



General election guide inside today

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25¢

Church, Symms spar on old issues

BOISE (UPI) — Sen. Frank Church and Rep. Steve Symms crossed fresh ground in their second debate Sunday night, but the U.S. Senate candidates again hammered each other on the familiar economic, tax and campaign-finance issues.

Church, trying for a fifth term in the Senate, said "sharp increases in foreign oil prices have directly caused surges in domestic inflation. He said Japan and West Germany have weathered inflation better than the U.S. because the U.S. pays for those countries' defense while they funnel money into exports.

Issues about which they have disagreed sharply during the long campaign.

Both men agreed inflation has hit the United States like a "wave." But, as during their first debate Thursday night, the candidates disagreed on inflation's cause.

Church, trying for a fifth term in the Senate, said "sharp increases in foreign oil prices have directly caused surges in domestic inflation. He said Japan and West Germany have weathered inflation better than the U.S. because the U.S. pays for those countries' defense while they funnel money into exports.

"We have to get off the oil hook," Church said, adding that he believed Congress would balance the federal budget soon after the current recession ends. He said Congress has been shaving off some of the federal deficit he said it was left by the Nixon and Ford administrations.

Symms said he was "amused" that Democrats such as Church and Sens. George McGovern and Edward Kennedy use foreign factors as a "scapegoat" for inflation. "Inflation has hit us like a tidal wave, but it followed deficit budgets," Symms said.

Symms said Japan and West Germany have not suffered as much

under rising oil costs because their governments "favor production, while the U.S. government is an adversary to production."

The four-term Republican congressman also blasted proposed national health-care plans as "cookbook medicine." He said such action would destroy doctor-patient relationships.

Church countered that the Medicare program has saved many elderly people from financial and medical plight. He said government health-care is necessary and that it isn't going to bankrupt the country as he said Symms has charged.

Church said he has worked to cut alleged abuses in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and exempted most farmers and businessmen from its jurisdiction. He said he has been responsible for the "pendulum swinging back" away from government regulation on various sectors of society.

However, Symms accused Church of talking about cuts in government only during an election year, adding that OSHA is "punitive by nature."

Church blasted Symms for often returning to his theme of opposition to federal deficit spending and clouding his campaign advertisements to mis-

represent Church's Washington voting record.

The incumbent waved a Symms newspaper advertisement which outlined the Democrat's votes against balanced budgets. Church said the advertisement failed to list several of Church's votes against deficit spending.

Church also hit Symms for allegedly trying to avoid publicity about the role oil money has played in his campaign, noting 40 percent of the Republican's total contributions have come from Texas.

"This is one of the dirtiest campaigns I've ever seen," Church said. See DEBATE Page A2



Grassroots support

Hammering another campaign sign into his lawn, Bill Gandee of Twin Falls isn't afraid to make known which party and which candidates he supports.

Gandee, who is in charge of the neighborhood organization of the Democratic Party in Precinct 5, said that those people who fail to register and vote

should not complain when their candidates aren't elected. He said he has been voting for 32 years.

Hostage debate resumes

By United Press International

Iran's parliament spent less than four hours in secret discussion of the 52 American hostages Sunday amid mounting reports that release of at least some of the captives is imminent.

There was a report late Sunday from an Iranian foreign ministry source in New York that the debate had resumed — behind closed doors once again — at 9 a.m. Tehran time.

A parliament spokesman told UPI he could not "specify how long" the secret debate would run, but that an "open session" was called for Thursday.

Iranian parliament sources, reached by telephone from London, said a long-drawn-out debate was likely because members were expected to devote only a few hours each day to the discussion of the hostages, now in their 358th day of captivity.

Just before the parliament debate began, CBS News quoted a high-ranking Iranian official at the United Nations as saying there was a "99 percent" chance that 40 of the 52 hostages will be released Wednesday or Thursday.

But State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said in Washington, "We are in the same posture as before. We will have nothing to say because there is nothing to be said until the (Iranian) parliament announces its decision."

U.S. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said on ABC-TV that the United Nations stands ready to serve as a third party between the United States and Iran in working out the release of the hostages.

"There is reason for optimism, but we have to be careful and cautious about the exact timing," Waldheim said.

Hopes that the parliament would decide the Americans' fate before the U.S. elections on Nov. 4 — the anniversary of their capture — were dimmed by parliament speaker Hajj-Atoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who said after the debate, "It makes no difference to us who comes to power in America."

In Wiesbaden, West Germany, U.S. military police Sunday lightened security around the Air Force hospital designated to house the hostages if Iran frees them. The security measures were mounted to keep the media out, officials said.

U.S. officials were irritated at the monumental media interest, which has brought scores of television crews to the area.

Creating science pool the goal

University seeks math superstars

BALTIMORE (UPI) — Johns Hopkins University is looking for about 350 "Whiz Kids" with extraordinary mathematical talent.

It wants to help develop their skills and assure the nation has a cadre of brilliant mathematical and scientific minds.

The university's Study of Mathematically Precocious Youth, directed by Julian C. Stanley, is conducting a nationwide talent search for youngsters below age 13 who score 700 or higher on the math portion of the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Only 5 percent of male high school seniors achieve that score, and Stanley estimates there are only about 350 such children in the United States.

"With proper assistance, these superbly talented youths will have much more productive careers and happier lives," he said. "Without special help, many will wither on the vine and the nation will be the loser."

Camille Benbow, assistant director of the study, said 29 such students were found in a talent search of the six Middle Atlantic states.

"Last year we had 20 such kids so they obviously don't feel that unique," Mrs. Benbow said. "If you put them in a program where they meet kids as bright as they, it has more a humbling effect than the other way around."

"We're trying to save them from this horrible boredom and prepare them for higher levels where they can be stimulated."

Stanley said the program will also develop guidelines so educators can identify and help precocious students.

"As a nation, we have been short-changing our most talented youths," Stanley said. "This is particularly true for mathematically superior students, whose productive careers are badly curtailed if at an early age they are not given opportunities to match their abilities."

Mrs. Benbow said teaching the math Whiz Kids is not intimidating, even though they are much smarter than their peers.

"They're just different, not better," she said. "When you meet them, they're just like normal kids."

training to help them progress faster than normal in mathematics and related studies. Many also attend summer math institutes at Hopkins and Duke University.

Several of the students have been certified to take calculus in the eighth grade.

"If you have a 700 score (on the SAT math test), it's most likely that you don't need to take Algebra I or can learn it in a few hours," Mrs. Benbow said. "What we would do for them is give them the chance to learn so much faster so they don't have to get bored in a regular classroom."

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be stimulated."

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"They're just different, not better," she said. "When you meet them, they're just like normal kids."

Good morning!

Filer's dog pound has no frills. Page B1

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Idaho drug paraphernalia law decision expected shortly

By MARTY TRILLHAASE Times-News writer

BOISE — A decision on the constitutionality of Idaho's drug paraphernalia law is due this week in 4th District Court.

A spokesman for Judge Robert Rowell said a decision was being prepared and would probably be issued Thursday or Friday.

A decision had been expected last week and the delay may indicate a lengthy decision, the spokesman said.

The case revolves around a challenge to the law by Idaho paraphernalia businesses. The suit, waged by the Progressive Businessmen of Idaho Inc., alleges the law's definition of paraphernalia is overly vague.

The group, consisting of businessmen from Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Nampa and Twin Falls, has asked for a summary judgement opinion ruling the law invalid.

The 1980 Legislature passed the bill, which was signed by Gov. John Evans. It would have gone into effect July 1, but an injunction was ordered pending the outcome of the court hearing held in September.

As such, paraphernalia businesses continue to operate throughout the state, including Twin Falls. Twin Falls law enforcement of-

officials have said they intend to enforce the law if it is upheld. The director of the Idaho Bureau of Narcotics, George Harrison, said that agency will also enforce it. But he acknowledged enforcement of the law will not be a high priority with the department which is facing limited resources to pursue major drug traffickers.

Idaho's law defines paraphernalia as items used or intended for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the

human body a controlled substance.

That includes, virtually anything, and the law takes special pains to identify items that are considered paraphernalia, including balloons, sugar, scales and balances, sifters, blenders, spoons, as well as items usually associated with the drug culture, such as water pipes, hypodermic syringes, roach clips and smoking masks. It also includes kits marijuana users purchase to test the drug for possible contamination.

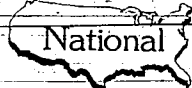
The law provides prison sentences and fines for convicted violators which include a maximum one-year prison term and \$1,000 fine, or both, for possession or advertising paraphernalia for sale; one year and/or a \$25,000 fine for selling paraphernalia to a minor; and nine years and/or \$30,000 for sale and distribution of paraphernalia.

The results of legal challenges to paraphernalia laws in other states has been mixed. Moreover, the concept of a law outlawing paraphernalia is relatively new and several court cases are just now progressing up the judicial appeal ladder.

Deputy Idaho Attorney General Lynn Thomas, who is representing the state in the Idaho case, said few appeals of lower court decisions concerning paraphernalia laws have been completed.

At the time the Idaho law was enacted, paraphernalia laws appeared to face major problems over the definition of them. Courts in New Jersey, New York, Illinois and California had ruled paraphernalia laws invalid on the basis that definitions were vague. Media interest, which has brought scores of television crews to the area.

Monday briefing



Indian protests on cross

STOCKTON, Calif. (UPI) — A Miwok Indian and self-proclaimed religious "healer" nailed himself to a cross for four hours Sunday in protest of a home development planned on what he says is a sacred Indian burial ground.

Jonathan LeDeux, 49, San Leandro, Calif., whose Indian name is Swift Turtle, "nailed one hand and had the other led with barbed wire to the 6-foot cross at noon. He was taken down four hours later.

LeDeux said he was protesting the government's failure to recognize Indian religion and the burial ground of 1,500 graves, some as old as 5,000 years.

Driver-of-howitzer-held

LAWTON, Okla. (UPI) — A Vietnam War veteran who drove a 26-ton self-propelled howitzer down the main streets of Lawton was held at a mental health center Sunday and FBI agents investigated the rampage.

The driver, identified as Larry Joe Sales, 29, kept police, sheriff's deputies and Highway Patrol troopers at bay Saturday during a chase that lasted more than an hour.

After Sales was arrested, with the help of tear gas, he told police he remembered nothing about the rampage. He said the last thing he knew he was in bed at home, Deputy Sgt. Jay Lowell said.



Americans face custody

MIAMI (UPI) — At least four of the 30 Americans released from Cuban jails last week will be taken into custody on their scheduled arrival in the United States Monday facing possible prosecution for hijacking U.S. aircraft.

The Americans are scheduled to arrive at Miami's Tamiami Airport at 1:30 p.m. EDT aboard an Air Florida Boeing 737 chartered by the State Department. Nine U.S. marshals and a physician will escort them back.

Family members and friends waited anxiously for the ordeal to end Sunday.

U.S. Interest Section officials in Havana said four of those

returning face hijacking charges and a spokesman for the U.S. marshal's office in Miami said Sunday they would be placed in custody upon arrival.

The remaining prisoners faced charges in Cuba of illegal entry, drug smuggling and distributing religious literature. At least one has been jailed for nine years.

Small quake hits village

HUAJAPAN, Mexico (UPI) — A small tremor Sunday struck the town of Huajapan de Leon, forcing residents to flee from buildings damaged two days ago by a quake that killed dozens of people and left 6,000 homeless in 300 nearby villages.

"We had to abandon some buildings already damaged by the quake Friday, but there was no panic and none of the buildings collapsed," a government physician said in a telephone conversation with reporters in Mexico City.

The Tacubaya Earthquake Center in the capital reported one tremor Sunday near Huajapan that measured 4 on the Richter scale, but called it an aftershock and said others could be expected.

Sadat welcomes Israeli

CAIRO, Egypt (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat welcomed Israeli President Yitzhak Navon Sunday as a "messenger of peace and love" and issued an impassioned appeal for peaceful coexistence between Palestinians and Israelis.

Sadat spoke at a dinner banquet at the Abdin Palace in honor of Navon, making the first visit by an Israeli chief of state to any Arab state.

In his reply Navon carefully avoided any mention of the Palestinian problem or the issue of Jerusalem, which Israel has declared its eternal and indivisible capital.

Man set free

BERMEJO, Spain (UPI) — Basque separatists freed a member of the family that controls one of Spain's largest canning and freezing firms Sunday for a reported ransom in the millions of dollars.

Jose Garavilla, 44, manager of Conservas Garavilla, was shaken but otherwise unharmed when released on a country road at 3:30 a.m. outside the village of Abadiano, southwest of Bilbao, his family said. He had been held 3 1/2 days.

MUNN FOR SHERIFF

RECYCLE

YOUR NEWSPAPER HELPS KIDNAPERS TAKE YOUR PAPERS TO BUTTER'S FOODS LOT OR ALBERTSON'S LOT. SERVICE AN ACTIVATION OF THE TIMES NEWS.

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Mondale, Strauss attempt to cool hostage situation

By United Press International

Vice President Walter Mondale and President Jimmy Carter's campaign chairman, Robert Strauss, said Sunday the administration has tried to diminish expectations for an early release of the hostages and not to "politicize" the situation.

In separate television interviews, both men said none of the rumors concerning the hostage situation have come from the administration — either through leaks or pronouncements.

"We have not introduced the subject, we have tried to diminish the hopes and the expectations that the hostages may be released soon," Mondale told interviewers on CBS' "Face the Nation."

Strauss, on NBC's "Meet the Press," said U.S. officials have tried "not to politicize the situation," adding it is "foolish speculation" that has raised hopes.

Strauss predicted without qualification that Carter will win the election.

But most indications just eight days before Election Day were that the outcome is still too close to call and may hinge on voter perceptions of which candidate wins Tuesday's debate in Cleveland and on whether the hostages come home.

A poll conducted for Newsweek of 1,048 registered voters showed Carter and Republican Ronald Reagan in a virtual tie. Carter had 41 percent to Reagan's 40 percent, with independent John Anderson at 10 percent.

The survey concluded Reagan holds a 42-to-39 percent lead among those considered likely to vote, but "Carter clearly has the momentum."

A Time magazine poll released Sunday showed Carter leading Reagan 42 percent to 41 percent, with 12 percent for Anderson. Of the undecided voters, 34 percent said they leaned toward Carter and 21 percent toward Reagan.

Both candidates spent Sunday bonding up for this week's debate. Reagan met with advisers at his rented Middleburg, Va., estate, get-

ting briefings on a full range of domestic and foreign policy questions that may be asked. He also was studying videotapes of 1976 debates between Carter and Gerald Ford.

Carter was at his Camp David, Md., retreat, and aides said he was preparing for the debate the same way he usually gets ready for televised news conferences.

Strauss predicted Reagan, a "much more polished performer, an actor," will make the best appearance in the debate Tuesday night in Cleveland, but that Carter will win on the issues.

Reagan's final week of campaigning after the debate includes stops in Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, New Jersey and Pennsylvania through Thursday. The remainder of his schedule before he returns to California has not yet been determined.

Carter's weekend schedule also is indefinite, but he will campaign in West Virginia en route to Cleveland Monday and in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Wednesday and Thursday.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Oct. 27, the 301st day of 1980 with 63 to follow.

The moon is moving toward its last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury and Mars.

Those born on this date are under the sign of Scorpio.

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States, was born Oct. 27, 1858.

On this date in history:

In 1871, the political chief of New

York's Tammany Hall — Boss Tweed — was arrested on charges of defrauding the city.

In 1904, the first practical subway began operating in New York City — from the Brooklyn Bridge to 145th Street in Manhattan.

In 1961, the United Nations adopted a resolution protesting Russian detonation of a 50-megaton atomic bomb.

A thought for the day: President Theodore Roosevelt said, "The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight."

Debate

Continued from Page A1

palms in the history of the state," Church said. "I expected them to come after me."

Church said he got much of his money from New York, where he supported him during his 1976 presidential campaign and he needed campaign money from whatever source he could tap.

"The U.S. should not 'throw up our hands' to a leftist government that assumes power in a Latin American nation," Church said, but rather it should try to cooperate with the particular regime and attempt to moderate its policies.

He said it is useless for the U.S. to oppose "people's" revolutions.

But Symms called Church's perception of Latin American "naive" and complained that Church and Democrats in power have allowed Cuba and the Soviet Union to convert the Caribbean into a "Red Sea."

The Senate contenders clashed totally on the issue of government support for big-city mass transit systems.

"We must include mass transit in the cities," Church said. "Without it, we would have mass paralysis. We must take their (big cities) needs into account as well as our own."

Symms said he advocated "maximum free agency" in transportation. "People should be allowed to travel the way they want to travel rather

than have the government saddle the taxpayers with subsidized transportation."

He said he was "greatly opposed" to the use of federal funds for mass transit.

"We didn't spend enough time on Idaho issues," Church said after the hour-long debate. He also said some of the questions were "too big" for a candidate to give an answer to in the three minutes he was allotted.

Symms, who appeared nervous and mopped his brow several times in Thursday night's debate, seemed to calm himself Sunday.

"When you debate such an important respected person it's always easier after the first time," he said.

Today's weather

Unsettled conditions will remain for day or so

Twin Falls, Burley-Rupert, Jerome-Gooding areas:

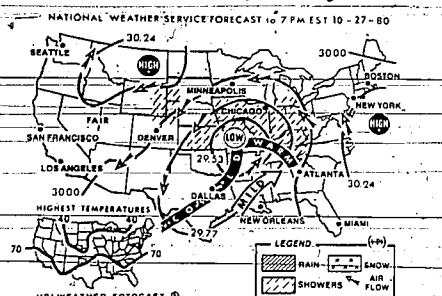
Variable clouds with slight chance of rain or snow showers through today. Winds increasing during the day. Partly cloudy Tuesday. Highs middle 40s to low 50s both days. Overnight lows in the 20s.

Camas Prairie, Halley, Wood River valley:

Variable clouds with slight chance of snow showers today. Partly cloudy Tuesday. Highs both days in the 40s. Overnight lows teens to middle 20s.

Northern Utah:

Occasional rain and snow today, clearing tonight and Tuesday. Highs both days in the 40s. Overnight lows upper teens and 20s.



followed the Snake River valley Sunday. Northwesterly winds pummeled the state, with gusts exceeding 30 miles an hour at Gooding and reaching near 30 mph at Twin Falls and Burley.

National	Max	Min	Pcp	Las Vegas	71	55	40	Portland, Ore.	51	47	34	Burley	49	38	24
Albuquerque	59	37	0	Los Angeles	73	60	40	Bill. Blue	51	28	0	Gooding	49	38	0.0
Atlanta	67	38	0	Memphis	46	30	0	San Antonio	42	30	0	Boise	40	33	0.0
Boston	47	30	0	Minneapolis	42	31	0	San Diego	68	62	0	Lewiston	51	43	0.1
Chicago	42	34	0	New Orleans	77	42	0	San Francisco	55	44	0	Pocatello	41	30	0.5
Dallas	64	26	0	Denver	39	23	0	Seattle	45	33	0	Rainon	48	37	0.0
Denver	48	26	0	Phoenix	77	42	0	Spokane	49	33	0	McCall	39	30	0.5
Des Moines	41	24	0	Oklahoma City	61	43	0	Washington	48	45	0				
Houston	68	37	0	Philadelphia	48	40	0								
Indianapolis	72	36	0	Pittsburgh	47	34	0								
Kansas City	48	25	0	Portland, Me.	53	47	33								

Your Guide to Better Yellow Pages Advertising.

Remember that shoppers read ads for information about products or services offered. So make your ads complete and factual. It's the best way to bring your business more business.

Does your business have a distinctive logo? Then put it where it can be seen 24 hours a day, seven days a week—in your Yellow Pages ad.

Most shoppers use the Yellow Pages to find a specific product or brand. So tell all about the completeness of your product lines. And don't forget to tell about your after-sale support, credit arrangements, delivery service and other tie-breakers.

Will customers find you—or find you in time? You can help tip the odds in your favor by including a map of your location and your store hours in your Yellow Pages ad.

A consumer survey of adults in Idaho showed that 87% used the Mountain Bell Yellow Pages on an average of 31 times per year. And at least 82% followed up by taking action to buy. So be where the action is—in the Mountain Bell Yellow Pages.

Bell System Yellow Pages

Idahoans vote for guns over butter

By TOM KOROSKO
States News Service

Election/80

WASHINGTON — The Republican-led Idaho congressional delegation wanted to opt for over butter in 1980, continuing its conservative orientation of recent years.

Somehow less insistent than the state's Republican House members — spending — take priority over social programs, Democratic Sen. Frank Church voted for development of the missile, but also supported a transfer of \$2 billion from defense to social programs.

These are just some of the issues that in many cases divided Church and the state's Republican House members. The effort to focus on these differences and the issues which set the legislative tone of the 1980 congressional session, States News Service surveyed all votes and selected 34 key ballots.

Those issues and how Church, Republican Sen. James McClure, and Republican Reps. Steve Symms and Robert W. Edgar, appear below.

During the year, Congress voted the largest federal tax in history on the nation's oil companies but voted down an oil import levy that would have raised pump prices 10 cents. The first was a victory for President Carter, the second a defeat. Against the backdrop of presidential politics, the heavily Democratic Congress opted for halting the line on the national budget but moving forward with the MX missile development and draft registration.

Overall, Congress took almost 1,000 votes in the House and 443 in the Senate. The House took the lowest in five years, the Senate total the lowest in a decade. The congressmen also chose to put teeth in housing discrimination laws and increase the budget for environmental needs. The Senate acted to ratify President Carter's premier environmental priority — an Alaska lands bill — but the issue bogged down in bitter fights between the House and the Senate over which version should be ratified.

Carter's hopes for an Energy Mobilization Board, to speed through the energy track — a number of energy projects, was voted down for fear states' rights would be curtailed. The House passed a superfund bill to pay for cleanup of oil and chemical spills and abandoned a toxic waste system. Despite solid margins of victory on the two bills, the issue stalled in the Senate.

Many of the unfinished bills may be considered in the next election lame-duck session set to start Nov. 12.

FOREIGN POLICY/DEFENSE

1.) MX DEVELOPMENT — Rep. Paul Simon, D-Ill., attempted to hold up a track launching system for the MX missile. The House passed a \$1.5 billion funding package. His amendment was rejected by a 152-250 vote on May 15. If enacted, Simon's amendment would have halted the development of the missile system but allowed studies to continue on the best possible deployment method. Symms and Hansen voted NO.

2.) Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, offered an amendment which would prohibit funding until the Pentagon filed a formal report on the missile. His proposal was defeated 9-80 on July 2. Church and McClure voted NO.

3.) NIGARA AID — President Carter's plan to give Nicaragua \$75 million in economic development aid passed the House in February, but not before some members tried to attach restrictions to the funding. An amendment by Rep. Robert E. Bauman, R-Md., would have required the President to terminate aid to Nicaragua if free elections were not held by Dec. 31, 1981. The amendment was rejected 191-212 on Feb. 28, with Hansen and Symms voting NO. Eventually, the House passed the Nicaraguan aid package by a narrow (232-197) margin.

4.) On the Senate side, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., offered an amendment on Jan. 29 to cut foreign aid bill which would have reduced the administration's \$75 million commitment, retargeting the money to El Salvador and Guatemala. Sen. Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., offered a motion to kill Helms' amendment. The Zorinsky motion passed 67-26. YES: McClure, D-Wis. The overall aide package passed the Senate 55-34.

ECONOMICS

5.) GUNS OR BUTTER, BUDGET VOTES — An attempt by Rep. Marjorie S. Holt, R-Md., and Phil Gramm, D-Tex., to add \$1.1 billion in military spending and to cut a similar amount from domestic programs was defeated by the House 348 on May 1. Liberal northern Democrats prevailed while Republicans and many southern Democrats split on the issue. YES: Hansen and Symms.

6.) Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., offered a similar amendment on the Senate side, seeking to cut \$2 billion from the defense budget and transfer those funds to domestic programs. Sen. Ed Brooke, R-Mass., led a successful effort to kill Nelson's amendment on a 64-30 vote May 7. YES: McClure, No: Church.

7.) BALANCED BUDGET AND TAX CUT — Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., offered a Republican alternative to the Democrats' proposed budget that would provide a \$32 billion tax cut, increase defense spending by \$4.5 billion, and level the deficit over the next five years. The measure fell short 175-242 on May

7. Symms voted YES and Hansen was absent. On final passage of the bill, only 22 Republicans joined 203 Democrats in opposing the measure.

