend because Mike is a local guy and you wouldn't want to see him begging for change at Beacons because you were too cheap to fork out 13 bones for the cause.

CD Review: Medeski Martin and Wood's "The Dropper" a Must Buy

By: Christopher Orman
Pride Staff Writer

No question the fall of 2000 will be musically remembered for the release of Radiohead's *Kid A*. Music fans, however, may look back on the fall of 2000 and wonder why Medeski Martin and Wood's *The Dropper*, released October 24 on BlueNote Records, slipped by without detection.

The album takes music, specifically jazz, hip-hop and trance to new undiscovered territories. *The Dropper*, contains thirteen stunning tracks, each song worthy of commentary. Fans of jazz, hip-hop or music capable of changing an individual's intellectual perspective should strongly consider purchasing *The Dropper*.

Where *Kid A* seems interesting but not mind-expanding, *The Dropper* becomes challenging and stimulating, similar to deciphering the brush strokes of a Willem de Kooning painting.

Medeski Martin and Wood, are a trio, consisting of John Medeski on keyboards, Billy Martin on drums and Chris Wood on bass. As a trio, the band creates layers, upon layers of sound due to each member's virtuosity. On *The Dropper*, a track like "Big Time" sounds like a five-piece band, as John Medeski plays clavinet and organ simultaneously and Chris Wood adds bass solos along with the standard bass progressions.

A deeply funky track like "Big Time" rivals Parliament/Funkadelic's ten-piece band sound as all three musicians fill the gaps occurring within each measure of music.

Over the last ten years, Medeski Martin and Wood have made a habit of creating intellectually stimulating albums, from 1990's acoustic-free-jazz *Notes from Underground* to 1996's funky *Shack-man*, listeners often need some time to comprehend the mixture of sounds. Even 1998's *Combustication*, featuring DJ Logic, remains difficult for some listeners to digest, as the band attempted to fuse atonal jazz, hip-hop and Latin rhythms into a potent, mind-bending concoction.

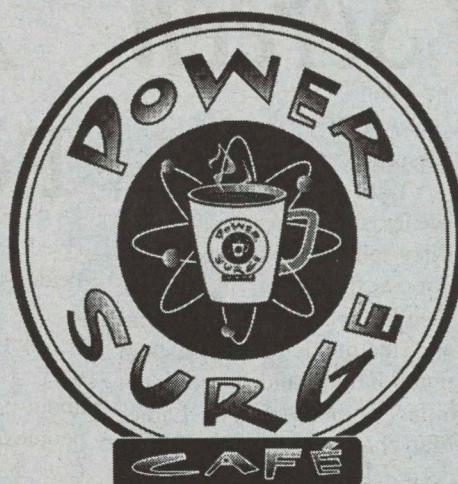
Unlike *Combustication*, *The Dropper* reveals Medeski Martin and Wood's final musical synthesis, a perfectly blended hybrid of dissonant jazz and hip-hop. Imagine mixing Lauryn Hill's beats and melodies with John Coltrane's improvisational spirit; *The Dropper* becomes such a feasible blend. The synthesis

becomes so startling; while turntablists everywhere are running out of vinyl records to sample, Medeski Martin and Wood has become a full band creating original "samples."

When the band adds Marc Ribot, unquestionably one of the greatest guitarists alive, to their sound on *The Dropper* the results are noteworthy. Probably the most monumental track on *The Dropper*, "Bone Digger" sounds like a perfect mix of hip-hop and atonal jazz. From beginning to end, Billy Martin plays a heavy hip-hop beat that allows John Medeski the necessary foundation for adding extraterrestrial sounds. Complementing Medeski and Martin's layers, Marc Ribot's simple, yet strange guitar and Chris Wood's incessant bowing of his bass, results in a sound remarkably similar to a genius turntablist beat juggling two entirely different records.

Similar to "Bone Digger," the title track *The Dropper* sounds so neoteric the song becomes completely ineffable. Throughout *The Dropper*, as cellos, violins, congas and saxophones are added, any adequate musical analysis becomes implausible. The inability to describe the album makes Medeski Martin and Wood's latest work of art brilliant and purely postmodern. A revolution has happened in music, but a few years might pass before society fully evaluates and comprehends the change.

VOTE FOR POWER SURGE CAFE! VOTE FOR A WINNER & SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL COFFEE SHOP!



SAN MARCOS, CA

**WE PROMISE REAL FRUIT SMOOTHIES, FRESH SALADS,
DELICIOUS SANDWICHES, FINE COFFEES, AND LIVE MUSIC
IN A RELAXED ATMOSPHERE**

**GET WHAT YOU WANT, NOT WHAT SOME COFFEE CORPORATION TELLS YOU IS GOOD.
REAL FOOD, FAIR PRICES, ALUMNI OWNED, PLENTY OF CAFFEINE, WHAT MORE COULD YOU ASK FOR?**

TRY OUR COLD FUSION!
A BLEND OF ESPRESSO AND REAL MOCHA ICE CREAM
THAT ISN'T JUST A SHAKE- IT'S A COLD FUSION.

HUNGRY? TRY A CHICKEN MELTDOWN!
GRILLED CHICKEN, ONION, TOMATO, PROVOLONE CHEESE, AND SPICES
BAKED ON THE FRESH BAGEL OF YOUR CHOICE.



Open 7a-11p Weekdays
8a-11p Saturdays
10a-6p Sundays
241 S. Twin Oaks Valley Rd.
Corner of Twin Oaks and Barham
760.752.8669
www.powersurgecafe.com

\$1 OFF ANY PURCHASE OF \$5 OR MORE.