8.) On the Senate side, Sen. William Armstrong, R-Colo., offered a tax cut amendment during consideration of the budget resolution. His amendment to cut revenues from \$613 billion to \$597 billion and provide a \$19 billion tax escape contained 35.9 on May 6. McClure, YES, Church, NO.

9.) SATURDAY MAIL DELIVERY — When the Senate-Budget Committee trimmed funds for Saturday mail delivery, rural residents and businessmen protested. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, offered an amendment to keep the money in the budget for Saturday mail delivery. His move was challenged by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Ernest Hollings who sought to kill the amendment. Hollings' motion was rejected; with those voting no supporting continued Saturday Mail Delivery. The vote, on May 12, was 77-63. Church, NO, McClure, YES. The amendment was subsequently adopted by a voice vote.

10.) TRUCKING DEREGULATION — For 42 years, the Interstate Commerce Commission has regulated the American trucking industry, and Congress has finally decided the convoluted system of overlapping rules and controls hampered the truckers' efforts to modernize and to spur competition. The 367-13 vote on June 19 removed many of the federal controls on the industry. YES: Hansen and Symms.

11.) In the Senate, the deregulation plan passed 70-20 on April 15. YES: McClure and Church.

SOCIAL ISSUES

12.) ABORTION — Congress could not come to a decision on the question of abortion, once again, this year, although a major, head-on confrontation over the issue was averted in the House. The only floor action on abortion occurred on an amendment offered by Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, to a spending bill for a variety of federal agencies. Ashbrook's amendment prohibited using federal funds to pay for abortions or for the administrative expenses associated with abortions under any Federal Employees Health Benefit Program. The measure passed 228-170 on August 20, with YES votes from Symms and Hansen not voting.

13.) On the Senate side the maneuvering on one bill was more intricate. When the chamber considered federal authorization for the Legal Services Corporation, Sen. Gordon Humphrey, R-N.H., suggested the agency should not be allowed to handle abortion cases. Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., offered an amendment to the contrary — that the agency should be allowed to handle cases which involve rape, incest or danger to the mother's life. The Javits amendment passed 88-34, with McClure voting NO and Church not voting.

14.) FAIR HOUSING — In the 12 years since the Fair Housing Act was written, the courts have decided a number of housing discrimination cases, but studies indicate that housing discrimination is still a major problem. The House attempted to strengthen the U.S. Housing and Urban Development's enforcement powers by establishing an administrative remedy — outside the courts — for housing discrimination complaints. The move was opposed by Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., who argued it would only expand the bureaucracy by creating a new layer of administrative judges within HUD. Sensenbrenner said the case should be settled in court and offered a motion which would have killed the bill. Sensenbrenner's motion failed by a 196-209 vote on June 12, with Hansen and Symms voting YES. The Senate may act on the proposal in the lame-duck session.

15.) FOOD STAMPS — Faced with the imminent crisis of huge cost overruns in the food-stamp program, Congress passed a bill lifting the ceiling on payments to \$16 billion in fiscal 1980 and 1981. However, cost-cutting amendments, such as — establishing purchase requirements for certain types of foods or another which would require that poor children participating in the federal free lunch program, were summarily beaten back. But before the bill could pass the House (320-56), Rep. James Leary, D-N.Y., offered an amendment — that sought to recoup some of the program's annual losses. The plan required families making 175 percent of the national poverty level to pay for the cost of at least half of the food stamp benefits they had received during other parts of the year. The Leary amendment passed 241-147 on May 8. Hansen and Symms voted YES.

16.) On the Senate side, members voted to adopt a conference committee compromise on the Food Stamps bill by a 65-25 on May 14. YES: Church, NO: McClure.

17.) MAYBANK AMENDMENT — The bill to establish a Carolina Bank, Sen. Burnet Maybank has been annually revived in defense appropriations bills. His idea was to exempt the Pentagon from a federal policy requiring a portion of each agency's operating budget to be expended in areas of high unemployment. For 27 years Congress has

reinstated the plan, apparently believing that military supplies would best be obtained from low-bidders without regard to the local economic conditions. Rep. Joseph Adabbo, D-N.Y., successfully led the effort to repeal the Maybank amendment, a vote that spelled victory for some areas in the Northeast and Midwest. The legislation was approved 220-179 on Sept. 16, with Hansen and Symms voting NO. It still faces Senate ratification.

PUBLIC WORKS LEGISLATION — 18.) WATER RESOURCES — Rep. Robert W. Edgar, D-Pa., took up the Administration's call to prohibit unnecessary and uneconomical federal water projects. The \$2.6 billion worth of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects in "water resources" authorization bill affected 70 new sites and 78 adjustments to ongoing projects. Edgar offered a key amendment deleting funds for eight huge and unneeded projects and suffered a defeat 117-263 on Jan. 28. NO: Hansen, and Symms.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

19.) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION — McClure insisted that the Federal Trade Commission should not have the authority to override state laws and pre-empt state regulations in monitoring certain professions, an amendment which would give states' rights approach, was rejected on a narrow 45-47 vote Feb. 6. McClure, YES; Church, NO. The Senate eventually voted to curb the FTC's overall authority (67) by restoring a congressional review of the rules promulgated by the agency.

AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

20.) FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE — The House agreed that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation should become a comprehensive, all-risk program with the federal government picking up 30 percent of the costs of insurance premiums. The effort is expected to cost the federal treasury \$200 million by 1984. A segment of the bill extends free federal disaster payments through the 1981 harvest for cotton, wheat, feed grains and rice for two more years. These payments would be phased out with the infusion of the Federal Crop Insurance coverage. In order to secure widespread support for the plan, proponents suggested, and passed, an amendment to have the federal government take over disaster obligations. The legislation passed the House 282-100 on Feb. 13. Neither Symms nor Hansen voted.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

21.) ALASKA LANDS: A cornerstone of President Carter's environmental policy was the designation of more than 100 million acres of federal property in Alaska as parklands. The move was perceived by the state as a delegation of an attempt to curtail development of energy resources, particularly oil and gas, and shut off wilderness to commercial hunting and fishing. Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., led the drive for a more environmental version similar to one passed by the House in 1979. Tsongas' substitute passed 72-16, preceding final passage. Both McClure and Church were absent.

22.) STRIP MINING — Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, R-W.Va., led the fight to prohibit federal intervention in a state's power to regulate strip (or surface) mining. Despite some gains by environmentalists, Byrd's motion to exempt states from compliance passed on a 54-31 vote August 22. McClure voted YES and Church was absent.

23.) NATIONAL PARKS — Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., successfully advanced legislation adding seven new units to the national park system enlarged 19 other park units and authorized planning to begin on six other parks, the \$80 million package called the Omnibus National Parks Bill — passed the House 300-112 on May 20. Hansen voted NO and Symms was absent. Parts of the bill have been tacked onto other Senate bills, and have become law.

24.) SUPERFUND — Two bills to clean up the nation's hazardous chemical wastes and oil spills passed the House in the closing days of the session. Industry would pick up most of the tab for both proposals. One provides for a \$750 million clean-up fund for future oil and chemical spills into the nation's waterways. The oil and chemical spill portion of the superfund package passed the House 288-11 on Sept. 19. Both Hansen and Symms were absent.

25.) The other bill establishes a \$1.2 billion fund to cleanup abandoned toxic waste dumps. The bill passed the House by a 351-23 margin on Sept. 23. Hansen voted NO and Symms was absent.

ENERGY

26.) NUCLEAR ENERGY — Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., proposed an amendment to prohibit using away-from-reactor sites for the storage of high-level nuclear waste material. Hart's amendment would severely curtail the development of nuclear power, because commercial reactors are rapidly running out of room to dispose high level wastes on site. Sen. Benigno Juarez, D-Ill., offered a motion to kill the Hart amendment. His motion passed 51-44 on July 30, with McClure voting YES and Church absent.

ENERGY MOBILIZATION BOARD

27.) This cornerstone of President Carter's energy policy (often called fast-tracking) found an unusual

alliance between environmentalists and conservatives gathering in opposition to the House-Senate compromise June 27. The plan called for waiving state and local laws that stood in the way of priority energy projects. Environmentalists warned that the panel should only have the authority to set priorities and waive procedural — not substantive — laws. They feared state environmental laws may be overridden. The conservatives feared an all-powerful board that would mandate an override of state's rights. Rep. Samuel J. Devine, R-Ohio, the chairman of the House Republican Conference, engineered the drive to send the legislation back to House-Senate conference for further work. His motion passed 232-131. Both Hansen and Symms were absent. It remained unclear whether the conferees would take up the issue in the lame-duck session.

28.) WINDFALL PROFITS TAX — By legislative veto, the House and the Senate approved final components of a Windfall Profits Tax on deregulated oil — the largest tax ever levied on American industry. The tax will toss into the federal treasury an estimated \$227 billion by 1990 when the tax expires. The House acted on a 302-107 vote March 13 to approve the final — tax package — Hansen and Symms voted NO.

29.) The Senate ratified the Windfall Profits Tax bill on March 27, by a 65-31 ballot. NO: McClure, YES: Church.

30.) OIL IMPORT FEE: Congress refused to ratify President Carter's call for a \$4.62 fee per barrel on imported oil, believing that the levy would increase the cost to consumers.

The fee could have resulted in an automatic jump of 10 cents per gallon in the cost of gasoline. The administration hoped the new fee would spur conservation and prompt oil companies to seek alternative, synthetic or domestic fuels. The Senate voted 68-10 to block the import fee on June 6, with YES votes from McClure and Church.

31.) The House acted to block import fees June 5, by a 335-34 vote. YES: Hansen and Symms.

32.) EXPULSION OF REP. MICHAEL MYERS — Philadelphia Rep. Michael J. Ozzie Myers, a Democrat, was convicted by a jury of accepting a \$15,000 bribe in connection with the FBI's ABCAM-1 operation. Although a judge has yet to pronounce final sentence in the case, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct investigated the matter. The panel recommended expulsion. The House voted 376-30 on Oct. 2 to expel Myers, only the fourth time in history it has taken such action. All other instances occurred in 1861 for treasonous activity associated with the start of the Civil War. Myers immediately filed suit.

against Congress on grounds it used improper procedures in the expulsion. Hansen and Symms voted YES.

VETERANS

33.) DISABLED VETERANS REHABILITATION — The Senate considered a measure to establish a career development, advancement and training program for Vietnam era veterans. The amendment was offered by Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., a Vietnam veteran himself. The bill would have paid subsidies to employers for hiring veterans. In the past the veterans have received their money directly. The amendment, opposed by most major veterans organizations, would have excluded non-Vietnam veterans from the benefits. The amendment was rejected 55-51 on Sept. 4. McClure voted NO and Church was absent.

DRAFT

34.) DRAFT REGISTRATION FUNDS: The Senate voted to transfer \$13.3 million to the Selective Service System for draft registration. The legislation was passed after a filibuster by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore. who opposed the concept because he thought registration would lead to a draft. The bill passed 68-34, with Church absent and McClure voting NO.

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The Times-News

Editorials

Signs of hope, stability in Iran

If no good news arrived Sunday about the American hostages in Tehran, at least there was nothing to completely dispel hopes of their release.

At last, the fate of the hostages may be largely in the hands of one group, the Iranian parliament. Repeatedly during the American ordeal that has lasted almost a year, Iran has been a nation of many heads speaking at once and contradicting each other.

Meeting Sunday to discuss a list of demands to be met by the U.S., the Majlis held four hours of closed debate and received the recommendations of a committee on those demands, also in secret.

Anti-American radicals were reported to have opposed even discussing the issue but were defeated. So the closed session could be viewed as a compromise and as a gag on the radicals.

The hostages are on the agenda again today, and Americans can take small comfort in knowing this debate is, a far cry from the chaotic, day-to-day jockeying between the government, the hostages' captives, Khomeini and the street mobs of past months.

There is some hope to be found also in the distance the parliament has come, considering its make-up. After the Iranian elections, hard-liners and conservative religious leaders, as opposed to President Bani-Sadr's moderate supporters, dominated.

No doubt Iran will use the American hostages for all they are worth. The Majlis could end up producing an impossible set of demands.

However, even though Americans' hopes may have been cruelly raised again, the Iranian leaders' now making public statements are tame in their comments on the U.S. and the hostages.

The chairman of the Majlis' committee on the hostages said the demands would not be harsher than the four basic ones decreed by Khomeini—two of which the U.S. has met.

Pre-occupied by their war with Iraq, Iranians no longer have time to recite the crimes of the shah and the evils of Satan America. They have a new enemy.

The speaker of the Majlis used the occasion of a press conference Sunday to discount the importance of the "spy-hostages" and to condemn the "slaughter and the crimes" perpetrated by Iraq.

Perhaps the U.S. and its allies, who have imposed sanctions on Iran, no longer appear so evil or unnecessary to the leaders of an invaded, largely friendless country.

Americans pray for the release of the hostages, and the parliament may—just may—be ready to do business.

The test will be whether the Majlis proves effective in keeping the issue off the streets and out-of-the-hands-of-the-radical-controlled mobs.



Letters

Proud of Church

Editor, Times-News: In a letter to the Editor a short time ago, someone referred to the "me-first" selfishness that seems to be pervading the politics of our time.

The person I refer to went on a tirade against socialist leaders and other factors that seemed to have nothing to do with the opening paragraph.

I agree there is a frightening "me and mine" attitude prevalent today. It seems to me those who are catering to it are those who are making totally unrealistic promises of increased defense spending, jobs for everyone, no more inflation, and still cut taxes. It would be laughable except for the number of persons that are being snooded by this illogical "logic."

There is a tendency to become so self-oriented that we fail to recognize we are a part of society and that we cannot exist in isolation. Idaho is important to me, but so is my nation. Idaho cannot exist without the rest of the United States. America is important to me, but like it or not, it is a part of the world and we can no longer exist in isolation. I wonder how many of those who have complained about our support of the third world nations realize that today as a bloc they receive more exports, including agricultural products, than any other bloc in the world including the common market.

In this election, we had better be thinking about persons who have the ability to deal with the complex problems of the entire world and not just the needs of Idaho and a few national special interest groups. We ought to be proud to have a senator who can serve as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and to turn him out for a man who has the most negative record in congress would only be a result of catering to our own selfish interests—regardless of the consequences.

Abraham Lincoln used the bible in a time of crisis when he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The word we seem to need today, is "He that seeketh his own life shall lose it."

R. SMITH
Twin Falls.

Lands an issue

Editor, Times-News: The Sagebrush Rebellion is probably as big a threat to our way of life in Idaho as gun control.

If the rebellion is successful, our public rights—especially those

associated with wildlife—will surely deteriorate. There are two alternatives if the BLM landownership changes. One is that it remain in state ownership and be managed under a constitutional mandate that maximizes profits and does not consider multiple uses; and the other is that it be sold to the highest bidder. Heads you lose—tails you lose.

Please consider these public land rights before casting a vote for Sagebrush Rebellion supporters such as Symms, Craig, Reagan, Hansen and a majority of the Republican State Legislative candidates.

If you did not plan on voting, please consider the importance of these lands which support most of the sage grouse resource and entire big game herds. If you want to protect the wildlife heritage in Idaho, vote against the Sagebrush Rebellion supporters.

PAUL C. TURNIPSEED
Filer

Don't replace

Editor, Times-News: Regarding the challenge to incumbent Senator Frank Church's bid for re-election I have only one comment to make: How can any of the Idaho voters even consider replacing statesmanship with mediocrity?

MARGE SUMMERFIELD
Twin Falls

Choice is clear

Editor, Times-News: Frank Church's rhetoric against oil companies is political demagoguery at its worst.

One must wonder just who the senator wishes to control energy in this country—the millions (repeat—millions) of individual American citizens who own shares in some 8,000 oil companies, or the approximately 20,000 unelected bureaucrats in the Department of Energy.

Church blasts Steve Symms in radio and newspaper ads for voting against price controls on domestic crude oil and natural gas. The Senator either feels that free market supply/demand economics does not work in energy, or he is a socialist. Assuming Church isn't a socialist, one must conclude that he simply believes free enterprise will fail.

Will Carey issue a plea for warning about vote fraud before the election, as he likes to do, since it gets him free publicity? And will he say: "I will not tolerate anyone stealing any votes from Richie Daley, and giving extra votes to me!"

Sure he will. And any minute now, I'll grow a thick head of curly, blond hair.

Until now, I thought that the most bizarre happening in Chicago's political history was the upset election of Jane Byrne.

Maybe it still is. But the present position of, Richie Daley, has to be a close second.

Four years ago, his father was still alive and anyone who thought a person named Daley would have a hard time getting elected would have been turned over to the shrinks.

Now Richie Daley is the most underdog of any underdog I've seen run for office in Chicago.

• The Republicans are against him.
• Most independents and liberals are against him.
• The Democratic mayor of Chicago is against him.
• Most of the "evil cabal" is against him.

• Almost all of the newspaper, TV and radio endorsements are against him.
• And now the cruellest stroke of all—hundreds of machine precinct captains, who used to swoon with adoration for his dad, are against him.
Thunderclap above City Hall? I wouldn't be surprised if it'd hit by a lightning bolt from above.

Ellen Goodman

Wooing women voters

© The Boston Globe Newspaper Co. Washington Post Writers Group

BOSTON — My, my, this is all so flattering. Ronnie and Jimmy are wooing women with more ardor than Valentino. Why, it's enough to turn a girl's head.

There was Ronnie last week down on bended knee with a gleam in his eye and a promise in his hand. If he would only say "yes" this November, he would give us our very own Supreme Court Justice.

Then, Jimmy came a-wooing after weeks of taking us for granted. Lamentably, he hadn't been paying enough attention to our little-old Equal Rights Amendment he would fix all that. He'd get more people in his gingham circle to deal with it.

Ronnie was just so upset by those anti-Reagan feminist pickets in South Dakota that he got "a lump in my throat."

Jimmy was so upset that the women's rights voter underestimated his love that he had his own reconstructed Hamilton Jordan speak about how important we were.

Well, I am just tickled pink to be wanted. But forgive me, I beg you, if I don't swoon into the arms of these gentlemen callers.

I feel little bit as if all the guys in town who once rejected us just discovered we'd inherited an oil well. After years of denying that there WAS a woman's vote, they've discovered we hold a pivotal motherload. And now we are showered with proposals. It's worth a touch of skepticism.

I mean, if Ronnie has been a passionate women's rights advocate all these years, as he told NOW this week, he gave new meaning to the expression "secret admirer." Reagan is against the Equal Rights Amendment, against abortion rights, against affirmative action, and against supply First Ladies.

The platform he's running on is a 19th century love story. Any woman who wants more than Adam's rib has been written off. As for his promise to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court, I keep remembering that Phyllis Schlafly went to law school.

Now is the women's issue vote firmly betrothed to Jimmy. According to a New York Times-CBS poll last month, 45 percent of the voters said that Carter would do more for women, while 20 percent said Reagan would.

That is faint praise. Jimmy's been great on rhetoric, good on appointments and decent on some legislation. But he's been weak on ERA results, and weaker on abortion rights. He's alternated between ignoring and man-handling the women's rights constituency.

The "other man" courting us, John Anderson, looks great on paper. He's the only candidate who's been forthrightly pro-choice.

Anybody who looked that good on paper in 1972 or 1976 would have won their neighborhood. Jimmy's promises in 1976 (he was going to be the Lyndon Johnson of the women's civil rights movement), the sadder but wiser women aren't as excited when a politician "leads" the right way.

It isn't that women voters are

playing hard to get. They ARE hard to get. The mainstream of the movement is not Carter or Reagan or Anderson but Fed Up.

The largest women's rights organization, NOW, endorsed no candidate for president this year. As Ellie Smead, the president, said: "The women's vote is part of the great apathy of this year. It's the feeling that you're not being heard that creates the Fed-Up Voter. That's the feeling women have had. The change-oriented people are not willing to go out there and work for what they see as politics as usual. They are Fed Up with male decision-making."

Fed Up, however, isn't running this year and we women's rights voters are so many others, is a constituency of undecideds.

Reagan, as head of the Republican vendetta against progress for women, would do us many with hands of Justice. The Fed-Up voter may decide for protest: voting for Nobody-or-Anderson. But for the moment it seems to be reluctantly coalescing into a Stop-Against vote for the Democratic Platform, if not the Democratic candidate.

As Smead, one of Carter's most severe critics, said: "I think we have to vote against Reagan, and right now the way to do it is with Carter." Not exactly a love match.

One thing that's happened this election, is that the women's rights constituency has gotten harder on its own issues. It's nice to be needed. It's nice to be a hotly pursued voting bloc. But next time, it would be swell, neat and awfully keen to be wanted by someone we want.

Mike Royko

Imagine the Democrats working against a Daley

© Chicago Sun-Times

CHICAGO — Some will say it's ironic. Or unbelievable. Others will see it as a warped form of justice.

But whatever you may choose to call it, on Election Day the most likely victim of vote fraud committed by City Hall's precinct captains will be Richard M. Daley, the son of the late mayor.

Almost half of the city's 50 political ward bosses have decided that they fear Mayor Jane Byrne more than they like Richie Daley or reverse his father's memory.

So they are going to do something that would have once been unthinkable: they are going to send their vote watchers out to try to re-elect Daley's opponent, Steve's Attorney Bernard Carey.

You'd think there would be a loud thunderclap above City Hall.

When precinct captains are told that they absolutely must produce for a candidate, many of them do more than plead, cajole, whine and beg their neighbors to vote for a vice. And they do more than remind the voters of past favors—the dead trees cut down, extra garbage pickups, etc. If the pressure is on—and that can be the threat of losing their city jobs—many captains reach into the bag of tricks that goes back to the days of Hinky Dink Kenna and beyond.

Tricks include passing out money in the poor neighborhoods, misusing absentee ballots; convincing gullible voters that the captains know how they vote in the booth; and threatening to take away city services if they vote the wrong way; causing mysterious breakdowns of voting machines in precincts that might go for Daley; and persuading machine election judges to alter the final count.

In a close race, such as Daley-Carey will be, fraud can make the difference. With 3,000 precincts in Chicago, you have to steal only a few votes or a precinct before you've caused a 10,000- or 20,000-vote shift.

Richie Daley knows this. He and his brother, Billy, his campaign manager, not only know which wards are most likely to play tricks, they have pinpointed the precincts where the captains are most creative.

They'll be sending in their own poll-watchers to try to keep an eye on things—and keep the threats to a minimum.

I'm still having trouble believing that I will write this: Someone named Richard—Daley—having to send in volunteer poll-watchers to prevent the Machine from stealing votes. The city is turning upside down in order to do it. But there is a limit to what volunteer poll-watchers can do. They can yell and protest and point fingers. But that's about all.

To really discourage vote fraud, there has to be the threat of legal action.

And who must Daley look to for that? Who is the self-proclaimed guardian of honest Chicago elections? Who can put vote thieves in jail? Why, none other than Steve's Attorney Bernard Carey. Daley's opponent—the man who the precinct captains will be stealing votes for.

On Election Day, Carey sends teams of his assistants out to foot around the city looking for fraud and drinking-some-beer. This gesture permits Carey to brag that he is responsible for Chicago's elections being cleaner than ever during the last eight years.

Actually, the elections are less dishonest because of a wave of voter-fraud prosecutions by the U.S. attorney's office. The mouse-like Carey hasn't caught many vote-thieves himself, but he's made a lot of self-serving noise about the few he has stumbled over.

Nevertheless, nailing the precinct captains is Daley's job, so we have a fascinating drama developing:

Will Carey's investigators cry "stop, thief!" when the thief is stealing a vote for Carey?

Will Carey haul a 1st Ward gang-chomper before a grand jury and say: "This vile fellow was caught voting a graveyard in my behalf?"

Will Carey issue a plea for warning about vote fraud before the election, as he likes to do, since it gets him free publicity? And will he say: "I will not tolerate anyone stealing any votes from Richie Daley, and giving extra votes to me!"

He affordable?

Editor, Times-News:
Some questions for senior citizens: What is happening to the value of our money? In 1956, we could buy a modest home for about \$10,000. Today that same home would cost some \$30,000. This is not because it is worth more but because our spenders in Washington have inflated our money. So, it now takes \$3 for what one 1956 dollar. Our home is not worth more, we just have more paper dollars and more taxes.

How many of us want to sell our homes when we retire?
How many will have to sell our home because our savings, including Social Security, won't support us?

The record shows that Sen. Church votes regularly for continued deficit spending, which is the primary cause of inflation and devaluation of our dollars.

Can we afford to have Sen. Church in the Senate?

KAREN MARIE WHITING,
Paul

Clean out House

Editor, Times-News:
Pennsylvania has Michael Myers, South Carolina has John W. Jenrette, Idaho has George Hansen.

Surely Idaho is interested in having representatives of integrity. Let's clean out our own house and not leave it to Congress. Vote for Diane Elyeu, a reliable candidate, devoted to Idaho's interests.

AGNESS SCHUBERT,
Twin Falls

For big interests

Editor, Times-News:
If Steve Symms is so much for Idaho, how can he support a bill that would lock up our public lands in private hands.

Then Idaho will become just another state where you can't hunt or fish on land that our forefathers fought to keep free for the common man to enjoy. And when the big interests that he is catering to have all they want, all we'll miss is the sandy beaches, the orange trees and the snow. And Steve Symms will have gotten where he wants to go, at our expense, because we will pay the price.

JOHN RIDGWAY,
Jerome

Votes with liberals

Editor, Times-News:
If Sen. Church is such a friend of Idaho, why did he vote for the Bayh Amendment that would reduce Idaho's electoral clout by more than 25 percent in presidential elections?

For 13 years, Birch Bayh has been trying to change Idaho's electoral college so that states with larger populations would have more influence in presidential elections. One would assume that senators from states with small populations (such as Idaho) would oppose such a measure if they were voting for their state's best interests. Not Sen. Church. He is right there voting with the liberals to give away Idaho's influence.

NANCY E. BOAZ,
Twin Falls

Switches to Reagan

Editor, Times-News:
I, like many other housewives, used to enjoy shopping.

But with the prices spiralling like they have, shopping has become a distasteful chore. There are hundreds of women and men who now feel this way.
My husband will no longer accompany me in the store. He waits in the car or at home. His most frequent question is "Well, what's the bad news this week? How much have they raised the prices this time?"

I was a Democrat for a long time but I have changed to the Republican side. There has to be a better way! I and my family are putting our faith and hopes on Gov. Reagan.

M. P. BROTHERS,
Twin Falls

For Ellsworth

Editor, Times-News:
We support Maurice Ellsworth for Senator in District 21 because he believes in less government control and regulation.

This is a very important issue in this year's election with rampant inflation and over-taxation. We are losing the freedom to choose our own destiny, which freedom made America great. Let's get back to common sense government here at the grass roots. Vote for someone who realizes this problem and is willing to do something about it. Maurice Ellsworth is the man for the job.

E. D. & MARILYN MOON,
Heyburn

Church helped

Editor, Times-News:
The Symms-Church debate:

Mr. Symms concedes that Sen. Church speaks better, thinks better, was better.

Now what's the voter problem?

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Twin Falls

Forget charges

Editor, Times-News:
Now that the election is almost here, let's try and forget all the charges and counter-charges and get down to the real meat of at least one of the issues.

The Panama Canal is still one of the major issues in Idaho. When this giveaway was perpetrated we were told by Pres. Carter and Sen. Church that it would cost the taxpayers nothing. To date \$463,887,000 has already been appropriated and another \$352,211,000 is in the process of being appropriated.

Now this treaty runs until the year 2000 so about 10 percent of the time is gone. On this basis, it will cost the taxpayers of this nation \$7,570,880,000. Not quite free, is it?

Turning the canal over to a friendly nation would have been bad enough under the present treaty, but to pay a Communist nation to accept it is completely unforgivable.

The Communists have plainly stated they are out to destroy the free world and no one can say what a boon this is to them, but it is not small.

Sen. Church is willing to spend billions for programs like the above but he has consistently voted against money for much needed defense. How any true American could vote for Church is beyond me.

It has been said that Symms is unable to get a bill passed. That is the best recommendation he could have, for to write a bill that would pass the Congress would most likely not be in the best interest of Idaho and the nation. Think about it.

L. C. VANAUDELN,
Twin Falls

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Amana Radarange
MICROWAVE OVEN

Cooking School
conducted by Linda

Featuring: Bacon Cheese Puffs
Tofee Coffee Cake Peppercorn Tenderloin

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28th 7:30 PM

Wilson-Bates, Inc.
Twin Falls Store 702 Main Ave. N.

6:20

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
0		
START STOP LIGHT		

Radarange — *Amana*

STEVE SYMMS

"ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO HELP OUR SENIOR CITIZENS IS TO CONTROL INFLATION."

Nothing does more harm to our senior citizens' way of life than the cruel, hidden tax of inflation. Seniors tell me their fixed and limited incomes are being eaten away by rapidly rising costs. Record inflation rates have resulted from the policies of Jimmy Carter, Frank Church and the Democratic controlled Congress.

The Carter/Church deficit spending habit must be broken if senior citizens are to remain self-reliant.

In 19 votes since 1974, Frank Church has failed to even once oppose deficit federal budgets.

Each of those failures contributed to another rise in the rate of inflation. That's what is hurting our senior citizens the most.



"Because of my concern for senior citizens, I sponsored legislation to eliminate limitations on outside earnings of Social Security recipients. I feel that no person should be denied the right to be productive and earn a living.

We must do something meaningful to help our seniors. Despite the rhetoric . . . and the excuses . . . and delay . . . and the chorus of special interest groups, the federal budget must be brought into balance.

It will not be easy but we must get started.

We must try."

Steve Symms

FOR SENATOR

Paid by Steve Symms for Senator • Republican

Paying in nickels gives 'nice warm feeling'

PONTIAC, Mich. (UPI) — It would have been easier just to write a check. But when William Hazlett would have missed that "nice warm feeling inside."

The laid-off auto worker, angered over a letter telling him he owned \$1,436.25 to the United Auto Workers Supplemental Benefit fund, decided he'd get his revenge by paying the debt in nickels.

"I don't get mad, I get even," he said.

He went to the bank, withdrew the correct amount in nickels — 28,725 of them — and carried the 300 pounds of coins in a wheelbarrow to the employment office at GM's Pontiac Motors plant where he worked as a machine operator.

As he walked down the plant corridors last Thursday with the money, he was cheered by sympathetic workers.

"I've come to pay my SUB," he announced to employment office workers who spent the next two hours processing the nickels.

"Every time one of 'em complained, I smiled a little bit more," he said. "I got my satisfaction."

"It felt real good. Real good. I've got a nice warm feeling inside."

Hazlett, 29, said his bill was for federal Trade Readjustment Act (TRA) benefits he received during several short layoffs.

The SUB fund is a negotiated agreement between the union and auto companies that

guarantees workers 95 percent of their take-home pay during layoffs. TRA benefits are paid to workers laid off because of foreign competition.

The letter, sent by the UAW to thousands of GM employees across the country, told workers receiving both SUB and TRA benefits to reimburse their SUB fund.

Hazlett admitted he made more money collecting benefits from both funds than he would have made working but still feels he was entitled to all the benefits.

"I could have been laid off for a long time," he said. "I could run out of SUB money. Then how do I pay my bills?"

Doris Archer's death takes bit of Britain

LONDON (UPI) — Poor Doris Archer will die of a heart attack Monday night, and a bit of Britain is dying with her.

Her funeral was recorded a month ago. The country was told of her death in advance to stifle an outcry like the one which came the last time someone in Ambridge "died."

Ambridge is a fiction, but to most people here it's as real as the village next door. It's not more so.

Since Jan. 1, 1951, Ambridge has been the setting for a radio program called "The Archers," a slow-paced soap opera subtitled "An Everyday Story of Country Folk." Its following is fanatical.

Since the Conan Doyle put Sherlock Holmes into 221-B Baker Street have fictional characters and places commanded such widespread suspension of "unbelief," said the Sunday Times in an editorial.

"People identify with the characters and write letters to them as

though like Holmes, they were real flesh-and-blood... Ambridge pounce like lynxes on any deviation from the sacred norm."

"The Archers" is no longer avidly followed by one Briton in three as it once was, but despite competition from television its audience is 3 million a week. All 3 million will mourn Doris Archer.

Doris is the matriarch of the Archer family. She has been played for all 30 years by Gwen Blyth, now 75.

But Miss Beryman suffered two strokes some weeks ago. Writers frantically "wrote her out" of the script until it became apparent she could never return. Since it was unthinkable anyone else could play Doris Archer, the character had to die.

The last time the BBC "killed off" a member of the Archer family was the day commercial television went on the air.

Writer says sunken Italian liner unseaworthy

NEW YORK (UPI) — A new book says the Italian luxury liner Andrea Doria, which sank in 1956 killing 52 people, was poorly designed, that its owners and its captain knew it, but their knowledge was covered up after the disaster. The New York Times reported Sunday.

The Andrea Doria from the beginning was a ship doomed to go under," Algot Mattson writes in "The House of Bronstrom: Portrait of a

World Company," published Oct. 17.

At the time of the crash Mattson was public information officer for the Bronstrom shipping empire of Sweden, owner of the liner Stockholm, which struck the Andrea Doria July 28, 1956, tearing a hole into the Italian liner and eventually sinking it.

Observers were surprised that the Andrea Doria, with its reputation for being virtually unsinkable, sank so quickly.

Mattson's book says the ship's design was faulty; Italian Line and the government of Italy, the ship's owners, knew it and shipping inspectors were bribed to certify the ship seaworthy.

Even Piero Calamita, the ship's captain, knew of the "faulty design" before he took on 706 passengers for the fatal cruise from Genoa, Italy, to New York.

Mattson writes that Italian government investigators covered up knowledge of the alleged faulty design to spare a government scandal and not jeopardize the reputation of Italian shipping.

The Italian government and shipping executives denied the charges, the Times said.

In Washington, a congressional fact-finding committee reported in

1957 that, based on its "limited information," it could not explain why the Andrea Doria sank "after damage less than she should have been able to withstand."

Word sought by petitions

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two New York congressmen arranged to deliver petitions bearing 20,000 signatures to the U.S. Mission at the United Nations today seeking to get North-Vietnam — to account for servicemen still missing in Indochina.

The American Legion, which collected the signatures, said Reps. Lester Wolf, a Democrat, and Benjamin Gilman, a Republican, will deliver the petitions to U.S. officials at the world body.

There are 2,490 U.S. servicemen still unaccounted for in the Vietnam war, the Legion said. The drive to collect the signatures started on National POW-MIA Recognition Day last July 18 and continued until Oct. 8, the Legion said.



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(offer good on special menu only)
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Hey, America!

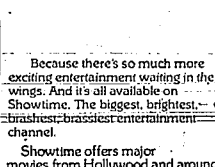
Even if you've seen our free Showtime preview, you still ain't seen nothin' yet!



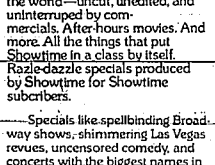
SINEAD O'CONNOR'S BLOODLINE



Wayne Newton at the Frontier



The Rose



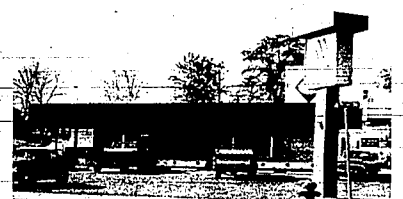
The Muppet Movie

Because there's so much more exciting entertainment waiting in the wings. And it's all available on Showtime. The biggest, brightest, most brasserie entertainment channel.

Showtime offers major movies from Hollywood and around the world — uncut, unedited, and uninterrupted by commercials. After-hours movies. And more. All the things that put Showtime in a class by itself. Hard-to-find specials produced by Showtime for Showtime subscribers.

Specials like spellbinding Broadway shows, shimmering Las Vegas revues, uncensored comedy, and concerts with the biggest names in Show Biz. At least twelve hours daily of the brightest entertainment. All like you've never seen before.

The free preview was just a small taste of the excitement of Showtime. There's a whole lot more to come. So don't miss out on America's most exciting pay TV.



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Horoscope

Talks with partners pay off in advantage for Gemini's right now

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is excellent for making plans to expand your activities, personal interests and gain more benefits. Be sure to compliment others if and when it is deserved.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to discuss new ideas with associates. Any delays should be accepted philosophically. Take needed exercise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan your affairs on a more satisfying basis and have more security. A new contact could give you good suggestions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Have talks with partners, so you can take advantage of a new situation that arises. Analyze your progress in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Stop putting off tasks at hand and gain more profits. Take treatments to improve health and appearance.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Jump into regular routines without delay and get much accomplished, whether of a business or personal nature.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more willing to compromise at home for the sake of harmony. Study projects that could give you added income.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are now able to get the support of associates in a new project you have in mind. Use extreme care in motion today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze your financial status and find better ways of adding to abundance. Listen to what an expert has to suggest.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go after your aims in a most positive way and gain excellent results. Strive for increased happiness. Be polite.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take steps to improve the quality of your life. Let your conversation with others be quiet and cultured.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Sociability is the keynote today and much can be accomplished. You are able to gain a personal aim at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good day to gain the respect of higher-ups who can give you the support you need. Many benefits can come your way now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can comprehend matters of great importance; so be sure to give the best education you can afford. One here who will have a great interest in religious matters. A sports-minded person in this chart.

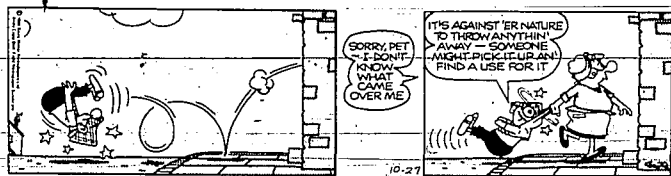
PEANUTS



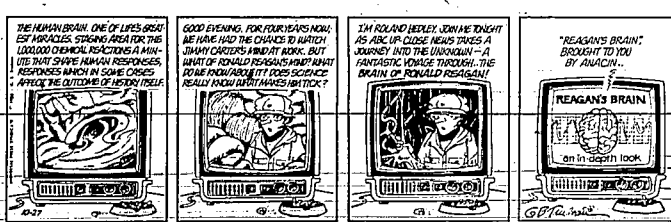
BLONDIE



ANDY CAPP



DOONESBURY



What's what

Sir Walter's head less known than cloak

You may not have heard about Elizabeth Throgmorton. She was the widow of Sir Walter Raleigh. His body was buried, as you'd expect. But his head wasn't. Elizabeth had it embalmed, put it in a red leather sack, and kept it handy where she could take it out and look at it from time to time during the remaining 29 years of her life. When they talk about Raleigh throwing his cloak into the mud for the queen to walk on, they don't tell you about what eventually happened to his head.

South Carolina pigeon breeders say the soft shells of those birds' eggs crack sometimes. So the breeders mend them, quite satisfactorily, with Scotch tape.

Coffee bushes produce a cherry-like fruit, and many tea drinker may tell you, the coffee beans are the pits.

Ships at sea have Zip codes, too.

RAISIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Q. How do you account for the fact that a raisin dropped into a glass of fresh champagne moves up and down continuously?
A. The bubbles form on it at the bottom to give it lift; then break as they rise to let it fall.

Q. Who invented the white porcelain bathtub?
A. Same fellow who developed the Buick car, David Dunbar Buick.

Q. Why does a bat hang upside down?
A. Because it hurts to stand upright. A vampire bat can stand upright, though, and even tip its toe over to a victim! But most bats aren't so high-powered.

Q. The music composer Stevie Wonder, what's his real name?
A. Steveland Morris.

TWO SHIRTS

Historical footnotes indicate King Charles I of England wore two shirts to his execution, because he didn't want to shiver from the cold, thus to prompt anybody to think he was scared. Doesn't say so in said footnotes, but imagine he wore a hat, too. He was known as The Bald.

Can you confirm the claim that a man generally will try to settle his wife's debts before he pays his own? Such is the contention of lifelong bill collector.

Read "Boy's Book of Odd Facts" Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., \$8.95 plus \$2.25 postage, outside handling—total, \$11.20 for return mail delivery, send payment with order to "Boy's Book," Crown Syndicate, Inc., 416 S. Crown Road, Waterford, TX 78386.

Photos (Mail to "L") boys in care of this newspaper. Copyright, 1983 Crown Syndicate, Inc.

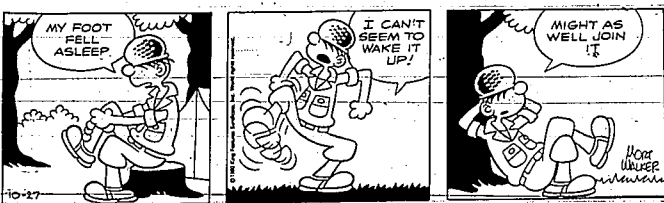
GASOLINE ALLEY



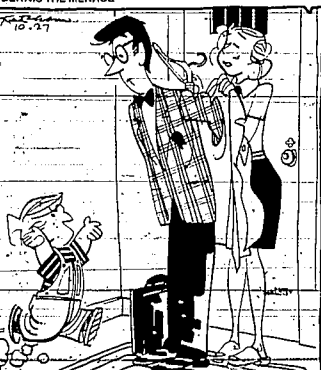
LATIGO



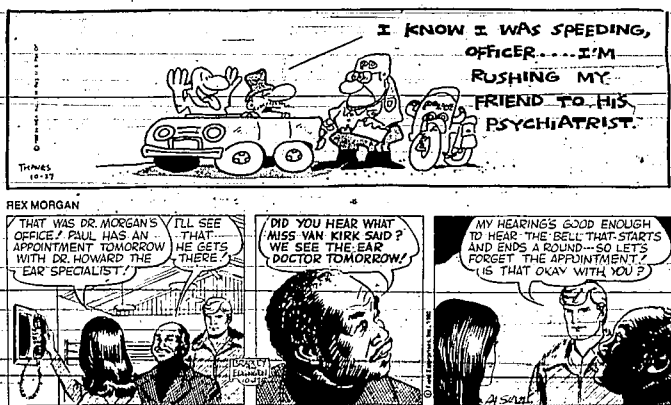
BEETLE BAILEY



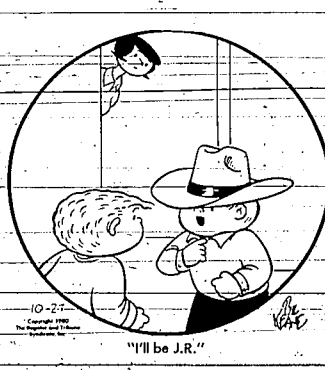
DENNIS THE MENACE



FRANK AND ERNEST



FAMILY CIRCUS



GOOD NEWS DAD! OUR BATHTUB IS STOPPED UP AND THE PLUMBER CAN'T COME FOR TWO DAYS!

Valley calendar

MONDAY, OCT. 27

Magic Valley Tax Reform Immediately Committee
8 p.m. at Twin Falls Holiday Inn Blue Lakes Room. Dean Allen, radio commentator, will speak on "Let's TRIM Big Brother." Sponsored by TRIM. (Tax Reform Immediately Committee.) Donation of \$3 for adults, \$1 for students. Additional information call 734-2255.

TOPS Club #6

7:30 p.m. at Immanuel Lutheran School, 272 Shoup Ave. W., Twin Falls. For further information call 733-7811 after 6 p.m.

Magic Valley Country Music Association

8 p.m. Annual fall show at the College of Southern Idaho Fine Arts Auditorium both Monday and Tuesday nights. Different show each night. Proceeds go to the Buhl-Oasis Shriners for the Crippled Children's Hospital in Salt Lake City. Admission \$2.50. Senior citizens half price.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28

Royal Neighbors of America, Hansen Camp
2 p.m. at the Kimberly Grange. Halloween party with all Crescent district members and guests invited. Costumes are optional. There will be prizes, games and refreshments with special prizes for the funniest costumes.

Buhl West End Senior Citizens Center

8 p.m. at West End Senior Citizen Center, 1010 Main, Buhl, free dance and costume Halloween party with Hawks band. Cards and bingo. Bring sandwiches or cookies.

Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary

11:30 a.m. at 625 Lynwood Blvd. Members are asked to bring covered dish and table service.

Laloeche League

10 a.m. at 656 Monte Vista Drive, Twin Falls. Nutrition for the family and weaning will be discussed. Anyone interested in learning about the art of breastfeeding is invited.

Twin Falls Civitan Club

6:45 a.m. at Big Boy Restaurant in Twin Falls. For reservations call 734-2550. Visitors are welcome. Members urged to register and vote.

Twin Falls County Historical Society

8 p.m. in the Twin Falls County Judiciary building, Marion Posey Anderson of Jerome will show slides on lava rock structures. The public is welcome.

Snake River Canyon Kennel Club

7:30 p.m. at Coors meeting room on Orchard Drive, Twin Falls. Program will be on the volunteer program at the Twin Falls city dog pound.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29

Magic Valley Rehabilitation Services open house
4 to 8 p.m. hours to show the remodeling at the MVRS plant in which all architectural barriers have been removed from physical plant at 404 Eastland Drive, Twin Falls. Brief explanation of services the agency offers also will be given.

Twin Falls Ladies Golf Association

6:30 p.m. annual awards banquet at the Elks Club. Make reservations with Rita Detweiler, 733-9046 or Vera White, 733-455.

FRIDAY, OCT. 31

Jerome Elks Lodge
Masquerade ball at the Jerome Elks Lodge. Floyd White Band will play.

Ketchum American Legion party

9 p.m. at the Legion hall in Ketchum for all Legion and auxiliary members and guests. A parade of costumes will be held with prizes for individuals and couples for original, scary and spectacular costumes. Joe Macarillo's band will play. Admission \$5 per person. No admission without a mask, but if needed, Legion will furnish. No-host bar with free snacks.

Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary

8 p.m. dance at the DAV hall, corner of Harrison Street and Shoup Avenue, Twin Falls. Live music and refreshments.



Dear Abby

'Family affair' may cause bad blood

By ABIGAIL VAN BUREN
© Universal Press Syndicate

DEAR ABBY: After trying for five years to get pregnant, I went to a fertility specialist. He gave me some tests and everything checked out perfectly, so he suggested that my husband take some tests. At first my husband refused, but after much pleading and nagging, he finally consented. He found that his sperm count was very very low, which accounted for my inability to conceive.

Now my husband wants me to have an artificial insemination using his brother's sperm. His brother, who has been married less than a year, agreed to be the donor on the condition that absolutely no one except the three of us knows about it. He definitely does not want his wife to know. He says if she's told, she might forbid it. And if we do it without her approval and she finds out later, it might break up their marriage.

Abby, I would feel deceitful and guilty not letting his wife in on these plans. And if she did approve, I'm afraid my brother-in-law might take a

special interest in our child, or it might create a special bond between them. And what about the child? Should he be told that his "uncle" is his biological father?

I told my husband I would rather have an anonymous donor from the sperm bank, that way I'd never have to face the father, and I wouldn't feel guilty. My husband says if his brother is the donor, our baby will be a blood relative and seem more like his own. I am terribly torn—What should I do?

—CHILDLESS
DEAR CHILDLESS: Don't go along with your husband's scheme unless you feel absolutely comfortable with the idea and have the unconditional approval of the brother's wife.

DEAR ABBY: My husband has heart disease among other things and can walk only a few steps without resting, so his doctor arranged for us to get a "Handicapped" sign for our car.

Abby, you would not believe the number of people who think special parking for the handicapped is only for people in wheelchairs. We have been cursed at, insulted, and on one

occasion had garbage thrown at our car for using the special parking space provided for the handicapped. My husband doesn't appear to be ailing, but believe me, he is a very sick man. Our neighbor, who has had a stroke, says he has had the same problem, so please explain this to your readers.

—NO NAME, PLEASE
DEAR NO NAME: You explained it well enough. And if any readers out there need preferred parking for health reasons, your local department of motor vehicles will issue you a permit at your doctor's request.

DEAR ABBY: For the last 10 years I've been meaning to write this letter to you, but I always put it off until it was too late for Halloween. This year I finally got around to writing it on time, and I sure hope it makes your column, because it could be very helpful.

My kids used to go out on Halloween for the usual "tricks or treats" in their neighborhood. They would come

home with food bags filled with candy. They really couldn't appreciate the candy because there was so much of it. Besides, all that candy at one time wasn't good for them.

Well, while shopping in the variety store one day, I happened to see an assortment of colored pencils. They came in some beautiful colors—lavender, orange, shocking pink, robin's egg blue, deep purple—just about every color in the rainbow. I bought several dozen, and then shopped other stores to add to my collection.

Came Halloween eve, I offered the store to treaters a colored pencil of their choice or a candy bar. Much to my surprise, eight out of 10 kids chose a colored pencil instead of a candy bar.