Redeem by 01/21/01

GET A FRIEND TO BUY A CUP OF COFFEE, AND GET YOURS FOR FREE!

Redeem by 01/21/01

Calendar

Tuesday, October 31

Breast Cancer Awareness

Location: ACD 319
Time: 12pm-1pm

Presentation by Professor Andrea Liss, Art Historian/ Cultural Theor4ist in the Visual and Performing Arts Dept, who has lived through breast cancer surgery and experimental chemotherapy treatments.

Dr. Michelle Carpenter, breast surgeon, will be available to answer questions regarding prevention and early detection of breast cancer.

Wednesday, November 1

Desktop Theater Now

Location: Academic Hall 211
Time: Discussion begins 1pm
Interactive Workshop at 3pm

Media arts educator Adriene Jenik and digital media producer Lisa Brenneis will look at the internet as a new community gathering place. The talk is part of the forum, "Under the Grid: Perspectives on Public Space," which explores how public space is defined and utilized.

Jenik's and Brenneis use humor, pop iconography and direct engagement to explore the internet as a live, shared public play space.

Advising Unit**Registration Workshop**

Location: Craven Hall 4201
Time: 1pm-2pm

Study Abroad Information Meeting

Location: University Hall 451
Time: 2pm-3pm

Stretch and Relax**Stress Management**

Location: SHS Conference Room
Suite 100 (Near San Marcos

Ambulatory Care Center)
Time: 3:30pm-4:30pm

Alpha Kappa Delta and Sociology Club Meeting

Location: The Power Surge Café
Time: 4pm-6pm

Guest speakers Kevin Kilpatrick and Carol McGrath. "Life After a Sociology Degree: Community College Teaching, Research, and Social Services."

Fall Job Fair

Location: California Center for the Arts, Escondido
Time: 4pm-7pm

Thursday, November 2

Day of the Dead Celebration

Location: Palm Court
Time: 12pm-2pm

Revising Your Writing

Location: Academic Hall 418
Time: 12pm-1pm
Learn how to revise your writing.

Friday, November 3

Meditation Group

Location: PPHS Building
Time: 12pm-12:30pm
This Meditation Group meets weekly on Fridays in Dr. Fritz Kreisler's office.

Leadership Through the Lens of Diversity: Part I

Location: Commons 206
Time: 1pm-3pm

Here you have to opportunity to assess your level understanding with regard to issues of diversity, and assess how your understanding effects your interactions as leaders with others.

Jerome Rothenberg

Location: Academic Hall 102
Time: 7pm-8pm

Renowned author of books of poetry will read and perform from his internationally acclaimed works.

First CSUSM College Bowl

Location: Academic Hall 102
Time: 10am-6pm
Come and cheer for your favorite team. Contact the A.S.I. Office for more information 750-4990.

Ralph Nader to Speak

at Long Beach Arena
Friday evening.

For time, location and directions please go to www.votenader.com

Monday, November 6

Study Abroad Information Meeting

Location: Craven Hall 1258
Time: 3pm-4pm
Includes financial aid advisor.

Berlin Wall Exhibition

Location: Palm Court
Week of celebration: Nov. 6-10

Germany: 10 Years After Unification

Location: University Hall 101
Time: 5pm

A discussion about the current political, cultural, and economic climate in Germany ten years after the wall opening and unification. Presentation followed by a discussion. Guest speaker Dr. Michael Wolff, Consul for Press Affairs, German Consulate General. Everyone welcome.

For more information e-mail aronke@csusm.edu weekly on Tuesdays in University 327. Groups run on a "drop-in" basis.

CAPS Sponsors

Día de los Muertos

Spanish for "Day of the Dead", the event is a grand celebration of life whose origin pre-dates the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

It is customary on Dia de los Muertos to build altars with flowers and candles. Individuals are encouraged to bring photographs and mementos of loved ones.

There will be traditional music and sharing from those who want to say a few words about their departed friends and relatives.

November 2
10am to 2pm
Palm Court

Classifieds

Services Offered

(760) 630-0798.

MEL-TYPE & U study!
Melissa 760.741.4105
ixoye@home.com

Help Wanted**Don't Miss A Great Opportunity!**

-Work around your schedule
-Great resume experience
-1200+ a month
All while working for a billion dollar communication company!
Contact Jackie
(760)591-1678

Swim Instructors
\$9-15 an hour.

Communications

Company is looking for self motivated individuals to earn \$1200+ per month and to be part of a dynamic marketing team!! Call 760-591-1716 today!

Counselors Wanted

Childcare Counselors needed for Vista area male youth residential treatment center.
Full-time, Part-time, on-call positions available.
\$7.35-9.00 per hour. Fax resume to New Haven
(760) 630-0798.

For Sale

1987 Plymouth Gran Fury \$1900 o.b.o
Contact Lynda or Harry at (760) 480-5622

Miscellaneous

TUTOR NEEDED NOW
FOR OCEANOGRAPHY 100. Please call 747-1730

Egg Donors Needed
to help make an infertile couples dreams come true. Compensation is \$3,500.00. Ages 20 to 30. Please contact Susan at 1-800-463-5656.



FALL JOB FAIR
2000

Wed., November 1, 2000
4:00 - 7:00 pm
California Center for the Arts, Escondido

Meet with employers looking to hire CSUSM students and alumni.

For a list of participating companies:
www.csusm.edu/CAC.

Sponsored by:
CSUSM Alumni Association
CSUSM Career and Assessment Center
North County Times