The next year I picked up an assortment of inexpensive toys—rings, marbles, toy cars, the type of things one used to find in a box of cereal. Some of the smaller children were delighted with that for a treat.

Valley happenings

College head to talk in Jerome

JEROME—The College of Idaho's new president, Dr. Arthur DeRosier, will speak at the Rotary Club's noon meeting in Jerome Tuesday at the Fireside Restaurant.

DeRosier assumed duties this past summer, after he was chosen

by a search committee and the board of trustees.

Before coming to Caldwell, DeRosier was president of East Tennessee State University and vice chancellor at the University of Mississippi.

Adult dance classes at Fairfield

FAIRFIELD—Adult dance classes begin Wednesday at the American Legion Hall in Fairfield.

The course will continue for five weeks, meeting every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

"I teach free style, which means basic steps you do by yourself, plus swing and ballroom dancing."

Explained instructor Jami Blankenship. "We'll split the hour into 20-minute sessions and every week I'll add on to each category."

The course costs \$15 a person and those interested can register either at the first class or by calling Blankenship at 764-2553.

Class of 1946 plans 35th reunion

TWIN FALLS—A meeting to plan the 35th year reunion of the Twin Falls High School graduating class of 1946 is planned for 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the home of Harry Turner, 823 Blue Lakes Blvd.

All class members are urged to

attend the meeting to begin work on preparations for the reunion to be held in the summer of 1981.

Bob and Olive Smith Pettigrove of Hansen are co-chairing the event. Additional information may be obtained by calling them at 423-4044.

Lamaze childbirth classes set

TWIN FALLS—The next Lamaze Childbirth classes will begin Nov. 3 and 4 for the couples expecting in late December, January and February.

The seven-week course meets weekly on Monday or Tuesday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Kimberly United Methodist Church basement.

Joani McFarlane, certified childbirth educator, is the instructor. This will be her last class as she and her family are moving out of the state.

The course fee is \$35 per couple and a \$3 childbirth kit with text and other materials will be available at the first class session.

Engagements



Shawna Butler



Tamara Orr

HANSEN—Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Butler of Hansen announce the engagement of their daughter, Shawna, to Ed Reeves.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Reeves of Kimberly.

Miss Butler is a 1979 graduate of Hansen High School and is employed at The Closet in Twin Falls. Reeves attended Hansen schools and is engaged in farming.

The couple plans a Nov. 14 in the Kimberly United Methodist church.

CALDWELL—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd K. Orr of Napa, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Tamara Suzanne, to Graydon Alan Stanley.

He is the son of Mrs. Dorothy Stanley of Jerome.

The bride-elect, a 1979 graduate of Napa High School, attends the College of Idaho, where she is vice president of Tri-Theta Sorority. Is Finney hall president, belongs to the Program Council and is on the dean's list.

Stanley was graduated from Twin Falls High School in 1976 and from the College of Idaho in 1978 with a major in secondary education. He is now employed by the College of Idaho as admission representative.

The couple plans a Dec. 14 wedding in the First Presbyterian Church in Napa.

Now you know

By United Press International
Napoleon delayed the battle of Waterloo for a time because he was suffering from a bad case of hemorrhoids, which made it extremely uncomfortable for him to ride a horse.

Daily recipe

Debrah Roundy
402 East 16th, Rupert

ORIENTAL RICE AND EGGS

2 1/2 cups 1 CUP BROWN RICE
1 TEASPOONS ALT.
1/2 cup green pepper, chopped
1/2 cup celery chopped
1 small can mushroom pieces,

drained
6 eggs
1/4 cup soy sauce
Cook rice with salt, onion, pepper, celery and mushrooms 1 hour.
Scramble eggs with soy sauce, add to rice mixture, chat through. Is also good reheated in casserole for busy days. Serves 6.

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Just \$360.37 a Month!**

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On a \$20,000 loan, monthly payments are for 120 months at an annual percentage rate of 18.00%. Total of payments: \$43,244.40. We'll find a way to help. Call us today.

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Filer band competes

BOISE—Filer High School's marching band will be among nine Idaho bands battling for a berth in the 1981 Orange Bowl Parade in Miami, Fla.

A high school marching band contest, Music Bowl I-Idaho, will be held Saturday, Nov. 1 at Boise State University's Bronco Stadium.

The top-winning band will receive an invitation to the 1981 Orange Bowl Parade and Beatrice-Foods sponsored Great Bands of Orange Bowl Competition in Miami.

Invitations to Music Bowl I-Idaho also have been extended to marching bands in Oregon, Washington, Mon-

tana, Utah, Wyoming and Alaska.

Underwritten by Beatrice Foods Co. and its Boise-Based Meadow Gold Dairies division, Music Bowl I-Idaho is a benefit for the El Korah Temple's Shrine Hospital Travel Fund and the participating bands. Fifty percent of the event's proceeds will go to the hospital travel fund and the participating bands will divide the other 50 percent.

Tickets are \$4 for adults, \$2 for students with children under six admitted free.

For more information, contact John Baldwin, Music Department, Boise State University, 385-1771.

'I told you I was sick'

KEY WEST, Fla. (UPI)—Before she dies of a heart attack, Betty Pearl Roberts told her husband what epitaph she wanted engraved on her tombstone.

It reads: "I told you I was sick B.P. Roberts May 17, 1929 June 18, 1980"

Although Mrs. Roberts had 18 operations—mostly on her stomach since her marriage to Nathan Roberts in 1958, he said she had trouble convincing people she was ill.

In her stomach and back, but nobody at ever her doctors would listen," Roberts said Tuesday. "She kept saying, 'I'm sick, I'm sick,' but nobody took her seriously."

He said part of the problem was her sunny disposition and her sense of humor.

"They'd tell her, 'You're not sick, you're always smiling,'" the 80-year-old Roberts said. "They told her that the day before she died."

Mrs. Roberts had known she was about to die, Roberts said, and picked out her favorite pink dress and said, "No jewelry."

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Monday, October 27th
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Advisement: October 25th
Masters & Osborne

Thursday, October 30
Werner's Machine & Furniture, Holly
Advisement: October 28
Wart, Bennett, Eilers & Messersmith

Saturday, November 1st
George Cook River & Furniture, Holly
Advisement: October 29th
Wart, Bennett, Eilers & Messersmith & Coly Tschirgi

Sunday, November 2
Advisement: October 31
PEGGY'S ANTIQUES
Auctioneers: Jerry Jones

Wednesday, November 5
Advisement: November 3
G.N. VICTOR, BOISE & MISC.
Wart, Eilers, Bennett, Messersmith

Thursday, November 6
Advisement: November 4
KELLYWOOD CORPORATION
Auctioneers: Walls Auction Service

Saturday, November 8th
Magic Valley Draft Horses & Hobbies, Twin Falls
Advisement: November 6th
Wart, Bennett, Eilers & Messersmith

Ullman tries big spending in close race

By JOSEPH SAND
United Press International

SALEM, Ore. — Rep. Al Ullman is spending more money on his election campaign this year than in all his past races combined.

But even that may not be enough to give him

The Democratic chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee will still be ousted by his Republican challenger, Denny Smith.

When Ullman was first elected in 1964, he was 42 years old and a Baker businessman. Smith is 42 and a Salem businessman. There, however, the similarities end.

Smith is a Republican, and a conservative one. He was described by the Oregon Labor Press, the state AFL-CIO newspaper, as a man who "thinks like someone who is 82 who's wearing a Herbert Hoover celluloid collar."

Ever since the May primary election, Ullman has had to take Smith and the 1980 contest seriously. He saw a virtual unknown win 45 percent of the vote in his primary contest and saw his friend, Rep. Bob Duncan, D-Ore., defeated in his primary race.

It is a tough year for incumbents, Ullman concludes. "People are legitimately unhappy with the economic situation," he said, adding he is unhappy with it himself.

Smith aligns himself on issues with the national Republicans, largely paralleling presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and the GOP platform. Reagan is favored to win in Oregon.

Smith has budgeted up to \$750,000 for his campaign.

Ullman set a figure of \$350,000, more than the veteran congressman has spent in all his other 12 races combined. The largest amount Ullman spent in previous campaigns was \$75,000.

Ullman's congressional district is vast and varied. Covering an area larger than New England, it runs about 275 miles north to south and about 400 miles east to west.

About half the voters are in 18 sparsely populated eastern counties and the other half in three relatively



REP. AL ULLMAN
...opposition tough

urban and moderate counties in the western part of the state.

As a pilot, Smith has been able to cover the large geographic area with relative ease.

Smith, the owner of a group of community newspapers, is a Vietnam veteran who flew 180 combat missions and was a national airline pilot before returning to take over the newspapers from his father, the late former Gov. Elmo Smith.

He says Ullman is out of touch, spends most of his time on the East Coast and does not know what it's like back home.

Smith also has made hay with Ullman's value-added-tax proposal, calling it a national sales tax. Ullman says the idea is dead now but Smith reminds voters anything can happen after the election.

Ullman's polls saw Smith closing in the spring and early summer. But, by fall, the incumbent's lead was widening again, his staffers say. Ullman returned to Oregon after Congress recessed to campaign full time for re-election, and has been working hard throughout the district.

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Henry on outside and speaking out

By JIM ANDERSON
United Press International

WASHINGTON — The face and accent are the same. Just like the old days when Henry Kissinger was on the inside.

But now he is on the outside — pushing for Ronald Reagan.

This is the same Reagan who was the object of Kissinger's derision in 1976, when Reagan opposed Gerald Ford on the SALT negotiations and the Panama Canal treaty.

Now the former secretary of state is leading fund-raising for the Republican presidential nominee and is serving on a foreign policy advisory group for the candidate.

Even though the two men are on friendly terms, Kissinger says, however, he does not expect to return to a government job if Reagan wins the White House.

Instead of being identified as a "senior U.S. official," as he once required, Kissinger now is willing to be quoted by name — but under the condition that what he says may not be put inside quotation marks.

This device was used by the White House during the Eisenhower years, so news organizations could clean up the syntax of the president. Kissinger uses it for a different reason, so he can speak with more freedom.

This is what Kissinger said during a lunch with about 20 correspondents at a Washington restaurant last week.

His only regret about the Iran-Iraq war is that only one side can lose.

The administration's conduct has been unbecomingly in the SALT II debate. It made no effort to push the treaty for four months. Then, when the pact became an election issue, the matter was put forward in a yes or no contest to the voters. That is confusing politics with statesmanship.

He never believed the hostages were taken by a bunch of crazy mullahs. They were taken by people who wanted to destroy the Mehdi Bazargan government and replace it with a radical regime and they



HENRY KISSINGER
...no direct quotes

wanted to make the United States look contemptible. They succeeded in both aims.

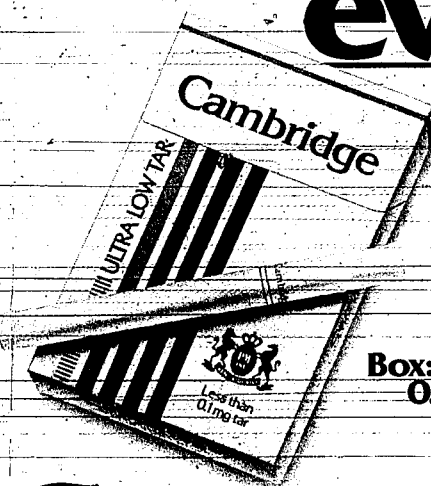
The United States is a logical supporter of Iran because it is not on her borders, and the threat has always come from her neighbors. The Soviet Union is in the inconsistent position of supporting Syria and Iraq and trying to win support in Iran.

It was probably a mistake to supply Iran with all the arms that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi requested, but the United States had to use Iran since the British had pulled out of the Persian Gulf.

We are in a massive world crisis. Look at Central America, the Persian Gulf and even Morocco and Korea. It all could come to a head in the next four years. The administration has no underlying strategy, no real understanding of the balance of power.

He is not offended by the concept of blockading Cuba, an idea put forward by Reagan at one time. It does not seem outrageous that the United States can act with impunity on its borders. If the Soviet Union can act that way on its borders by invading Afghanistan.

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Burns blasts Chrysler loans

CLEVELAND (UPI) — Former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns says the federal government should not have guaranteed loans for Chrysler, which he labeled a "failing, inefficient firm."

Burns, who has been advising Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan on economic policy, said Chrysler should be treated the same way any individual in financial distress is treated.

"I expect people to earn their own

living," he said in an interview prior to addressing the American Jewish Committee's Executive Council Saturday night.

Burns, who has been advising Republican nominee Ronald Reagan on economic policy, said he felt the loan guarantees for Chrysler would dry up credit for other borrowers.

He said that businesses targeted in federal programs for reindustrialization must share at least part of the blame for their troubles with the government.

Afghan diplomat seeks haven in West



AKHTAR PAKTIAWAL ...secluded in hotel

FRANKFURT, West Germany (UPI) — The Afghan diplomat who fled to West Germany after denouncing the Soviet invasion of his country at a weekend U.N. meeting planned his defection carefully, diplomatic sources said Sunday.

Police said Akhtar Mohammed Paktiawal, head of Afghanistan's delegation at the UNESCO media conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, was in a Frankfurt hotel waiting for his application for political asylum to be processed. They refused to say where he was staying.

The diplomat, who arrived Saturday, at first said in Belgrade that he would return to Kabul despite the danger that faced him after he told

the U.N. audience "Afghanistan is not a free country anymore." But then in a surprise move, he flew to West Germany.

His flight was made easier because of help from Yugoslav and West German officials, diplomatic sources said.

The 45-year-old Afghan diplomat said in a telephone interview in Frankfurt Saturday that his main concern was to get his wife and their seven children out of Afghanistan. But there was no word on their status.

In his speech, Paktiawal surprised UNESCO delegates with a strong denunciation of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan saying his country

"is completely dominated by our Soviet friends."

West German diplomatic source said Paktiawal contacted the West German UNESCO envoy at a cocktail reception last Monday asking for a private meeting with chief German delegate Barthold Witte.

When they met Wednesday, Paktiawal told Witte he planned to use the UNESCO meeting to appeal to world opinion but did not say what he would speak about, the sources said.

The Afghan diplomat told Witte he wanted to go to West Germany after his speech and was issued a 10-day visa. The Bonn delegation got him a seat on a sold-out Lufthansa flight Saturday to Munich.

Oil flow slowing

NEW YORK (UPI) — OPEC's crude production, which remained at a 4 1/2-year low in August for the third consecutive month, drove world oil output to its lowest level in three years, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported today.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries produced 27.1 million barrels a day in August, down from 27.2 million barrels daily in July and 13.7 percent below the cartel's output in August 1979, the oil journal said.

Non-OPEC production, led by substantial gains in Mexico and the North Sea, rose 3.7 percent in August above year-earlier levels and blunted the impact of the

OPEC decline on total world oil output, PIW said.

Nevertheless, world oil production fell to a three-year low in August of 56.9 million barrels a day, down 5.4 percent from August last year.

The United States, the world's third largest oil producer after the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, lifted its oil output by 0.4 percent to 8.6 million barrels a day in August from the year-earlier pace.

The Soviet Union produced 11.8 million barrels a day in August for a 2.1 percent year-to-year gain.

OPEC's August output dropped to 170,000 barrels a day below July's level.

THE WASHINGTON STAR Sunday, October 12, 1980

A Record Matching Munich

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

Sen. Henry Jackson, a pillar of sanity in matters that relate to the national defense, has been touring Idaho in support of the re-election campaign of Sen. Frank Church. Read that one and weep.

You can look at it statistically, if statistics are your paper doll. During Church's tenure there, have been 60 important Senate votes on matters directly related to defense: procurement, research, development; programs involving the Trident, the long-range Tomahawk, cruise missiles, F-14s, marine carriers, XMI tanks — the paraphernalia of such strength as is needed to permit firmness in the development of our foreign policy. Frank Church voted against the military requests 49 times. On 45 of those votes, Senator Jackson voted against Church.

Now, senators belonging to the same party have often disagreed, but regular, systematic, obsessive neglect of the military is a serious delinquency in the eyes of Senator Jackson, or so he tells us. But there he is, in Idaho, arguing for the re-election of Frank Church when the alternative is Steven Symms, who has voted on Jackson's side on the question of the military on virtually every occasion.

What does Frank Church have that Symms doesn't? He is a Democrat, and the question arises: Is Scoop Jackson more concerned that the Democrats should amass a majority than that the Soviets should amass a preponderant military machine? Somebody ought to ask him that. As a matter of fact, I will.

Glowing For Fidel

If statistics bore you, what about a politician's gullibility? In 1977 Frank Church went to Cuba, and Romeo never said to Juliet sweeter things than Frank Church had to say about Fidel Castro. Castro took three days off from torturing the Cuban people and rejecting appeals to free such as Huber Matos, in order to give Church a personally escorted tour of the Cuban fortress over which Castro presides. At the end he gave Church gifts, including special cigars, not otherwise available, and said handsome things about him. Frank Church bowed. "Castro has given me three days of his time and I leave Cuba in the belief that I have found a friend."

The senator, who is now the

chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, said about Castro: "I found his views to be reasonable, objective and surprisingly moderate. (He) is a man of dignity with a great sense of justice." To say this about a totalitarian 17 years after he came to power, about a communist of such studied cruelty as to manage to get himself denounced even by Jean Paul Sartre, reduces Frank Church to moral idiocy. Does Senator Jackson really want as head of the Foreign Relations Committee someone who has acted as altar boy for Fidel Castro?

Senator Jackson warned that the loss of Southeast Asia would have repercussions throughout the world. He was right. Why did we lose Southeast Asia? History will point to one piece of legislation as decisive. The Church-Case Amendment, which specified that the U.S. take "no military action over or on the ground, or in the air, or off the shores, of Laos, Cambodia or South Vietnam." The amendment in question might have specified merely that no U.S. ground troops would be used, but that was not enough for Frank Church. So, in 1975, the North Vietnamese rolled down.

Frank Church is the godfather of the boat people, of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, of the extinction of Laos. All that, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. It must not be supposed that Frank Church is lazy; he didn't satisfy himself to lay waste to Southeast Asia and do his best to gut the American military. He singlehandedly contributed — through his investigating subcommittee — more than any other man to the deterioration of the CIA and the collapse of American counterintelligence capabilities. Did Senator Jackson talk about that in Idaho?

Senator Church now is going about the state of Idaho like Paul Revere, warning about communism in the Caribbean, and all those other dreadful threats. "General" Church, they call the man who is running for re-election — so that, on returning to Washington, he can resume his career as Neville Chamberlain.

Those who know Senator Jackson will refuse to believe that in his heart of hearts, he desires Frank Church, at this moment in history, to occupy so critical a seat in Congress.

Soviet Tu-95 heavy bombers equipped to carry nuclear weapons were photographed by Mrs. Owen Jones of Miami, Florida. Mrs. Jones is a co-pilot for a commuter airline and photographed these Russian bombers at the Havana, Cuba airport just a few weeks ago.

U.S. sets boycott of Arafat

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (UPI) — PLO chief Yasser Arafat arrived Sunday to address the UNESCO general conference but the U.S. delegation said it would boycott the session.

Yugoslav authorities said Arafat came to Belgrade at the invitation of Prime Minister Vseslav Djuranovic for an "official and friendly visit."

But it was clear to foreign observers that Arafat timed his visit specifically to speak to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting. The five-week conference ends Tuesday.

Arafat placed a wreath of red roses on the tomb of the late President Josip Broz Tito, and then met with Prime Minister Djuranovic and other Yugoslav leaders.

Yugoslavia is a strong supporter of the PLO which has an office in Belgrade.

The United States was one of only three countries to vote against a resolution "vigorously" condemning Israel for its policy on Jerusalem.

Guerrilla bombs leave 16 injured

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Two time bombs set by Palestinian guerrillas exploded Sunday injuring 16 people, including 13 Israeli soldiers waiting at a hitchhiking station.

The attacks in a Tel Aviv suburb and in Jerusalem marked the departure for Egypt of President Vitzhak Navon on the first trip by an Israeli chief-of-state to an Arab country.

In Beirut a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said the time bombs were planted "by a group of our strugglers operating inside the occupied territories."

The second bomb exploded at a bus station near a soccer stadium in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan. Israeli radio said an Arab man was slightly wounded and an Israeli woman was reported in shock after the blast. Police arrested three Arab suspects fleeing the scene.

PETTIT GODIN

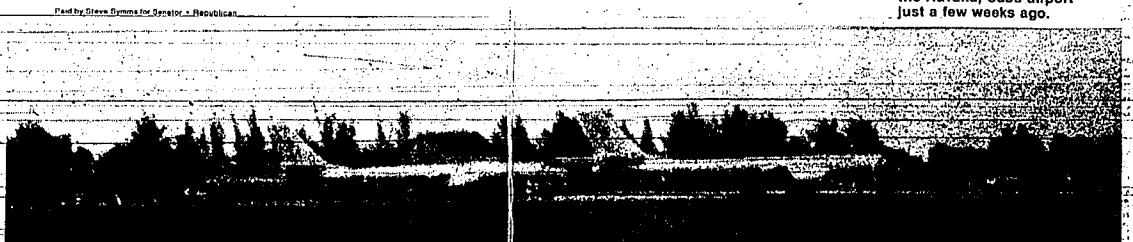
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Rocket blasts kill 100

BAGHDAD, Iraq (UPI) — Tehran Radio said Sunday more than 100 civilians were killed in Iraqi rocket attacks on residential areas of Dhi Qar, about 135 miles north of the main battlefield near the cities of Abadan and Khurranshahr.

On the 33th day of the Persian Gulf war, both sides indicated some fighting continued inside Khurranshahr, which Iran calls "city of blood," despite Iraqi claims that its forces had captured the entire city last week.

Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn said Iraq is seeking a cease-fire in the war and has asked European Economic Community members to work toward that end so peace talks can be started.

Thorn, speaking in Luxembourg, said Common Market members will discuss lifting European sanctions against Iraq.

The missile attack on Dhi Qar overshadowed debate on the fate of the 52 American hostages by Iran's parliament, which said it would meet again today.

The attack on Dhi Qar — by Iraq's Soviet-made Frog-7 missiles — marked the second time Baghdad has used the big Soviet ground-to-ground rockets against the key garrison town and oil port of Basra. The Iraqi News Agency said two Iranian jets were shot down, but this report could not be confirmed independently.

Russians eye world markets

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union, pressed for grain because of a disastrous harvest this year, can make up the shortfall by purchasing from nations other than the United States, an agricultural newspaper said Sunday.

Writing in the newspaper Selkaya Zhizn, commentator Yuri Kornilov angrily criticized U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland for advocating a continuation of the grain boycott against the Soviet Union.

President Carter imposed the ban on grain shipments of more than 8 million tons in retaliation for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan last December.

"The point is not only that Washington's absurd and senseless attempts at bringing political pressure on the U.S.S.R. through trade restrictions and bans have suffered a fiasco. The attempts at organizing a grain boycott have proved utterly fruitless," Kornilov wrote.

Although he repeated a figure given last week by President Leonid Brezhnev that "the average" grain production for the last five years at over 200 million tons, Kornilov also indicated that the Soviets will be in the international grain market again this year.

"Trade is a mutually beneficial business and other countries willingly sell to the Soviet Union what is denied it by the U.S.A.," he said.

It was the first official word on the state of this year's Soviet grain harvest since Wednesday when chief planner Nikolai Balbakov gave average figures that would make the 1980 crop a disastrous 181 million metric tons.

The European Economic Community decided last week to permit shipment of 300,000 tons of grain to the Soviet Union up to June 1981 but said it would not make up any shortfalls caused by the U.S. embargo.

Market watchers have also said that neither Canada nor Australia, which sold grain to the Soviets last week, is in a position to do the same in 1981.

'Thunderer' up for sale

LONDON (UPI) — For Abraham Lincoln, The Times of London was "one of the greatest powers in the world." In fact, he said, he did not "know anything that has more power — except the Mississippi!"

But the source of news and views for generations of Britain's "top people," and as much an institution as a newspaper, is up for sale with dubious hopes that buyers (for something) can be found in time to save it.

Its owner, the Canadian-based Thomson Organization, intends to close the 185-year-old newspaper and publish a new one on March 1 unless a buyer appears before then. The reason — financial losses — partly stemming from chronic labor problems that have continued despite a deal that ended an 11-month closure last year.

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Nestle
HOT COCOA MIX
Just add hot water and enjoy a warming cup of hot cocoa!
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80 MONEY SAVING COUPONS
IT'S NOT TOO LATE!
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WITH 2 FREE ITEMS STILL ONLY 100¢

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Valuable Coupon
Washable CARON WINTUK YARN
Easy care, 4 ply, 100% cotton in 22, solid or 3 ct. ombre shades. Wide color selection.
FIRST 12 WITH COUPON
Reg. \$1.29 **89¢** Skein

Valuable Coupon
Crescent of Royal CINNAMON or VANILLA
Choice of Crescent 4 oz. ground cinnamon or Royal 5 oz. imitation vanilla.
FIRST 2 WITH COUPON
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Package of 40
TAMPAX TAMPONS
Choice of regular, super or super plus tampons
1.79 Reg. 2.39

Dandruff Control
HEAD & SHOULDERS
11 ounce super size bottle
1.99 Reg. 2.77

Signal
MOUTH-WASH
Use Signal everyday to help fight strong mouth odors. 24 oz. size.
1.49 Reg. 1.89

Hanscraft
COOL-VAPOR HUMIDIFIER
Hanscraft 1 1/2 gallon capacity cool vapor humidifier.
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OPEN 9AM to 9PM Monday thru Saturday
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Times favors Carter course

By United Press International

The New York Times Sunday endorsed President Carter for re-election, saying there is an important difference among the presidential candidates and Carter offers "better goods."

In an editorial headlined "At the End of the Alley," the Times examined the qualifications of Republican Ronald Reagan, Independent John Anderson and the Democratic incumbent and said, "Again and again, Jimmy Carter has seemed to be all sail, no boat."

It concluded: "There is a difference; it is important; and we choose Jimmy Carter. Ronald Reagan is the better salesman; Jimmy Carter keeps dropping his sample case on his foot. But it contains better goods."

The Detroit News endorsed Reagan, calling him "a decent man with some different and reasonable ideas about reducing unemployment and inflation while telling the world know — quietly what the nation's foreign policy is."

Reagan also picked up support from the Indianapolis Star, the Greenville, S.C. News-Pilot, the Asheville, N.C. Citizen-Times and two Louisiana newspapers, the Shreveport Times and the Advocate in Baton Rouge.

The Philadelphia Inquirer threw its endorsement to Carter, but said it supported the president "with grave misgivings."

Reagan was picked by the Tulsa

Daily World, which said in an editorial, "There must be a change in leadership at the White House or America is in deep, deep trouble."

The Minneapolis Tribune endorsed Carter's re-election, saying, "Carter is not a failed president. In many ways he has been a good one."

The Tampa Tribune put its support behind Reagan, criticizing Carter for ineffectiveness and praising Reagan for his record as California governor.

The Kansas City Star endorsed Carter out of a "sawry trio of candidates." It said its support for him came "with some reservations but no regrets when the alternative of Ronald Reagan is considered."

Carter also picked up endorsements from the Akron Beacon Journal, the Baltimore Sunpapers and the Maine Sunday Telegram.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press declined to endorse a presidential candidate, saying Carter has been an "inept president." Reagan's record has been "respectively overblown and glorified" and Anderson is not a "serious candidate."

Anderson was backed by the Beaver County, Pa., Times. He also picked up the endorsement of his hometown paper, the Rockford, Ill., Register Star.

Libertarian candidate Ed Clark also picked up an endorsement Sunday — from the Peoria Journal Star, which bills itself as Illinois' largest newspaper outside the Chicago area.

The paper called Clark the only candidate who would attempt to cut the federal bureaucracy.

FINAL WEEK

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\$6 for 6 visits

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 figure and fitness salons

Searchers to widen efforts

ATLANTA (UPI) — The organizer of the search for Atlanta's missing children said Sunday volunteer response has grown so quickly investigation teams will be able to search more than one place at once in coming weekends.

City Councilman Arthur Langford said a tactical decision was made not to disclose where the search parties would be poking into underbrush, abandoned buildings and burned-out cars next weekend — so the killer or killers responsible for the disappearance of 14 small black children would not be tipped off.

Over the past 15 months, 10 of the children have been found slain. All of the victims have been black and all but two were young boys.

"We're going back out for the next three weekends, until we've covered the city — the vacant lots, abandoned buildings and old cars where these children's bodies could be hidden," said Langford. "I feel we've done a very thorough search job so far."

Langford, head of the United Youth Adult Conference, put out the first call for volunteers more than a week ago. Several hundred responded, and the body of 7-year-old LaTonya Wilson was found Oct. 18 in a wooded area near her home, where she had been abducted June 22.

Last weekend, about 3,000 volunteers — including detachments of Marines and National Guardsmen — worked in teams of 30 to 50, combing through the East Lake section of east Atlanta. No bodies were found, but searchers turned up a handgun, a safe, some stolen bank moneybags thought to have come from a robbery, and several animal bones which were taken to the state crime laboratory for extra checking.

The search was conducted in the area where two of the missing children — Christopher Richardson, 11, and 10-year-old Darron Glass — had lived. Richardson disappeared June 9 and Glass was reported missing Sept. 14.

Klan pushes recruitment

POINT MARION, PA. (UPI) — The Ku Klux Klan took its mass recruitment drive to West Virginia Sunday following a rally across the Pennsylvania border that was criticized by Jewish groups and others opposed to the white supremacist organization.

The KKK scheduled its second rally in as many days at dusk on a farm near Buckhannon, in north-central West Virginia — an area where it held a similar meeting in July.

At the Point Marion rally Saturday night, the main speaker predicted racial war and called on whites in the north to mobilize.

"There is a confrontation coming. I don't know when, I'm not clairvoyant. But it's coming," said Bill Wilkinson, head of the Invisible Empire faction of the Klan, believed to be the most militant of the white groups.

The rally drew about 600 people, far fewer than the 2,500 Wilkinson had predicted would attend from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, and was cut short by heavy rains and a freezing drive that left the field three inches deep in mud.

Many of those who attended said they had come out of curiosity.



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Complete your collection of exquisitely detailed, elegant French-lead crystal accessory pieces in a delicate and distinctive complementary pattern. From one of the world's largest makers of fine crystal, this full-24% lead crystal catches light with fiery brilliance. Its finely balanced design rings with quality at the flick of a finger, its graceful shape suited to any occasion.

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- A. Soliflor Bud Vase (6 1/2") . . . \$4.95/each
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- D. Anemone Vase (6 1/2") . . . \$7.95/each
- E. Villandry Bowl (8 1/2") . . . \$9.95/each
- F. Villandry 6-pc. Bowl Set (4 1/2") \$9.95/set
- G. Villandry Ice Bucket . . . \$8.95/each

Matching stemware and tumblers still available, choose from:

- Water Goblet \$6.95 pair
- Wine Goblet \$6.95 pair
- Sherbet Pintail \$6.95 pair
- Cordial \$6.95 pair
- Short Tumbler \$6.95 pair
- Tall Beverage \$6.95 pair

Imported French lead crystal, specially priced from First Security Bank. Complete your collection now.

First Security Banks

Each individual affiliate bank of First Security Corporation is a member of FDIC. Each depositor's account is insured to \$100,000 by FDIC.

Commission urged to pick study group

TWIN FALLS — A steering committee for the Historical Heritage Council of Magic Valley wants a committee to study all aspects of an old county hospital building.

In a letter to the Twin Falls County Commission, Willette Nail, steering committee member, asked the county board to follow the suggestions of a Times-News editorial and name a panel or committee to review options for the future of the vacant building.

"This suggestion gives you the opportunity to appoint a Historical Commission as outlined in the County Zoning Ordinance that was adopted more than five years ago," Nail said in the letter to Commission Chairman Merrill Leonard.

She said the ordinance states it is the purpose of the ordinance to provide cultural character in the

local society and to save prime historical buildings and sites.

"A blue-ribbon-panel could be of assistance to the commissioners as well as carry out the uncompleted section of the ordinance," she said.

Nail said her organization is recommending the commissioners appoint the special study committee and name the county Historic Preservation Commission as an ongoing group. She said within the next few weeks the Historic Heritage Council of Magic Valley will submit names of prospective members to both groups for consideration by the county commissioners.

Nail also suggested the commission make public their plans to appoint the two groups so other interested persons and groups may submit names for consideration.

VFW, auxiliary plan to maintain tradition

TWIN FALLS — Members of the Twin Falls Veterans of Foreign Wars and their Auxiliary will be carrying on a 58-year-old tradition Nov. 8.

On "Buddy Poppy Day" the groups, assisted by members of Boy Scout Troop 65 in Twin Falls, will sell the small artificial red flowers to help needy veterans and their families.

Twin Falls VFW Post Commander Fred Stecklein said, with the exception of the small cost of the poppies, the post buys, all of the revenue stays in Twin Falls to help local veterans.

The money is also used to help veterans travel to the Veterans Administration Hospital at Boise and to meet other expenses when emergencies arise, he said.

The poppies go on sale on downtown streets and in shopping centers on the Saturday closest to Veterans Day, which is Nov. 11, he explained.

have a poppy day or how it originated," the local commander said. "It began in 1922 as a means of helping disabled veterans. It was inspired by the World War I poem, 'In Flanders Fields' and the 'Buddy Poppy' is an exclusive trademark of the VFW."

The Buddy Poppies sold by the veterans organization are assembled by disabled veterans in Veterans Administration hospitals and state veterans homes throughout the country. For his services, the hospitalized veteran receives a small amount of spending money, but most of all he is doing something worthwhile to help other disabled veterans, Stecklein said.

Last year 15 million of the little red paper flowers were made and sold. About 400 of these were purchased by Twin Falls area residents, Stecklein said.

Stearns heads chamber

TWIN FALLS — Ken Stearns has been elected president of the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce for 1981-82.

Stearns operates the Sunburst Marketing Co. in Twin Falls and is the annual chairman of the chamber banquet in February. He succeeds Richard Burwell.

Burwell expressed confidence in

the new president, saying "Ken is the type of dynamic leader the chamber needs right now."

Stearns said he plans to continue the many important programs and projects currently underway and will continue to make a good effort to find a well-qualified manager to replace Jay Hoyer who is moving to a similar position in Salem, Ore.

Gem weed association worried by marijuana

TWIN FALLS — The Idaho Weed Control Association is concerned about the weed marijuana.

At its convention in Twin Falls last week, members passed a resolution asking the federal government to look into the recent illegal marijuana cultivation on federal lands.

The problem was brought to the attention of the convention by Laird Noh, Twin Falls sheep rancher who is a candidate for the Legislature and a member of the National Forest Service Advisory Board.

He said the Forest Service is con-

cerned about the problem, but is reluctant to "jump in with both feet." Some Forest Service officials have a suspicion that a portion of the opposition to the weed control is a tool in weed control on ranges is from people cultivating marijuana on those ranges.

Noh said he isn't sure if this is a big problem or not. The Forest Service appears to be concerned about it, he said.

His concern is keeping 2,4-D in the "weed control arsenal." "I don't want to lose 2,4-D for no reason at all," he said.

Sen. Roth to appear at Burley rally

BOISE (UPI) — Republican Sens. Alan Simpson of Wyoming and Bill Roth of Delaware will appear in Idaho this week in behalf of fellow Republican Rep. Steve Symms.

Simpson will hold an afternoon news conference at a dinner and rally at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday in Idaho Falls. Simpson is the ranking Re-

publican on the Nuclear Power Regulatory Sub-committee of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

Roth will appear at a news conference at 6:15 p.m. at the Burley Junior High School on Thursday followed by a dinner and rally. Roth is the state sponsor of the Roth-Kemp tax cut proposal.

Sharp tax increase due for Lincoln County

By BRUCE HAMMOND
Times-News Staff Writer

SHOSHONE — Although there is no across-the-board increase, many Lincoln County residents will pay higher taxes this year than ever before.

Using rough estimates, Lincoln County Treasurer Douglas Rose said between 40 and 45 percent of Lincoln County residents will experience "dramatically increased property taxes."

At the same time, however, Rose estimated between 30 and 35 percent of local property owners will see reduced taxes. The rest "will be

somewhere in the middle," Rose said.

"There are basically two factors creating increased taxes for some property owners: a reduction in the amount of tax support carried by public utilities and the state government's 3.85 percent rollback in local support because of reduced revenue, according to Lincoln County Clerk Joy McClure.

In past years, public utilities have carried about 45 percent of the county's tax load. However, this changed when Idaho counties were ordered to change to a market value appraisal system as a starting place for implementing the 1 percent initiative. It was acknowledged by the State Tax Commission that public utilities



Filer Police Chief Jim Trentham stands outside the dog pound which can hold two impounded dogs in primitive conditions

Canine 'solitary'

Filer dog pound primitive; citizens offer to remedy conditions

By BONNIE BAIRD JONES
Times-News writer

FILER — If you live in Filer and the canine member of your family happens to get impounded, it is in for a shock.

The Filer pound is far below the standards of even the least spotted family pet. Police officers serving an animal-control duty say conditions are unsanitary and border on inhumane.

The dog pound consists of a small wooden building that was moved to city property near the city water tower and sewage treatment plant a few years ago. Into it go the town's stray animals or the pampered pets that become lost or wander from home.

communication breakdown.

Ryals, long an advocate of improved animal treatment in Filer, said bad as it is, the present pound is an improvement over the facility when he became mayor. The previous pound consisted of a patch of fenced ground with no shelter.

Ryals and Trentham are working with several volunteers, including Dr. William Strobel, a Twin Falls veterinarian and resident of Filer. Strobel offered to design a suitable pound if funds can be raised to pay for building materials.

One generous offer has already been received. Ellie Schrempf agreed to donate funds as a memorial to her late sister, Mildred Bevercomb, who loved animals.

or do it for them. This would be a far more humane method of disposing of the dogs."

Former Acting Filer Police Chief Gary Cushman told the Filer City Council shortly before he resigned that the pound was a disgrace and a liability to the city.

He said dogs had scratched and chewed at the wooden door in attempts to get out. As a result the city placed a metal strip on the bottom of the door, but Cushman said dogs digging at the door bottom have suffered severe foot injuries. He said if the city impounded a valuable dog and it was injured before the owner claimed it, the city could face problems.

Cushman also said the existing pound is always dirty and stinking, especially in summer months.

"I have offered to match dollar for dollar the community donations up to the \$1,000 maximum but I would like to see some action started," Schrempf said. "If every resident in Filer would give even a dollar we would have the money raised in no time."

She said her late sister was noted for her adopting and caring for stray animals abandoned near her home just east of Filer. There are still five cats and three dogs from her collection that Mr. and Mrs. Schrempf care for.

Strobel said a suitable building does not have to be expensive. It would need running water and indoor and outdoor pens so the dogs could exercise. Concrete floors and runs would make it possible to keep the pound clean, he said.

Presently, dogs that are not claimed or adopted are shot by police officers after the mandatory time for holding has passed.

"I am also recommending the city adopt the euthanasia method of killing the animals that must be destroyed," Strobel said. "It would be glad to instruct the officers in giving the shorts

"We don't need a big building, but we need one that can be kept clean and ventilated with indoor and outdoor enclosures. I think cages for three animals would meet the needs of Filer," he said.

He said the city owns land that would make a perfect pound site. It has water piped to it and is in an area away from homes so barking dogs would not disturb anyone.

Although no definite goal has been set in the fund drive, Ryals and Trentham say they would like to reach the \$1,000 figure which would then be doubled by Schrempf's offer.

Ryals said some contributions have already been made. He suggested anyone wishing to help with the community effort send a check to Cash to the Filer Dog Pound Fund at City Hall, 300 Main St., Filer, 83328. Ryals said a special account will be established at the bank in Filer.

During the heat of last summer when Filer city officials fired former police chief Randy Lambers and his staff resigned in protest, the town was without police officers for several days.

Reports circulated in town that three dogs had died in the pound from heat, thirst and hunger.

Mayor Ed Ryan said this was an unfounded rumor. City Clerk Frances Wells and city maintenance superintendent Paul Patterson both declined comment.

Whether or not the dogs met such a fate is beside the point, say some unhappy Filer residents. It could have happened and it could happen again in the present pound through a

Registration begins at noon in the American Legion Hall followed by a joint assembly of the Legion and Auxiliary at 1 p.m. The two groups will then convene in separate business meetings.

Reports on each post's activities for the year will be given by post commanders. Posts in the fifth district include Eden, Albion, Buhl, Burley, Declo, Filer, Hazelton, Heyburn, Kimberly, Oakley, Paul, Rupert and Twin Falls.

"I would like to see it completed by this year," Strobel said. "It has been needed for a long time."

"We have had some indications that community residents will help donate their labor to build the building. I would like to see it finished tomorrow," Trentham said.

District Legion session at Eden Saturday

EDEN — The Idaho American Legion commander will address the annual fifth district convention here Nov. 1.

Eden Post 321 will host delegates from the 13 posts that comprise the district.

Commander Charles F. Hudson Jr. of Moscow is scheduled to speak during the annual banquet Saturday night. A social hour begins at 5:30 followed by the banquet at 7:30 p.m.

Other Legion dignitaries scheduled to attend the convention are Ilene Renfrow of Fairfield, Idaho Auxiliary president, and the state's national executive committee member, Elton Ashton of Malad. Alternates are committee member William J. Phillips of American Falls and State Vice Commander Harold Collett of Grandview will also attend.

Warren Sigale of Hazelton is district commander and Lena McClain of Hazelton, district auxiliary president.

Minidoka board to hear report

RUPERT — A special meeting of the Minidoka County School Board will be held tonight to receive an annual report of the school district's finances for 1979-80.

The 7:30 p.m. session in the central office, 433 Fremont Ave., in Rupert, will also include an executive session to discuss personnel matters.

Sun aids men hauling rock to plug gaps in weak levee

HOLT, Calif. (UPI) — Emergency patrols duffing rock to plug gaps in a weakening levee system in the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Delta were relieved Sunday to see mostly sunny skies instead of a brooding rain.

Crews had been concerned more showers and wind would worsen flooding, which has covered some 12,000 acres of the rich "island" farmlands below sea level.

Two 6,000-acre tracts were under eight feet of water, now lapping against a stretch of the long-ignored levee whose collapse would flood 20,000 acres of the Shoshone Island and force evacuation of 1,000 people.

A levee break Sept. 26 caused \$14 million in damage in Lower Jones Tract. Then, Thursday, water in the 5,700-acre Lower Jones Tract pushed

its way through a Santa Fe Railroad embankment into the 6,300-acre Upper Jones, which is adjacent to Roberts Island.

The embankment failure, occurring during passage of a freight train, dumped two locomotives and a flatcar in the water and flooded thousands of acres of asparagus and corn and the homes of 50 families.

Nineteen huge pumps worked Sunday to remove water from the Jones tracts, a task expected to take two months.

Donald Newdeck, chief of operations for the California Department of Water Resources, said the 19 pumps collectively can handle some 325,000 gallons a minute, a rate that would reduce the water level about one inch a day.

At that rate, he said, the tracts would take 60 to 70 days to drain.

Round-the-clock inspections have located some signs of seepage and possible weakening along the levee.

The water movements have weakened the dikes, built in the 19th century. Some damage may have previously occurred as a result of nearby dredging, and other damage resulted from a large population of beavers.

The beavers had burrowed into the earthen barriers from below the water line, creating a network in which the levees could be eroded by water.

"Some of these holes are big enough to put a VW bug in," said Jane Hindmarsh of the state Office of Emergency Services.



Contest winners are, front, Cyndi Miracle and Todd Borlase; rear from left, Erin Crippen, Camille Frale, Shirley Frale and Lance Chugg.

Hemingway volumes return home

KETCHUM (UPI) — Nine books on Ernest Hemingway that have been missing from the Ketchum Community Library since April have been found.

The books, most out of print and virtually irreplaceable and composing half of the library's Ernest Hemingway biography collection, were found in Hallett's Fieldman Memorial Airport Saturday by private plane.

Walter Anenberg, a former U.S. ambassador and a part-time Sun Valley resident, takes the credit for

putting the books back on the shelf in Ketchum.

Anenberg contacted his lawyer, Frederick Furch, about tracking down the books, and he also reported the incident to San Francisco Chronicle newspaper columnist Herb Caen.

Meanwhile, Furch was chasing down the California physician, Dr. Dennis Banks, who had checked out the books on a temporary library card while visiting Ketchum and Sun Valley in April.

A circuitous trail finally led Furch, via telephone, to Montreal, Canada.

Some persuasion on Furch's part resulted in Banks making a special trip to Connecticut and having the books mailed to Furch in California.

Saturday, Furch, a pilot, made a special trip to Hallett to return the volumes to anxious library members.

Banks, meanwhile, has had his Ketchum library card revoked. He won't have to pay a fine because the library operates on an honor system.

Banks has written a letter of apology to the library, but Doty Thomas, head librarian, claims "It's too late."

Twin Falls pupils winners in voting essay competition

TWIN FALLS — Six Twin Falls students have been named winners in an essay contest organized to promote voting Nov. 4.

The contest, sponsored in all fifth- and sixth-grade classes by the Twin Falls Education Association, chose the theme, "Your Vote is Our Tomorrow." Certificates were presented to the winners.

The sixth grade winner was Camille Frale, of Sawtooth Elementary. Her teacher is Bob Sturtevant.

The fifth grade winner was Cyndi Miracle, of Harrison Elementary. Her teacher is Raylene Hohnhorst.

Second place was awarded to Erin Crippen and third place to Lance Chugg, both of Harrison. Their teachers are Jeannine Bertrich and Shirley Schmidt, of Harrison. Her teacher is Jane McDevitt. Third place

was won by Todd Borlase, of Sawtooth. His teacher is Bob Tickner.

Entries were judged by the League of Women Voters. The contest was coordinated by the teacher Blaine Billman of Harrison.

These were the winning essays:

Your Vote is Our Tomorrow

By Cyndi Miracle

Wanted a Registered voter for election day November 4. Prefer citizens who have examined the issues.

If you are of voting age, please VOTE. It's one of the few activities that hasn't been hit by inflation. Voting is a "free" way to invest in your future. The cost of ignoring your responsibility could affect far more than just your pocketbook. It could cost of future generations their quality of life. The issues of today will become the policies of tomorrow. Young people are depending on you to make good decisions. Decide to vote and don't VOTE!

Obituaries

Elizabeth Nelson

JEROME — Elizabeth Nelson, 86, of Jerome, died Saturday night at a Boise convalescent home after a long illness.

Born Feb. 27, 1894, at Island Park, Idaho, she attended schools in Prarie, Wash., and was graduated from Shoshone High School. She was married to Louis Nelson April 1915, at Shoshone. They lived on a farm near Dietrich until 1927 when they moved to Jerome.

She is survived by her husband, of Burley, a son, Merrill M. Martin of Provo, Utah; five daughters, Mrs. Ted (Nancy) Holden of Twin Falls, Mrs. Richard (Norma) Jones of Almo, Mrs. Ann (Frances) Anderson of Rupert, Mrs. Victor (Mary Lou) Pingen of Rupert, Mrs. Thad (Glea) Orchard of Rupert; four brothers, Norris Freer of Spokane, Reed Freer of Ogden, Parley Freer and Mark Freer, both in California; three sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Pace of Burley, Mrs. Martha Barnes of Boise, and Mrs. Josephine Brockway of Burley. She had 12 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.

Mary S. Martin

BURLEY — Mary Susan Martin, 65, of Burley, died Friday evening at Cassia Memorial Hospital.

Born Oct. 6, 1885, at Layton, Utah, she was married to Melvin Smith Martin, on May 30, 1918, at Burley. Their marriage was solemnized on June 10, 1963, in the Salt Lake Temple. She was an active member of the LDS Church.

She taught school at Pella from 1917 to 1918 and taught in the Burley schools from 1919 to 1920.

Ms. Nelson died in 1966.

Ms. Nelson was a member of the Jerome United Methodist Church and the Springing Rebekah Lodge.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Thelma E. Bostee and Marjorie Nelson of Twin Falls; a son, Victor Nelson of Lake Oswego, Ore.; a brother, Cecil Ulmer of Seattle; six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Nelson was also preceded in death by two sisters and two brothers.

DIETRICH — Services for Mont Sorensen, 60, of Dietrich, who died Thursday, will be at 2 p.m. today in the Shoshone LDS Chapel. Burial will be in the Orderville, Utah, Cemetery at 1 p.m. Tuesday. Friends may call at the church today from 10 to 10 a.m. The family suggests memorials to the Wood River Convalescent Center.

JEROME — Services for Sarah "Sadie" Dilworth Wilde, 88, of Jerome, who died Saturday, will be at 11 a.m. Tuesday in the Jerome 1st Ward LDS Church. Burial will be in Pleasant View Cemetery. Friends may call at the church one hour prior to the services.

Services

TWIN FALLS — Graveside services for Amy G. Butler, 70, of Twin Falls, who died Wednesday, will be at 1:30 p.m. today at Sunset Memorial Park. Friends may call until noon at Reynolds Funeral Chapel.

BURLEY — Memorial services for Fred Hostetler, 80, of Burley, who died Thursday, will be at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Farmer Chapel at Burley.

BURLEY — Services for "Mary B. Martin, 86, of Burley, who died Friday, will be at 1 p.m. today in the Burley 9th Ward Chapel. Burial will be in Pleasant View Cemetery. Friends may call at McCulloch's prior to the services.

EDEN — Services for William A. Kohls, 71, of Eden, who died Thursday, will be at 2 p.m. today at Trinity Lutheran Church at Eden. Burial will be in the Trinity Lutheran Cemetery. Friends may call at the church one hour prior to the services. The family suggests memorials to this is the Life of the Lutheran Hour, in care of Cuddeback, Elmer Ehlers and Bervyn Mussmann, both of Eden.

RUPERT — Mass for Mater Meave Trevino, 89, of Rupert, who died Thursday, will be celebrated at 11 a.m. today in the St. Nicholas Catholic Church. Burial will be in the Rupert Cemetery. Friends may call at the church prior to the services. The family suggests memorials to the Catholic School.

BURLEY — Memorial services for William E. Briggs Jr., 60, of Hammett, who died Thursday, will be at 2 p.m. today in Hammett Community Church.

GOODING — Services for Violet M. Marston, 68, of Gooding, who died Thursday, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Gooding Nazareth Church. Burial will be in the Elmwood Cemetery.

HAMMETT — Memorial services for William E. Briggs Jr., 60, of Hammett, who died Thursday, will be at 2 p.m. today in Hammett Community Church.

KETCHUM — Graveside services for Evelyn K. Slaughter, 69, of Boise, who died Friday, will be at 11:30 a.m. today at the Ketchum Cemetery.

Hospitals

GOODING COUNTY MEMORIAL

Admitted

James Muscat of Gooding

Discharged

Micha Whorton of Gooding and Lillie Cooper of Hagerman

Births

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bourne of Shoshone.

CASSIA MEMORIAL

Admitted

Sally Winstler and Dorothy Mosley, both of Rupert.

Jesus DeLuna, Elise Dixon and Alicia Samora, all of Rupert; Bill Martin of Burley; and Marvin Ross of Tule Lake, Calif.

MAGIC VALLEY MEMORIAL

Admitted

Mrs. Peter Wagner of Heyburn; Mrs. Eldon Barnes, Leona Light, Nicholas Arrington, Vicki Maughan, Charles Feckner.

Frank Palmer, Albert Kotarik, Mrs. Donald Nienhuis and Mearl Metz, all of Twin Falls; Ericka Castaneda of Jackpot, Nev.; Mrs. Darrel Siebe and Robert Esten, both of Burley; and Mrs. George Mendelshof of Hanington.

Discharged

Mrs. Robert Mingo; Mrs. Douglas Richer and son, Mrs. David Ford, Mrs. Leniz Crandall, Arlene Grise and Eric Westcott, all of Twin Falls; Mrs. James Ray of Glen Ferry; Roy Foyas Carey; Mrs. Robert Kulk and Joe Johnson, both of Burley; Mrs. Peter Wagner and son of Heyburn; Asher Spencer, Kimberly McKay and Mrs. Phillip Cooper, all of Jerome; Scott Snider of Burley; Jean Torrness of Burley; Mrs. Ed Hitch of Albion; Mrs. Walter Roberts and son and Mina Renner, all of Kimberly; Mrs. Phillip Johnson of Hagerman; Mrs. Delmar Sibbett and daughter of Rupert; and Rosa Juarez of Paul.

Births

Daughters to Mr. and Mrs. John Wilcox and Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Barnes, all of Twin Falls, and a son to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wagner of Heyburn.

ARC0 — Second District congressional candidate Diane Bilyeu charged her opponent, Rep. George Hansen, would have killed her recent multi-million-dollar grain sale to China.

Campaigning in Butte County, Bilyeu said Hansen voted against the Agricultural Expansion Act which passed in 1978. The bill supported increased overseas sales and a "real trade program with mainland China," Bilyeu said.

"I want to say to the farmers as loud as possible that George Hansen as a member of the Agriculture Committee would have killed this sale entirely," the Pocatello Democrat said.

Hansen, a Republican incumbent, was recently appointed to the House committee after Steve Symms whose term ends in January, 1981, stepped down in favor of Hansen.

Bilyeu said the Chinese purchase of wheat and corn over the next three years promises some increase in farm prices and price stability in addition.

News of record

GOODING COUNTY

ACCIDENT — Jose Olalde of Gooding escaped injury Oct. 17 when involved in a traffic accident on State Highway 46, 20 miles north of Gooding. Sheriff's deputies said Olalde was attempting to pass a vehicle when an oncoming car crashed a light. Olalde attempted to pull back into the right lane and over-corrected, causing the truck to roll.

THEFT — Twenty-eight bales of straw were traced here from a field in a farm northwest of Wendell. The straw disappeared Oct. 14.

VANDALISM — Approximately 4,000 gallons of ammonia fertilizer, valued at \$20, was lost Oct. 17 when vandals opened the valve on a tank. The ammonia was located on the Glen Ripert farm.

VANDALISM — Damage estimated at \$45 to a vehicle owned by George E. Rowley of Spokane, Wash., was done Oct. 16 in Bliss. Rowley told police someone broke his windshield, two mirrors and a radio antenna. The incident occurred at the T. J. Rowley said he had a disagreement with two truckers shortly before discovering the damage.

DIVORCE — Lynna Crystal Din of Burley was cited for failure to yield following an Oct. 21 traffic accident. Deputy Sheriff Jack Olsen reported Eugene Wright of Glen Ferry, 10 cross State Highway 75, north of Shoshone when his 1980 pickup truck collided with a vehicle driven by David Ray Wakagawa of Boise. Both drivers escaped injury. Damage was estimated at \$2,000 to the Engelbert vehicle and \$3,000 to the other.

Lincoln

factor. Each of the 39 areas designated in Lincoln County has a different tax code depending on the number of services and districts (fire protection, cemetery, highway, etc.) supported in the region.

Some of the 39 tax code factors are: Code Area 1, Shoshone, 1.8302; Code Area 2, Dietrich, .9901; Code Area 3, Richfield, 1.1977; and Code Area 4, rural north of Shoshone, .7852.

These tax code factors when multiplied by the 100-ounce appraised market value, will compute the property tax.

Rose stressed people should not try to compare last year's assessed property values and mill levies with the new market valuations and tax code factors because they are unrelated taxings systems.

McClure explained that because of the state's strained budget this year, local taxpayers are having to pick up the tab for this school financing.

This action is designed to keep schools functioning at least on last year's level, despite reduction in state support.

To estimate a particular property's tax this year, a person must use the market value issued in last spring's appraisal notices, subtract any exemptions from this value and then multiply it by his area's tax code

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Group joins organization

BOISE — Idaho's elementary school principals recently voted to join together in a new state organization with school superintendents and secondary principals.

At a convention Oct. 16-17 at Boise of the Idaho Association of Elementary School Principals, five Twin Falls members attended and two received recognition as leaders of the IAEPS.

According to spokeswoman Jacqueline Larson, the group approved inclusion in a new organization of top administrators to promote "legislation which can enhance education for children and work towards improved standards and opportunities for Idaho school administrators."

Larson said a search for an executive secretary and a headquarters will begin soon. Former Superintendent Rex Engelsing is acting secretary.

Three Idaho elementary principals received IAESP leadership awards. Bill Stover of Twin Falls and Charlene Baum and Clifford Lloyd, both of Idaho Falls. Stover is principal of Lincoln Elementary School.

Others attending from Twin Falls were Dennis Sonius, Frances Anderson, Clarence Parker and Keith Turner.

Sonius serves as representative of Region 4, having been elected to a three-year term, 1980-83.

King Hill, Mariposa Granges install slates

GLENN FERRY — Joint installation of officers of the King Hill Grange and the Mariposa Grange was held last Monday evening at the Odd Fellows hall.

Officers for King Hill for 1980-81 are: Mrs. Frank Jones, master; Denver Anderson, overseer; John Davis, steward; Mrs. Arthur Greer, lecturer; Rodney Ruberry, assistant steward; Mrs. Rodney Ruberry, lady assistant steward; Mrs. Thomas Timbers, chaplain; Mrs. John Davis, treasurer; Mrs. Denver Aitred, secretary; Thomas Timbers, gatekeeper; Mrs. Lynn Timbers, secretary; Hallett McKee, Pomona; Mrs. C.E. Spence; Flora; Arthur Greer, executive committee member for a three-year term; and Mrs. Karl Anderson, pianist.

Mrs. Jones is the first woman elected master of the King Hill Grange.

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Bilyeu raps Hansen vote

ARC0 — Second District congressional candidate Diane Bilyeu charged her opponent, Rep. George Hansen, would have killed her recent multi-million-dollar grain sale to China.

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Hansen, a Republican incumbent, was recently appointed to the House committee after Steve Symms whose term ends in January, 1981, stepped down in favor of Hansen.

Bilyeu said the Chinese purchase of wheat and corn over the next three years promises some increase in farm prices and price stability in addition.

Think Of This Book As Your Guide To Better Hearing

Chicago, Ill. — The U.S. Government Report on hearing loss includes 36 pages of information on all hearing problems. It also tells how medicine, surgery, or aids can help, and is offered free to anyone requesting it.

This Report doesn't sell anything but is free of charge.

It is yours without the usual Government charge, so write for your copy now. There's no cost and certainly no obligation. Thousands of copies have already been mailed, so write today to Dept. 42311, Belton Electronics Corp., 4201 W. Victoria, Chicago, Ill. 60646.

News of record

GOODING COUNTY

ACCIDENT — Jose Olalde of Gooding escaped injury Oct. 17 when involved in a traffic accident on State Highway 46, 20 miles north of Gooding. Sheriff's deputies said Olalde was attempting to pass a vehicle when an oncoming car crashed a light. Olalde attempted to pull back into the right lane and over-corrected, causing the truck to roll.

THEFT — Twenty-eight bales of straw were traced here from a field in a farm northwest of Wendell. The straw disappeared Oct. 14.

News of record

VANDALISM — Approximately 4,000 gallons of ammonia fertilizer, valued at \$20, was lost Oct. 17 when vandals opened the valve on a tank. The ammonia was located on the Glen Ripert farm.

VANDALISM — Damage estimated at \$45 to a vehicle owned by George E. Rowley of Spokane, Wash., was done Oct. 16 in Bliss. Rowley told police someone broke his windshield, two mirrors and a radio antenna. The incident occurred at the T. J. Rowley said he had a disagreement with two truckers shortly before discovering the damage.

News of record

DIVORCE — Lynna Crystal Din of Burley was cited for failure to yield following an Oct. 21 traffic accident. Deputy Sheriff Jack Olsen reported Eugene Wright of Glen Ferry, 10 cross State Highway 75, north of Shoshone when his 1980 pickup truck collided with a vehicle driven by David Ray Wakagawa of Boise. Both drivers escaped injury. Damage was estimated at \$2,000 to the Engelbert vehicle and \$3,000 to the other.

Freshmen participation debate heating up

RICHMOND (UPI) — College football coaches from Michigan's Bo Schembechler to Virginia's Dick Bestwick want freshmen athletes spending their time in the classroom rather than on varsity teams, but others fear such an eligibility change would cripple their programs.

"It is in the best interests of the kid not to play varsity football as a freshman," said Schembechler. "That is a tremendous burden to go to any school as a freshman and establish yourself academically."

Bestwick, who coached freshmen teams at Georgia Tech before going to Virginia, said he would prefer not to teach freshmen, even though he has depended on many in five years with the Cavaliers.

"It's better that they have that year to adjust to school, but I'm afraid (other) schools would forbid (the rule change) and I understand their feelings," said Bestwick. "But we have to only consider the youngsters, not dollars and cents."

But that's exactly what others are considering.

Ben Carnevale, athletic director at William & Mary, thinks the freshman ban was a good rule. "However, in

recent years we have a problem. When they eliminated the rule, a lot of freshman teams were eliminated.

"Now with Title IX and the financial crunch on it, would be hard to get back freshman teams," said Carnevale.

Dr. Robert Rotella, director of sports psychology at the University of Virginia, thinks of the costs in terms of the athlete. He said many freshmen can cope with college and the academic and athletic pressure without harm, but just as many cannot.

"The problems that I see really come not on the playing field," Rotella said. "It comes in the conflict between athletics and academics. Coaches are saying we want 100 percent of your time to athletics; professors are saying we want 100 percent in academics and the kid realizes that athletes are losing his bill."

The end result is when the kid gets on the athletic field, he's worrying about the classroom and when he's in the classroom, he's worrying about the athletic field, and then you've got kids going nowhere fast."

But some school officials say freshmen can adapt very well.

"I think if a young man is able to contribute to his team his freshman year, that's good," said Bob Thalman, football coach at Virginia Military Institute, the smallest great game now, don't change it."

Salt VMI Athletic Director Tom Joynes: "I didn't understand why freshmen could be in the band or any other student organization and not play. They say he needs to concentrate in his new environment. I just don't understand the theory behind it."

"If a freshman is eligible for anything, he's eligible for everything," he said.

But the larger reason the ban may not be resurrected is financial.

When the governing body of men's intercollegiate athletics opened varsity teams to freshmen in 1972, it also eliminated freshmen teams and coaching jobs — and their costs.

The ban, together with the cutback in football scholarships to 30 for one year and a total of 25 in four years, was a financial boon for college athletic departments.

D. Alan Williams, the faculty adviser for athletics at the University of Virginia, estimates a Cavalier athletic scholarship costs the university \$4,300 for the in-state athlete, \$5,500 for an out-of-state athlete.

Williams favors the ban, but "in fact it can't happen because of the sheer cost of it — adding 15-20 new grants, new teams, new attitudes, the cost of Title IX," the history professor said. "But even without Title IX, a great number of private universities would be pushed out of football."

But "for every financial reason there is a freshman athlete that found the pressure and change too much and attempted to escape."

Virginia halfback Tommy Vigorito and North Carolina State wide receiver Darrell Johnson both left their squads as freshmen because of pressure and disillusionment. They returned after a few days.

"If I did it over, it'd be nice to give them a chance to get adjusted. In any case, I don't think I was mature enough as a freshman."

Sports

Monday, October 27, 1980. Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho 9-3

Atlanta pulls off 'miracle'

ATLANTA (UPI) — The Atlanta Falcons turned back the clock two years Sunday to come up with another one of those patented "miracle" finishes.

The Falcons pulled off many a "miracle" in 1978 when they went to their only playoffs, used a 54-yard touchdown pass from Steve Bartkowski to Alfred Jackson on a 4th-and-11 play with only 1:15 left to play Sunday to upset the Los Angeles Rams 19-10 and move into a tie with the Rams for the lead in the NFC West.

The Falcons' cause had seemed hopeless only moments earlier after Bartkowski had been sacked twice by Jack Youngblood, leaving them with a 3rd-and-38 at the Atlanta 10.

But Bartkowski, who threw a 7-yard touchdown pass to Jackson with 4:52 left in the first quarter,



Ram's Lucious Smith falls to the ground after he failed to stop Reggie Smith from catching the ball.

NFL roundup — B5

hill Jackson with a 27-yarder to put the ball on the Atlanta 46 and then connected with Jackson in the end zone for the winning score.

Jackson had to beat cornerback Pat Thomas to make the catch and the Falcons receiver said, "He came within inches of deflecting it and knocking it away from my grasp. It had to be just about a perfect throw for me to get my hands on it. Bart put it right in there."

But even then, the Falcons weren't safe. The Rams drove to the Atlanta 38 after the ensuing kickoff but fell short when Frank Corral's 55-yard field goal try with one second left of the clock came within inches of knocking over the crossbar and tying the score.

"It is one of the biggest wins we've had in Atlanta," said Corral. "I'd like to say I don't think we did a better time nor against a better team," said an elated Falcons Coach Leeman Bennett following the win. "It puts us 5-3 with eight to play and I don't think too many people expected us to be in this position right now."

Rams Coach Ray Malavasi complained, "We dropped too many balls and had too many mistakes to win the ball game." Rams quarterback Vince Ferragamo added, "We had some bad breaks and made some bad mistakes that led to this loss. This

is a very hard and frustrating one to accept and I feel like it's going to be a downright between three of four teams from now on until the end of the year for the division title.

The Falcons had fallen behind for the first time in the game early in the third quarter when Ferragamo, the National Football League's top-rated passer, teamed up with Drew Hill on a 74-yard bomb early in the third quarter that gave Los Angeles a 10-6 lead.

The Rams had appeared to widen their lead midway through the final quarter on a 39-yard field goal by Frank Corral, but the Rams were charged with holding on the play and Corral was wide on an ensuing 41-yard attempt.

The Falcons came storming

back after the missed field goal, marching on the ground from their own 24 to the Rams' 18 but Tim Mazzetti, who had missed the extra point after the Falcons' first touchdown, missed a 44-yard field goal attempt and the Falcons appeared doomed when, on their next possession, Bartkowski was sacked three times.

But Bartkowski threw a 27-yard pass to Jackson to put the ball at the Atlanta 46 and on the next play Jackson beat cornerback Pat Thomas to catch the winning TD pass.

The Rams, who had won five straight, made a desperate attempt to catch the Falcons before time ran out, moving to the Atlanta 38 where, with one second left to play, Corral attempted a 55-yard

field goal that fell short.

The Falcons were trailing 6-3 before Ferragamo dropped back and let fly with a pass which Hill took in full stride at the Falcons' 25 and raced the remaining distance to score. Los Angeles' only touchdown with 3:33 gone in the third period.

That was the first time the Rams had led in the game—Atlanta had scored on Bartkowski's 7-yard pass to Jackson with 4:52 left in the first quarter after Rolland Lawrence had intercepted a Ferragamo pass at the Rams' 42 and returned to the 7.

The Rams, who crossed midfield only once in the first half, cut the margin to 6-3 with 39 seconds left in the first half on a 23-yard field goal by Corral.

Browns capture 'Blue Collar Bowl'

CLEVELAND (UPI) — The game had been billed as "The Blue Collar Bowl" — the Pittsburgh Steelers and Cleveland Browns slugging it out in the trenches under the gray Cleveland skies.

But Brian Sipe said that image to rest Sunday.

Sipe directed an aerial bombardment of the "Steel Curtain" defense by completing 22-of-46 passes for 362 yards and four touchdowns to power the Browns to a 27-26 victory over the Super Bowl Champions.

The loss, the Steelers' third straight, dropped Pittsburgh to 43 while Cleveland improved to 5-3.

Greg Pruitt caught two of Sipe's passes and Ozie Newsome and Calvin Hill caught one apiece.

Browns' coach Sam Rutigliano indicated he would attempt to establish a running game but that strategy was quickly abandoned.

"Sipe was asked if he thought the Steelers were more vulnerable to the pass.

"As far as I'm concerned they are," he said. "They have a superior running defense."

Rutigliano singled out Sipe's ability to pick out secondary receivers as the key to the win — the Browns' first over the Steelers since 1976.

"He doesn't have his mind made up where he is going to go," the coach

said. "He sees who is open and throws the ball."

The winning TD pass came with 5:18 left and the Browns down 26-20. Sipe drove Cleveland 60 yards in six plays, hitting on an 18-yard pass to Newsome for the winning score.

Sipe had to leave the game late in the third quarter when he was decked by Pittsburgh 70 Rookie Paul McDougal came into the game and fumbled the snap, and it looked like Pittsburgh was in control with a 26-14 advantage.

Cleveland took the second half kickoff but followed the Pittsburgh Greg Pruitt, Mike Pruitt fumbled and Dennis Winston recovered on the Cleveland 46.

Cliff Stoudt, starting in place of the injured Jason Bradshaw, then drove the Steelers into the end zone in eight plays with running back Greg Hawthorne going over from the 2.

The teams traded punts, and the Browns got the lead on the Pittsburgh 35. A 13-yard run by Mike Pruitt and a 16-yard pass from Sipe to Reggie Rucker brought the ball to the 6. Sipe fired to Greg Pruitt for a 6-yard kickoff but followed the Pittsburgh 35.

The Steelers then raised their margin to 26-14 three plays after the kickoff, with a big grainer on a 72-yard pass from Stoudt to Theo Bell. Sidney Thornton ran it over from 2 out on the next play.

Cowboys rally in third to nip Chargers 42-31

IRVING, Texas (UPI) — Dallas turned a series of bizarre and spectacular plays into three third-quarter touchdowns Sunday night in two of them coming on 1-yard runs by third-string fullback Timmy Newsome — to rally the Cowboys to a wild 42-31 victory over the Chargers.

In a game that was filled with one fresh play after another, the Cowboys boosted their record to 6-2 at the midway point of the NFL season and kept them a game back of Philadelphia in the NFC East, San Diego meanwhile, slipped to 5-3 and fell back into a first-place tie with Oakland in the tight AFC West.

San Diego had jumped in front at the half, 24-14, thanks in part to a pass from Dan Fouts to cornerback Steve Wilson and into the hands of John Jefferson, who turned it into a 58-yard touchdown.

But the breaks began going Dallas' way in the second half and five Cowboys stormed back with three touchdowns in an 8:15 span.

Newsome's score on Dallas' initial possession of the first half after

Cowboys tight end Jay Saldt had panned up a fumble by quarterback Danny White and carried it eight yards to the end zone.

The Cowboys scored five minutes later on another 1-yard run by Newsome after White had scrambled 12 yards for a first down on a fake punt and Tony Hill made a leading catch to haul in a 27-yard pass.

Finally, Saldt caught a 12-yard touchdown pass from White, who threw the ball in desperation to prevent being sacked. That score came three plays after San Diego's Chuck Muehle had fumbled the ball away at his own 20.

San Diego had scored its first half points on Jefferson's wild touchdown catch, a 9-yard pass from Fouts to tight end Kellen Winslow, a 45-yard field goal by Rolf Benirschke and a 14-yard symbol of the first half — a 15-yard interception — return by linebacker Woodrow Lowe.

Dallas' first-half points came on a 4-yard run by Ron Springs and a 12-yard pass from White to Butch Johnson.

Former Idaho State, Big Sky star

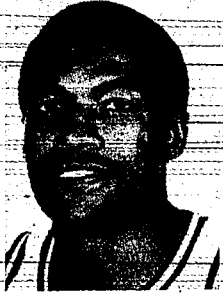
Boone celebrates his 1,000th consecutive game Friday

SALT LAKE CITY (UPI) — Ron Boone doesn't overstate his achievement. And, taken individually, his skills have faded. But the 13-year pro basketball veteran still is giving his all Friday night when he plays his 1,000th consecutive regular-season game.

In a way, the game between the Utah Jazz and the Dallas Mavericks will be something for the 34-year-old Boone. When he broke into pro basketball, back in 1968, it was with the old Dallas team in the ABA.

Boone says he's been able to keep the streak alive "because I've never had a serious leg injury — never a groin pull or a pulled hamstring."

"I've been 80 percent luck, because an injury can keep you out of the lineup or end your basketball career. But I also work out all year to keep in shape and I've been — the most popular sports figure in Utah since Gene Fulmer's reign as world middle-



RON BOONE — It's 80 percent luck.

weight boxing champion.

The 6-foot-2 guard says he's never missed a basketball game "because I wasn't ready or willing to play."

Although he sat on the bench during half of his sophomore year at Idaho State University, Boone has played in every collegiate and professional basketball game — at ISU, and in the ABA and NBA — since his junior year at Idaho State.

He was a two-time All-Big Sky Conference forward for the Bengals, and played with the Dallas Chaps of the ABA for two seasons and one month, before being traded to the old ABA Utah Stars early in the 1970-71 season.

At Utah, he helped the Stars to the 1971 ABA title and a pair of regular season championships before the club folded in December of 1978, and he was traded to the Jazz last fall.

In a way we were forced to go after Ron," says Jazz general manager Frank Layden. "There was a lot of public sentiment to get

him back to Utah when we moved here from New Orleans last year."

"We talked about a Boone trade in the summer of 1979, when we acquired Adrian Dantley from Los Angeles for Spencer Haywood. But it just didn't come off," Layden said. "Then, when we valued Gail Goodrich, we had the room on our roster and we went back to L.A."

Layden and Utah coach Tom Nissalke — who was one of Boone's coaches with the Utah Stars — said they wanted a "quality veteran" on the club last year. "To give us leadership both on and off the court, Goodrich was that type of person, and so is Ron."

Nissalke said Boone "sets an example for the young players with the way he plays — and practices, the way he acts off the court, the time he gives to the media, our fans, and to the players."

Boone says, "I come to play every night. I want everybody to know that I'm giving everything."

A former Stars teammate of Boone and one of his old coaches

said the way he plays and takes care of his body, they think he should be around for several more seasons.

Former Stars center Zelmo Beaty says, "He was one of the easiest guys I've ever played with. He always gave you 110 percent, and he worked to make every other player's game better. He always showed up first and stayed that way."

And former Stars coach Ladell Anderson, now athletic director at Utah State University, called Boone "the eighth wonder of the world. Most people don't realize what your talking about when it's 1,000 consecutive basketball games, with all the travel and practice and other things involved."

"He's just superhuman," Anderson said. "I can't imagine anyone else in the sporting world but Ron achieving this. To my mind, it's the greatest individual sporting milestone ever and it's the most unbelievable thing that I've ever heard of."

"There isn't anything in sports that comes close. But it's just characteristic of the way he is," Anderson said. "He won't prepare for adversity because he knows that's the great ones — play and practice with pain."

Boone hasn't been able to avoid all pain and injury in his career.

"Twice I played with a separated shoulder and once with a torn ACL. I'm still standing. But I know I'm losing my hand. But something, so I refused to sit on the bench," Boone said.

Boone knows he is ready to play forever, but it would be nice to run the streak to 1,200 games before it's over.

When Layden and Nissalke brought Boone back to Utah in 1979, both admitted it was for a one-year test. But, after he scored more than 12 points per game and dished out 39 assists, Layden and Nissalke now say they're willing to go one year at a time until he's ready to quit or we don't think he can contribute to our game."

Scores and stats

Milwaukee overpowers Washington

MILWAUKEE (UPI) — Marquis Johnson scored 21 points Sunday night to help the Milwaukee Bucks gain their sixth straight victory, a 111-88 decision over the Washington Bullets.

Milwaukee led by 70-63 lead with 2:50 remaining in the third quarter when four different Bucks combined for seven straight points and Milwaukee jumped ahead 77-63 with 2:38 left.

Sonics III, Blazers 98

SEATTLE (UPI) — Fred Brown scored a game-high 26 points Sunday night to help the Seattle SuperSonics snap a three-game losing streak and record their first home victory of the season, a 111-98 decision over the Portland Trail Blazers.

Brown scored 16 of his points in the first half as Seattle built up a 60-46 lead at halftime. The Trail Blazers pulled to within 94-92 with 5:30 left in the contest, but Seattle needed off a 12-point run over the next three minutes and coasted the rest of the way.

Spurs 108, Lakers 102

INGLEWOOD, Calif. (UPI) — James Silas scored 21 points in the final six minutes Sunday night to lift the San Antonio Spurs to a 108-102 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers.

Brown scored 16 of his points in the first half as Seattle built up a 60-46 lead at halftime. The Trail Blazers pulled to within 94-92 with 5:30 left in the contest, but Seattle needed off a 12-point run over the next three minutes and coasted the rest of the way.

Jones shines at area rodeo

JEROME — Shannon Jones, riding in the senior division, highlighted action at the Snake River Barrel Association rodeo Sunday.

The Kimberly lass placed first in the poles and pecks division and took second in the barrels. Jones also took second in the open barrels division.

R'Neen Monroe of Twin Falls took two firsts — one for the goat and one in the junior poles division. She also placed second in the junior barrels.

Next Sunday's group will ride at the Bull Rodeo Arena. Anyone interested in participating is urged to attend.

Junior barrels — Jodi Finney, Bub; 18.5; R'Neen Monroe, Twin Falls; Nevada Freeman, Buhl; Chant Garner, Filer.

Open barrels — R'Neen Monroe, Twin Falls; 25.8; K.L. Boyd, Kimberly; Jodi Finney, Buhl; Nevada Freeman, Buhl.

Poles and pecks — R'Neen Monroe, Twin Falls; 17.5; Patti O'Malley, Shoshone; K.L. Boyd, Kimberly; Amy Lewis, Filer.

Open barrels — Frankie Tuma, Twin Falls; 19.0; Shannon Jones, Kimberly; Shell Turner, Hansen.

Senior poles — Shannon Jones, Kimberly; 24.8; Nanette Robinson, Hansen; Tony Jones, Kimberly; Cindy Turner, Hansen.

Senior goats — Shannon Jones, Kimberly; 15.0; Jana Lampe, Twin Falls; Nanette Robinson, Hansen; Patti Egler, Hansen.

Open barrels — L'Lee Monroe, Twin Falls; 18.2; Shannon Jones, Kimberly; Frankie Tuma, Twin Falls; Joanne Wilson, Filer.

Open goats — Patti Egler, Hansen; 11.2; Patti O'Malley, Shoshone; Nanette Robinson, Hansen; Joanne Freeman, Hansen.

Novice horse — Joanne Freeman, Buhl; 18.7; Tony Jones, Kimberly; Joanne Freeman, Buhl; Margaret Garner, Filer.

Football

NFL standings

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
New England	4	2	0	102	102
Buffalo	4	2	0	102	102
Minnesota	4	2	0	102	102
NY Jets	4	2	0	102	102
Cleveland	4	2	0	102	102
Houston	4	2	0	102	102
Cincinnati	4	2	0	102	102
San Diego	4	2	0	102	102
Kansas City	4	2	0	102	102
Atlanta	4	2	0	102	102
Seattle	4	2	0	102	102
Philadelphia	4	2	0	102	102
Washington	4	2	0	102	102
Green Bay	4	2	0	102	102
Indianapolis	4	2	0	102	102
Denver	4	2	0	102	102
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	102	102
Oakland	4	2	0	102	102
San Francisco	4	2	0	102	102
New Orleans	4	2	0	102	102

College Football Conference Standings

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Ohio St.	10	0	0	102	102
Michigan	9	1	0	102	102
Wisconsin	8	2	0	102	102
Illinois	7	3	0	102	102
Nebraska	6	4	0	102	102
Michigan St.	5	5	0	102	102
Indiana	4	6	0	102	102
Northwestern	3	7	0	102	102
Ohio State	2	8	0	102	102
Michigan State	1	9	0	102	102
Illinois	0	10	0	102	102

NBA standings

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
New York	10	0	0	102	102
Philadelphia	9	1	0	102	102
Washington	8	2	0	102	102
San Antonio	7	3	0	102	102
Portland	6	4	0	102	102
Los Angeles	5	5	0	102	102
Golden State	4	6	0	102	102
Phoenix	3	7	0	102	102
San Diego	2	8	0	102	102
Seattle	1	9	0	102	102
Portland Trail	0	10	0	102	102

NFL stats

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New England	4	2	0	102	102
Buffalo	4	2	0	102	102
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Denver	4	2	0	102	102
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	102	102
Oakland	4	2	0	102	102
San Francisco	4	2	0	102	102
New Orleans	4	2	0	102	102

College Football stats

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Nebraska	6	4	0	102	102
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Atlanta	4	2	0	102	102
Seattle	4	2	0	102	102
Philadelphia	4	2	0	102	102
Washington	4	2	0	102	102
Green Bay	4	2	0	102	102
Indianapolis	4	2	0	102	102
Denver	4	2	0	102	102
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	102	102
Oakland	4	2	0	102	102
San Francisco	4	2	0	102	102
New Orleans	4	2	0	102	102

College Football stats

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Michigan State	1	9	0	102	102
Illinois	0	10	0	102	102

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Portland	6	4	0	102	102
Los Angeles	5	5	0	102	102
Golden State	4	6	0	102	102
Phoenix	3	7	0	102	102
San Diego	2	8	0	102	102
Seattle	1	9	0	102	102
Portland Trail	0	10	0	102	102

First-timer wins N.Y. Marathon

NEW YORK (UPI) — Alberto Salazar has shown the world that a first time marathon does not have to be a slow one.

"It's a feeling of relief," said Salazar, a 22-year-old University of Oregon senior who won the 11th New York City Marathon Sunday in record time in his first attempt at the grueling distance. Salazar's winning time of two hours, nine minutes, 41.00 seconds was the fastest first time marathon in history, breaking Dick Quax's 2:11:15 set earlier this year.

It also was the eighth fastest marathon in history — Derek Clayton of Australia holds the all-time record for the 26-mile, 385-yard race with a 2:08:33.6 time in 1969 in Antwerp, Belgium.

"A lot of people said I couldn't run so fast," my first run," Salazar said. "I was feeling pressured. A lot of people would have said 'I told you so.' I didn't do it, so I really wanted to. I was confident but not bragging."

Salazar moved into the lead with a pack of about 20 other runners at the very start of the race and stayed close to the lead throughout.

"I tried to keep close with the leaders early. I just tried to stay on their pace and didn't care if I was third or 10th," said Salazar.

The pack of elite runners began to break up at the halfway mark of the race when Stephen Sisto of Boulder, Colo., — who eventually dropped out of the race and didn't finish — assumed a 50-yard lead over a pack of runners that included Salazar, eventual second place finisher Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico and Bill Rodgers, who had



Rodgers knew fall was near

NEW YORK (UPI) — Bill Rodgers was saying all along that he was due for a fall, and he didn't know just how right he would be.

Rodgers, who had won the previous four New York City Marathons, fell during the 14th mile of the New York City Marathon Sunday, ending his chances for a fifth straight victory. He recovered quickly, however, and finished fifth in two hours, 13 minutes, 20 seconds, which was almost four minutes slower than his best marathon time of 2:09:27.

"There was pack of 15 at 12 miles," said Rodgers. "Everybody was very physical and was jockeying for position. The next thing I knew I was flying and the ground was coming up in my face."

"Several runners ran over me and then one runner came over and picked me up. I said I was up (Laase) and ran for it, but it took a while to get the kinks out."

"I don't think anyone was going to beat Alberto Salazar today anyway."

Salazar, a 22-year-old college senior from Eugene, Ore., won the race in 2:09:41.00, in his first marathon ever. That time broke Rodgers' New York Marathon record of 2:10:09.6 set in 1976 and was the eighth fastest marathon time in history.

"His effort was fantastic," Rodgers said of Salazar. "He's a fine runner."

Until the fall, Rodgers had stayed close to the lead where he wanted to be and, since the weather was perfect by his standards, he was confident he had his chances — at a fifth-straight victory seemed good.

Bills power past Patriots

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y. (UPI) — Joe Ferguson threw two touchdown passes, and rookie Joe Cribbs ran for two more scores Sunday to power the Buffalo Bills to a 31-13 victory over the New England Patriots, forcing a two-way tie for first place in the AFC East.

The game, played in a howling 40 miles per hour wind, featured a 118-yard drive led by linebacker Jim Haslett and four interceptions of Steve Grogan passes, and an offense that cashed in at opportune times.

The Buffalo victory snapped a five-game New England winning streak and left both clubs with 7-2 records and in first place of the tough AFC eastern division.

Buffalo, holding a 17-13 advantage following a 23 yard field goal by Nick Mike-Mayer, hemmed the Patriots in their own end and took over possession when punter Mike Hubach got off an 8-yard kick to the New England 16.

Buffalo, who rushed for 118 yards on 30 carries for his first 100-yard rushing performance, cut through the interior line on the next play and scampered into the end zone to put the Bills on top 24-13. Cribbs iced the game with two punts left on a 5-yard TD run.

Packers 16, Vikings 3

GREEN BAY, Wis. (UPI) — Lynn Dickey threw touchdown passes of 12 yards to Paul Coffman and 4 yards to Bill Larson Sunday to give Green Bay a 16-3 victory over Minnesota for the Packers' first home triumph over the Vikings in 15 years.

The last time Green Bay defeated Minnesota at Lambeau Field came in 1965 when the Packers prevailed 24-19.

The win gave the Packers 3-4-1 record while the Vikings slipped to 5-5.

Dickey threw a 12-yard scoring pass to tight end Coffman and a 4-yard strike to tight end Larson in the fourth quarter. Tom Blimey kicked a 36-yard field goal in the third quarter.

Rick Dannerler kicked a 47-yard field goal for the Vikings in the third quarter.

Rookie Gerry Ellis put in the best performance by a Packers running back this year, gaining 76 yards on 13 carries.

Broncos 14, New York 9

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. (UPI) — Otis Armstrong ran for 106 yards and scored the winning touchdown midway through the third period following Bill Thompson's 38-yard interception return Sunday, leading the Denver Broncos to a 14-9 victory over New York that handed the Giants' their seventh straight defeat.

Leading 9-7 early in the third quarter, the Giants made three first downs and reached the Denver 45 before Thompson's interception return Sunday.

Phil Simms' pass intended for tight end Tom Muldady and returned it 36 yards to the New York 22. Five plays later on the ground, Armstrong went over right tackle from two yards out for the go-ahead score at 8:49 left in the period.

Jim Jensen added 22 yards in a strong Denver ground game that helped the Broncos even their record at 4-4 in blustery conditions at Giants' Stadium — where winds gusted up to 29 miles per hour and the wind chill factor plunged to 20 degrees.

Jensen's 32-yard run, the Broncos' longest of the year, set up his 14-yard TD plunge midway through the second period that put Denver ahead, 7-3.

New York 17, scored all its points in the opening half when Joe Daniele kicked two 28-yard field goals and a 45-yarder.

Washington 22, Saints 14

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Mark Moseley led a club record Sunday with five field goals and Joe Theismann passed 26 yards to Ricky Thompson for a touchdown to lead the Redskins to a 22-14 victory over the New Orleans Saints.

Moseley's field goals were from 50, 28, 35, 52 and 38 yards in the club record held by Curt Knight, who kicked five field goals in three different games as a Redskin.

Rookie free agent Jimmy Rogers ran 10 yards for a one-touchdown and Archie Manning passed 3 yards to Henry Childs for another scoring strike in the final minute for the Saints, 9-8 and off their worst start ever.

Washington's best interception of the game, his first two in the NFL, set up the touchdown.

Two plays after Milot intercepted at the New Orleans, 31, John McDaniel dropped a Theismann pass in the end zone. On the next play, Theismann hit Thompson for the score.

Moseley tied the record with his fifth field goal of the day from 38 yards, less than three minutes into the fourth quarter.

Cardinals 17, Colts 10

BALTIMORE (UPI) — Otis Anderson ran one touchdown, Jim Hart passed for another and the St. Louis defense sacked Bert Jones nine times Sunday to spark the Cardinals to a 17-10 victory over the Baltimore Colts.

Anderson ran 4 yards to score in the first quarter and Hart threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Pat Riley in the third quarter. Neil O'Donoghue added a 30-yard field goal for the Cardinals, 3-5.

Meanwhile, the St. Louis defense kept Jones on his back for much of the game. The Baltimore quarterback escaped 160 yards but the Colts' porous offensive line couldn't give him enough time to make his plays.

Steve Mike-Mayer kicked a 35-yard field goal in the fourth quarter and Jones threw a 9-yard touchdown pass to Roger Carr with two seconds left in the game, who lost their second straight game and dropped to 4-4.

Hart, who was sacked six times in last week's win over the Colts, who was sacked six times in last week's win over the Colts, who was sacked six times in last week's win over the Colts.

Washington, stayed on his feet all but once against Baltimore. He completed 19-of-32 passes for 190 yards in strong winds that reached 30 mph at times.

Chiefs 20, Lions 17

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) — Nick Lowery kicked a 40-yard field goal with 74 seconds left to give Kansas City a 20-17 victory Sunday over the Detroit Lions for the Chiefs fourth straight victory.

Billy Sims plunged 1 yard to tie the game at 17-17 for Detroit with 4:38 remaining. But Kansas City then drove 58 yards in eight plays to set up Lowery's second field goal of the game, which tied the Chiefs to go the entire month of October without defeat — the only AFC team to accomplish that feat.

Sims, who had a quiet first half when he rushed for only 29 yards, exploded for 126 second-half yards and two touchdowns but it was not enough to prevent Detroit from falling for the third time in the last four weeks: The NFL Central Division-leading Lions are now 5-3.

Kansas City took a 10-0 lead in the first half on a 52-yard field goal by Lowery and a 3-yard pass from Steve Fuller to Mike Williams.

But Ed Murray kicked a 20-yard field goal for Detroit on the final play of the first half and Sims raced 45 yards for his first touchdown with 9:25 left in the third quarter to tie the game.

Eagles 17, Bears 14

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Barefoot kicker Tom Franklin, who earlier missed two field goal attempts into a swirling wind, hit an 18-yard field goal with 2:02 left Sunday night to lead the Philadelphia Eagles to a 17-14 victory over the Chicago Bears.

The Eagles' own 7-1, who blew a 14-point lead when the Bears scored twice in a 2:27 span in the third quarter, moved from their 29 on the winning drive behind backup quarterback Jim Finksnik — Jim Sims — on when Tom Jawsorski left with a slight concussion after being sacked by end Mike Hartenstein in the second quarter.

Running back Louie Glammon's option pass to tight end Keith Kreplie gained 27 yards and Pisarcik and Kreplie then combined for a 16-yard completion. A 15-yard interception penalty against cornerback Albert Ellis moved the ball to the one, where Philadelphia failed in three tries to punch it into the end zone.

Franklin, who missed a 36-yard attempt with 9:37 left to play that could have given the Eagles the lead, then chipped home his field goal.

The Philadelphia defense stopped the Bears on a last ditch drive that got as far as the Eagles' 26. Vince Evans was sacked for a 4-yard loss on a third down and Bob Thomas was short on a 47-yard field goal attempt into the wind with three seconds to play.

Oilers 23, Bengals 3

HOUSTON (UPI) — Earl Campbell bruisered his way to 202 yards rushing and two touchdowns Sunday to continue his battle and set the Oilers to carry the Houston Oilers to a 23-3 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals in a key AFC Central game.

Campbell, who gained 178 and 203 yards on the ground in his previous two games, stormed 55 yards early in the third quarter for a touchdown which busted open a 23-0 lead. He also scored on a 3-yard run early in the fourth quarter.

His 202 yards, gained on 27 carries, made Campbell only the second player in NFL history to rush for more than 200 yards in one game.

The Oilers barged into an AFC Central first place tie with the Cleveland Browns as a result of their win and the Browns' 27-26 win over the Pittsburgh Steelers Sunday.

Three Tom Fritsch field goals of 33, 46 and 30 yards each and one by the other Oilers, points — Fritsch — now kicked 13-of-14 field goal tries this season.

Raiders 33, Seahawks 14

OAKLAND, Calif. (UPI) — Jim Plunkett, picking up where he left off against Pittsburgh Monday night, threw three touchdown passes Sunday and Chris Bair kicked four field goals to power the Oakland Raiders to a 33-14 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

Plunkett, who threw three touchdown passes against the Steelers last week, completed TD passes of 12 and 23 yards to Bob Chandler and Bair kicked field goals of 34, 38, 30 and 25 yards as the Raiders scored their third straight victory and improved their record in the AFC West to 5-3.

The Seahawks, shut out for three periods, finally scored in the last quarter on a 1-yard burst by Lawrence McCaskey and a 67-yard pass from Jim Zorn to Steve Largent. The Seahawks fell to 4-4.

Bucs 24, 49ers 23

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Gary Vengeman's 30-yard field goal with 47 seconds to play Sunday gave the Tampa Bay Buccaneers a 24-23 victory over the San Francisco 49ers.

Earlier in the fourth quarter, the 49ers drove 81 yards on 14 plays but Coach Bill Walsh chose to have Ray Wersching kick his third field goal on a fourth down on the Tampa one.

It turned out to be a disastrous decision as Tampa quarterback Doug Williams drove the Bucs 68 yards on 16 plays. He hit Ricky Bell for 14 yards on a crucial fourth-and-five to keep the drive alive.

Wersching missed a 63-yard attempt as the game ended.

Tampa Bay, which had lost three years in a row at Candlestick Park, hiked its record to 3-1 while San Francisco dropped its fifth straight after winning its first three games.

The first half produced a lot of season "firsts." San Francisco speedster Freddy Solomon took a poor Tom Blanchard punt on the run and roared 32 yards for a touchdown with 1:01 left in the half. It was the first 400 yard punt back for a score since 1976 and the first time Tampa had surrendered a runback since the same year.

College post season matchups still questionable for bowl executives

By United Press International

At this point in the college football season, post-season bowl executives are learning that "if" is the longest word in the English language.

Perhaps the biggest "if" of all is which major bowl Alabama coach Paul "Bear" Bryant will grace with his presence — if, of course, the Crimson Tide can continue unbeaten (there's a No. 15 date with Notre Dame in Birmingham standing in the way of a second straight perfect season).

The Tide, which has been to the Sugar Bowl the last three years, could go undefeated and still not go to New Orleans, should Georgia win the rest of its games and thus become Southeastern Conference co-champion.

Until last Saturday, most observers felt Alabama would choose the Cotton Bowl because it appeared No. 2 ranked Texas, also unbeaten, was charting a clear course as the host team. Bryant always has made it a point to play the highest-rated team available on Jan. 1.

But Texas' shocking 20-6 loss to Southern Methodist has turned the Southwest Conference into a three-team battle — No. 13 Baylor, Texas, and Houston — and made the Cotton Bowl powers flinch.

For example, should both Alabama and No. 5 Georgia remain unbeaten in 1980 — they do not play each other because of the SEC's unbalanced schedule — they likely would be the highest ranked teams available to play each other in a bowl. No. 4 Notre Dame would have lost to Texas and No. 3 UCLA is prohibited from playing in any post-season bowl because of a Pacific 10 — Conference ruling.

Not ranked eighth is the favorite to win an Orange Bowl berth. So are things turning up Sugar for a fraternity match between Alabama and Georgia?

"I think the Texas loss does open things up a bit," Sugar Bowl executive director Hickey Holmes said Sunday. "We had talked about (an Alabama-Georgia matchup) before, but there was primarily no way I could see Texas losing before Nov. 15 the deadline for extending bowl invitations."

"Now that creates a little twist. I still think such a match is an extreme longshot because Alabama has been here for the last three years. But the No. 1 thing is the ranking."

Both Texas and Baylor can win the Cotton Bowl berth outright if they win the rest of their games. The showdown will come Nov. 22 in Baylor entertains the Longhorns: in

case of a three-way tie for the championship, Baylor would get the nod.

"We're in the driver's seat," said Baylor coach Grant Teafel after beating TCU 21-6. "We can go to the Cotton Bowl with an outright victory or we can go if we wind up in a three-way tie."

The Rose Bowl — has the biggest worries of all. No. 10 Ohio State likely will be the Big 10 representative, but the highest-ranked Pac 10 school eligible for post-season play is No. 19 Washington, which lost 24-10 to Navy Saturday to drop to 5-2.

A Pac 10 edict following a recruiting scandal has removed both UCLA and No. 9 Southern California from bowl consideration.

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China cracks eastern rule in gymnastics

TORONTO (UPI) — A team from the People's Republic of China cracked the Eastern Bloc's domination of international gymnastics Sunday, capturing two gold medals, a silver and two bronze medals in men's individual competition at the 1980 World Cup.

Xuefeng Li won one gold, one silver and a bronze while compatriot Yubin Huang won a gold and a bronze to lead the Chinese to triumph in their first-ever World Cup appearance.

Li, a powerhouse who stands 3 inches short of five feet, captured a silver on the floor in the opening event and followed with a bronze on the vault and a gold on the parallel bars.

Although his marks jumped from 9.8 to 9.9, his lowest mark — a 9.5 on the high bar — was greeted with ferocious booing from the crowd which had pegged him as its favorite on opening night Friday.

Huang captured his gold on the rings with a routine which started from a back layout to a front pike and he received one of the event's few encores.

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SPORTSWRITING INTERNS

The Times-News Sports Department is looking for individuals interested in sports and journalism to work during the winter months. Persons will take results over the phone and be involved in game coverage. Must have some typing skill. We will train. Must be available most evenings. Call Marv Clemons at 733-0931 or stop in afternoons at the Times-News.

VOTE NO TO RECALL MAYOR EVERHEART

Tuesday, October 28, 1980 is a day that will go down in the history of our city. And our actions on that day will be recorded for other generations to judge and reflect upon.

On this Tuesday, we will stand in judgment of our Mayor. We, the electorate, will become the judge, the jury, and the executioner and on that day we must render a verdict. But before we render that verdict there are questions we must ask ourselves. We must ask:

1. Has our Mayor committed a felonious act?
2. Is our Mayor guilty of malfeasance in office?
3. Has our Mayor failed to uphold the laws of our community as set forth in his oath of office?
4. Is our Mayor guilty of harassment or is he merely guilty of fulfilling his duties in the Chief Executive of this City's Government?
5. Are we to sacrifice our Mayor for James McGowan?
6. Are we now to turn our backs on a man that has dedicated the past 25 years of his life to community service and given him into political obscurity and public disgrace for James McGowan who came from nowhere and divided our community and caused wounds that will take too long to heal?
7. Are we going to sacrifice our Mayor, who has the courage to stand by his convictions for James McGowan, who lacks the courage to say yes to a background investigation?
8. Are we going to sacrifice our Mayor, who has been true to his oath of office in guarding the laws of our city for James McGowan, who violates our ordinances and calls them obscure laws?
9. Are we going to sacrifice our Mayor, who is one of us; who is a part of this community, for James McGowan, who isolates himself and holds himself aloof from our community?
10. Finally, are we going to sacrifice ourselves, our consciences, our reflections, for James McGowan?

For if the Mayor is removed from office, it is a law that must remove him, if he is a disgrace to man, it is we that must disgrace him. If he is to become a political outcast, it is we that must cast his pot. For a guilty verdict carries an automatic, non-appealable sentence of political death and disgrace.

We must render our verdict in accordance with the dictates of our God and our conscience and if they are satisfied, we can stand satisfied before our reflections.

VOTE NO TO RECALL MAYOR EVERHEART . . . VOTE NO TO RECALL MAYOR EVERHEART

Paid for by the Committee to Save Our Mayor, Ron Moore, President

Shula leary of Jets record

NEW YORK (UPI) — Miami Coach Don Shula looks at the New York Jets and their 1-6 record and he doesn't like what he sees.

And Shula is speaking from experience. The Jets have cost him dearly over the past two seasons, beating his Dolphins four consecutive times and making the possibility of home field advantage in the playoffs.

"They have better personnel than their record indicates," said Shula, who sends his Dolphins against the Jets in Monday night's nationally televised ABC game. "They haven't really been blown out — by anybody. They've made mistakes at critical times and they've been costly. But they have people who can hurt you."

Richard Todd is an outstanding young quarterback and he can throw it all over the place. He's passed for more than 1,600 yards already this season, and he's leading by New England (9-0) the week before.

stop him."

Shula's hopes of ending the Jets' two-year domination of the Dolphins will rest on the passing arm of James Woodley, an eighth-round draft choice from Louisiana State, will be making his third pro start. Last week he hit 11-of-17 passes for 33 yards and a touchdown in sparking the Dolphins to a 17-14 victory over Buffalo.

Woodley feels he's ready for the job he inherited after Bob Griese hurt his shoulder and Don Strock suffered a concussion.

"I get more and more confidence every week," he said. "The more you play, the more you learn. The more you're exposed to, the better you know how to react."

The Dolphins need a victory to remain in the thick of a four-team AFC East race. New England, Buffalo and Baltimore also are in heated contention.

Besides Woodley's effort last week, the Dolphins got a solid performance from recently signed running back Terry Robiske.

Robiske, another Louisiana State product who spent three years with Oakland before being cut in August, gained 84 yards in 18 carries against the Bills, who were ranked No. 1 in the AFC against the run.

"Three weeks ago, I was at home digging a septic tank," said Robiske, "and now I'm back working on it and having a good time. Football has its ups and downs and I'm just glad to be part of this up."

Despite their 1-6 record this season and a 1-3 mark on Monday night games, the Jets were 1 1/2-point favorites.

Briefly in sports

Sage's Buck qualifies for state meet

BOISE — Susan Buck qualified for the state gymnastics meet to highlight Sage Gymnastics team's appearance in the class III Halloween Gymnastics tournament in Boise Saturday.

Buck paced Sage point production with 33.5 points and is the first Twin Falls girls to qualify for state laurels this year. Sage finished third in a field of 13 teams.

O'Leary claims freshmen v-ball crown

TWIN FALLS — Vera C. O'Leary Junior High tripped Robert Stuart to claim the championship in the freshmen girls volleyball tournament Saturday.

O'Leary dropped the first game 6-15 to Stuart but then bounced back to win 15-12, 15-10.

Burley defeated East Minico for consolation honors.

Galindez killed in freak race accident

25 DE MAYO, Argentina (UPI) — Victor Galindez, the former World Boxing Association light heavyweight champion between 1974 and 1979, was killed Sunday by a race car that spun out of control and crashed into him as he was leaving his disabled vehicle.

Galindez and his co-pilot in the auto race, Nito Lizевич, both were killed in the accident, officials said.

Galindez, 31, had retired earlier this year after successive knockout losses to Marvin Johnson and Jesse Burnett, and then developed an interest in race driving.

Galindez was the co-pilot and navigator for Lizевич, an experienced driver in the auto-racing competition. Lizевич, a five-time Formula One world champion, made his racing debut 30 years ago.

Witnesses said Galindez and Lizевич were hit by a racing car when they were walking along the road after leaving their disabled car after only one lap of racing.

Officials said they were facing oncoming traffic, and a car driven by Marcial Feljoo spun in front of them, hitting both of them. Feljoo demolished his auto, was seriously hurt and taken to a hospital.

Evert-Lloyd dominates Navratilova

BRIGHTON, England (UPI) — Chris Evert Lloyd beat Martina Navratilova 6-4, 7-5, Sunday in the final of a \$125,000 international tennis tournament for 15th victory in 57 matches since May.

It took Evert 2 hours and 17 minutes to clinch the \$21,600 first prize, using her immaculate passing shots and precise lobs to counter her opponent's bid to dominate the match from the net.

Evert made the key break in the seventh game of the first set, and won the break again in the third game of the second set, she looked set for a quick victory.

Richard can play in 1981, says doctor

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Houston Astros star pitcher J. R. Richard was released from the University of California's Moffitt Hospital late Saturday and was told by vascular surgeons he can look forward next spring to resuming an active baseball career.

Richard was operated on at the hospital on Oct. 14 to replace an obstructed artery in his right shoulder. A recuperation period followed and Saturday he was discharged and sent home.

"Mr. Richard is in good condition and it is expected he will resume an active baseball career," a hospital spokesman said in a prepared statement from the doctors who operated on the big right hander.

Richard was felled in August from the blockage in his right shoulder but it was a month before anyone knew for certain what was wrong with him. Despite his loss, the Astros went on to win the National League West but lost out to the eventual World Champion Philadelphia Phillies in the N.L. Play-off Series.

Indy champ wins CART-series race

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — Rick Mears, last year's Indy 500 winner, Sunday battled teammate and pole sitter Bobby Unser to the finish line to grab first place in the 190-kilometer CART-series race for Indy-type vehicles.

The Bakersfield, Calif., native, who started the race in second place, held his Penske PC-9 just in front of Unser for almost every one of the 25 laps around the Ricardo Rodriguez track in Mexico City.

Trevino captures second straight title

BARCELONA, Spain (UPI) — American Lee Trevino, despite suffering from a stomach bug, shot a 4-under-par 68 Sunday to win his second tournament in as many weeks and earn \$15,000.

Trevino, who won in Paris a week ago, wound up the 54-hole tournament over the 6,514-yard El Prat course with a 10-under-par aggregate of 286.

Gandy Lyle of Britain, also closing with a 68, ended up two shots behind.

After making five birdies, American Gary Hallberg had a chance to share second place, but fell back when he took six of the 385-yard 18th where he bankered his approach and took four more to get down.

Hallberg finished at 69 for 210 and third place.

Spaniard Severiano Ballesteros had the best round of the day with a 67 to take fourth place at 211, two ahead of Argentina's Vicente Fernandez, who slipped back to fifth place with a 73 after a flying Trevino for the lead in the first round and holding second place in the second round.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE-MAKING AND NOTICE OF INTENDED REGULAR RULE-MAKING

Pursuant to Sections 67-2201(a) and 67-2002(a) of the Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Director of the Department of Health and Welfare, State of Idaho, has...

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3-4217 DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY OF DEPENDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Proposed for adoption to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

02. Work Incentive Program. Proposed for amendment to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

03. Dependent. Proposed for adoption to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

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04. Other Factors. Proposed for amendment to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

05. On-the-Job Training Program. Proposed for adoption to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

06. Other Schools or Training Programs. Proposed for adoption to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

07. Enrollment in Institution of Higher Education. Proposed for adoption to add criteria for determining eligibility for dependent household members...

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FARMERS MARKET

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

029 Open Houses
030 Open Houses
031 Out Of Town Homes
032 Real Estate Wanted
033 Real Estate Wanted
034 Real Estate Wanted
035 Real Estate Wanted
036 Real Estate Wanted
037 Real Estate Wanted
038 Real Estate Wanted
039 Real Estate Wanted
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RECREATIONAL

121 Amusement
122 Amusement
123 Amusement
124 Amusement
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127 Amusement
128 Amusement
129 Amusement
130 Amusement

RENTALS

051 Farm & Uniform Homes
052 Farm & Uniform Homes
053 Uniform Agri. & Duplexes
054 Uniform Agri. & Duplexes
055 Uniform Agri. & Duplexes
056 Uniform Agri. & Duplexes
057 Uniform Agri. & Duplexes
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MECHANISMS

061 Miscellaneous For Sale
062 Miscellaneous For Sale
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066 Miscellaneous For Sale
067 Miscellaneous For Sale
068 Miscellaneous For Sale
069 Miscellaneous For Sale
070 Miscellaneous For Sale

CLASSIFIED ADS

Side 73-0931
Side 63 GLANCES

DO NOT USE IT?

CLASSIFIED ADS
Side 73-0931
Side 63 GLANCES

10 OCTOBER SPECIAL

TIME SAVER MONEY SAVER

CLASSIFIED WANT ADS

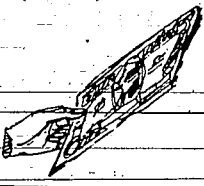
3 LINES 6 DAYS 5 DOLLARS

Print your ad below — one space for each word. Figure 4 words per line. Add 75¢ per line for each additional line over 3 lines.

● Offer Good Through October 31
● Ad must be paid for in advance
● Private Party Only
● Applies only to items of sale. Items must sell for under \$1,000
● Price of item must be listed in ad
● No refund if item doesn't sell or if ad is cancelled early.

NAME _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____
() CHECK () Money Order

Mail to: **TIMES-NEWS**, Classified Dept., Box 548, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
Or bring your office at 132 Third Street West, Twin Falls



GUARANTEED RESULTS WANT ADS

You Sell Your Item - OR - We Refund Your Money

Here's how it works: Place a classified ad in our paper for 7 days and we GUARANTEE you will sell the item advertised or we will run your ad 7 more days free OR refund your money. OR add must be paid within 5 days after they are placed. Refunds or ad-reburs must be claimed within 30 days. Any one item sold constitutes a successful ad. Private parties only. Real estate excluded.

3 LINES 7 DAYS \$8.00

030 Homes For Sale

OWNER WILL FINANCE spacious quality built 4 1/2 bedroom family home. Heavy shake roof, 2 fireplaces, oversized double 2-car garage, patio. Large, pretty landscaped lot. 733-9471.

PRESTIGE address on Arkansas-3 Bedrooms-3 brick with attached garage. Clean inside and out. \$53,000. **BIG WOOD REALTY, 734-5551.**

REDUCED \$8,000 to \$57,000. All brick, full basement, 2 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, 2700 square feet, 1/4 acre 1 mile east of Twin. After 5 weeks. 733-8541 or 422-4206. No realtor!

030 Homes For Sale

NEW LISTING Just right for a growing family! 3 bedroom brick & frame home in N. central area. LOOK at these features: large 30x40 lot, 1300 sq. ft., full finished basement. Fireplace, built-in appliances, covered patio, fenced yard, sprinkler system, metal storage building, ceramic tile in bathroom. Anderson window & forced air heating. Close to schools & college. \$29,800. Call Rox at 543-5990 or **REAL ESTATE UNLIMITED** at 733-8107.

030 Homes For Sale

\$54,500. Motivated seller offers this 3 bedroom, 2 bath home which is in a nice family neighborhood. No carpeting - woodburning fireplace, daylight family room and fenced yard are only a few of the fine features.

\$58,000. Owner anxious and willing to carry paper. Lovely 4 bedroom, 2 bath, large family room with fireplace on main floor. Partial basement-offers large rec room and storage. Covered patio, lovely fenced yard.

\$77,500. Don't - another mother, give her and the kids lots of room in this new tri-level, 4 bedroom, 3 baths, large living room, family room with fireplace, spacious dining area and nice kitchen-keck, fenced yard, double garage. Nice location, close to C5.

030 Homes For Sale

MAKE OFFER-ON 34000 PAYMENT on this 45,000 3 bedroom home in the country. Approximately \$35,000 loan with 9 1/2% assumable interest. Call North West Realty 734-3181. **EXPLAINS JOHN 424-1184.**

MOVING-MUST SELL home on 1/4 acre in Murtagh area. Irrigated pasture, garden pool & fruit trees. 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, carpet, tile roof & underground. Assumed good contract with very low down. 438-4040.

NEAT well kept 2 bedroom home w/large shop on AC. \$38,900. 734-2270.

031 Out Of Town Homes

OWNER BY OWNER 3 bedroom, 1 1/2 bath, all electric, carpet & drapes, 4 yr old, landscaped, fenced, large lot, on cul-de-sac. School blocks. Financing available. 678-2072.

FOR SALE BY OWNER, classic brick 3 bedroom home, 2 baths, excellent location. Family-room, covered patio, new shake roof, 704 East Ave. B. Jerome. Shown by appointment. 324-2504 or 324-4529.

FOR SALE BY OWNER to be moved 2 bedroom, SW Jerome. 324-2150 or 324-4050.

GRACIOUS 3-STORY HOME-Family living down to earth price. 3-5 bdrm, dbl garage, 1/2 acre-bu'd professional appraisal. \$60,000. Frances Hesselholt 537-8030. Western Realty, 543-9434.

IN WENDELL 3 bdrm, 1 1/2 bath, on corner lot, garage & storage shed, fruit trees & berries. \$39,000. 538-8514.

INFLATION FIGHTER - 3 bedroom home only a few years old. \$35,000 terms.

036 Real Estate Wanted

007 Farms & Ranches
BUIH, 40 Acres, near new cedar home. Loads of extras. Corvair, big shop, barn; motivated seller. Call Kathy Western Realty, 543-5484 or 543-8474.

You can't find Classified help you sell those unneeded items. Call today.

FOR SALE 236-Acre farm land with 204 shares of Northside canal-water & improvements, 7 miles north of Jerome. Terms: cash. 539-2055.

FOR SALE 300 share Salmon River Cattleman's Association Stock. 539-5620.

WILL TRADE 600 Acre ranch in King Hill for income property. Call 733-1860.

037 Farms & Ranches

GATTLE 220-Acre south of Hansen, Idaho. Real all buildings from 104 degree well and raise 63 Acres Allala for 100 head of cows. Also created what ending Dennis McDermott, Leona Reilly, 733-0874. After 7pm, 734-2646.

FARMS & DAIRIES

38 ACRES Northeast of Buhl. Lays good, owner will carry.

20 ACRES North of Buhl on Melon Valley Road.

47 ACRES next to Buhl. Good 4 Bedroom home, 2 1/2 baths, many out-buildings.

80 ACRES Dairy, double 8 Horseshoes, Boumatic milkers, 2500 gallon tank, 200 cows available.

037 Farms & Ranches

MINI-RANCH
25 ACRES just miles from town, yet secluded hillside. Remodeled brick home, small orchard, good fence, pasture, fire water, terrific view. \$85,000. 683.

FOR SALE - 31 one-half beautiful views in Magic Valley with 5-Acre lot, call Jerry Jackson, 324-5272 or REAL ESTATE UNLIMITED at 733-8107.

FOR SALE - 31 one-half beautiful views in Magic Valley with 5-Acre lot, call Jerry Jackson, 324-5272 or REAL ESTATE UNLIMITED at 733-8107 or 324-5272.

037 Farms & Ranches

FANTASTIC VIEW on 5 or 10 Acre building sites south of Jerome, 8 miles to Twin. Includes pasture, water shares and priced right. Call Jerry Jackson, 324-5272 or REAL ESTATE UNLIMITED at 733-8107.

FOR SALE - 31 one-half beautiful views in Magic Valley with 5-Acre lot, call Jerry Jackson, 324-5272 or REAL ESTATE UNLIMITED at 733-8107 or 324-5272.

\$\$\$ SAVE \$\$\$ NOW

GOOD FINANCING available. This week only on this 3-bedroom, 2-bath, 4 family room beauty. \$60,000.

GOOD 3 BEDROOM with full basement, fireplace, double carport, nice yard. \$44,000.

WHATEVER YOU NEED CALL

"The Old Pros"
EELDTMAN-REALTORS
1604 Addison Ave. E.

733-1888 734-1438

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT! This home has charm. This newly remodeled, 2-story home has 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace, new appliances, full, unutilized basement, new wiring and plumbing. This home is ready for immediate occupancy. \$56,500.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE & APPRAISAL
(Across from Court House)
734-5650

Doug Vollmer, Broker
Alicia Smith 734-9905
Mason R. Smith 734-6696
Mary Akkman 734-3882
Dennis Vollmer 733-1919

JOHN R. HOWARD & ASSOCIATES REALTORS
734-1500

1286 Addison Ave. E.
John R. Howard 733-5755
Audrey Howard 733-5755
Joe Young 734-3382
Shirley Cook 733-8301
Dottie Stringfield 734-1701
Cindy Bond 734-9774
M.B. Davis 733-8848
Cheryl Lambert 734-7945
Vickey Christensen 733-1859

031 Out Of Town Homes

BEAUTIFUL large new 5 bedroom, split-entry, rec room, 2 1/2 Acres 8 miles SE of Twin. Appraised \$80,000. Selling \$69,000. 733-5163.

BY OWNER in Wendell, on 2 1/2 ac. - electric heat - 3 bdrms., carpeted family room & 4th bdrm in basement. 1/2 assumable loan. \$40,000. 538-2468 for appointment.

BY OWNER \$67,500. Located 1/2 way bet. Jerome & Twin. 3 bdrm, 2 bath, 1 1/4 acre. Call 324-5987.

BY OWNER Wendell 3 bdrm home, 1 1/4 baths, full unfinished basement, large part assumable loan at 8 1/2% interest. \$37,800. 538-6167.

Hagerman home by owner. assumable .6% loan. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, full basement, carport, has orchard. Make offer. 534-5123.

031 Out Of Town Homes

LOOKING FOR 5 BEDROOMS? Find this neat and trim home, 3 1/2 bdrms, 2 bath. Priced at \$44,000. WEST POINTE REALTY 538-6203 or 538-2406

KIMBERLY Older 3 Bdr home on 1/2 acre, fruit trees, flowers. Dbl garage, partial barn. Owner will carry papers. Call now 537-8030. 423-5029.

#1 IN DAIRY SALES

The people at Real Estate Unlimited sell more dairy property than anyone else in the valley and they will put their experience to work for you.

Rox Knudde 543-5990
John Tolk 324-2241
Larry Hughes 733-2771
Jim Varley 734-4849
Jerry Jackson 324-5822
Tom Boyd 324-6912

REAL ESTATE UNLIMITED
733-8107
(Also Handling Farms & Ranches)

Barnes Realty
1043 Blue Lakes North
733-8227
Jim Paulson 543-4000

FARMS & RANCHES

We have over 60 farms available from 40 to over 6000 acres in size. Also several choice ranches.

M.L.S. MEMBER
Call Jack McCall
Malvin Moncur or
Bob Brown for details
MARKETING ASSOCIATES
REALTORS
734-4751

ERA
Robert Jones Realty
543-8222

PRIVATE PARTY would like to trade their property for property valued at \$150,000 for small farm in Twin Falls area. Call 734-9476.

SORRY - no ad today. We are catching up on the accumulated business.

CARL BUTLER REALTY
1202 EAST MAIN
JEROME, ID 83338
Carl 324-8158
Ed Pettit 324-8224

41 ACRES with excellent home, swimming pool, horse stalls, good assumable loan. Reduced to \$115,000.

DAIRY - 5 on a side, 2 homes, lowest price around. \$28,800. 733-8107.

WEST POINTE REALTY
WENDELL
538-6203 or 538-2406

75 ACRES Twin Falls water, gated pipe and concrete. Includes 2000 sq. ft. home. 1000 sq. ft. FMHA loan qualified. Mrs. Roberta Reilly, 543-8506.

FUTURE SUN VALLEY DEVELOPERS - INVENTORY PROPERTY FOR BUILDOUT START A LAND BANK!

Indian Creek is the move. 8 1/2 acre bench lot with water frontage and sunny vistas. Bldy views to the north. Zoned for 20 unit low-rise project. Home-owners own shares in a Sun Valley, Inc. Real Estate from Ketchum and Halley. Priced at \$100,000 with terms.

2 Blocks to U.I. Feel like a home? 2,000 sq. ft. lot, zoned for 5 units. Hot Spring view, wooded lot. Call us today. You'll not only enjoy the famous "Playboy" view, but you'll also have water heated - fun home. Comes with 1200 SF Studio. Call 733-8107 or 324-5272 with terms negotiable. A profitable challenge.

Leadville Ave. Hot Spot One block east of Main St. This Business Commercial zoned lot is right across the street from the Golden Rule. A small building on the property currently rents for \$204 per month. Call realtor, seller will finance. \$114,500.

Service Directory

Below you will find many services available from Magic Valley Businesses. Check with our Service Directory when you're in need of a professional. The firms below offer the finest in service and quality products. Check with one and see!

A-1 CONCRETE
Stabs, driveways, patios, steps, sidewalks, concrete repair. 733-8175 or 326-5033.
ACME PERSONNEL SERVICE
We have a better way of doing it. Call us today. 734-0445; or stop in at us 1533 Blue Lakes Blvd. N.

ALICE VERA BY AYA CARE
Quarts, gallons, lotions, Hiloa vitamins, food supplements, skin care. 324-2838. Joan Walker, Dist.

AMS/OIL (100% Synthetic Lubricants)

2-Cycle oil that mixes 100:1. Friction reducing oil season gear lube, water resistant grease. 734-5892 evenings.

ANTENNA SERVICE
Chuck's TV Antenna Service. Signal tests, new installations. Repair, removal. See your picture before the antenna is installed. FM radio antenna's. 629-5721. Hazelton.

BACKHOE
Mohr Backhoe Service. Top soil, rock, dirt moving, septic systems, excavation. 733-3341.

BUILD REPAIR REMODEL
Small jobs a specialty. For a price you can live with. 733-2177.

BUILDING REMODELING
All types construction. Rough to finish. Specialties. 734-5778 or 326-5826.

CEMENT FINISHING
Residential/Commercial. Specializing in all forms of decorative. Walkways, walls, patios, etc. The Finishing Touch 733-0797.

COMPLETE YARD CARE
Roll-tilling, lawn fertilization, leaf raking. Call 733-4306.

CONCRETE FLATWORK
Concrete driveways, patios, sidewalks, etc. Free estimates. 733-8878 after 5.

DAY CARE CENTER
Enroll now - Peter Pan, near Washington School, Jerome. Babysitting now. 324-7207. 422-4222.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
"We Place People" SNELLING & SNEELING, 1033 Shoshone Street NW, Twin Falls, Idaho. 734-7656.

NEW HORIZON'S PERSONNEL We can help YOU find the right job. 4515 Shoshone Street South, 734-8244.

CLIENTS ROTO-TILLING Tractor mounted rototiller.

Willow and loader, New lawns, gardens, etc. Any size. Free estimate. 326-4511.

GRAVEL CRUSHED AND PIT RUN-TOP SOIL
We will deliver. Drain field sewer and piping. 733-1224.

HANDYMAN
All types of home repairs: paint, panel, faucets, switches, windows, doors. Shrub & tree service. Light hauling, general fall clean-up. The Handy Man 724-8766.

JEANITORIAL SERVICE
26 years experience cleaning windows, carpets, new construction. Nightly service. 543-5233. 422-4222.

JOB SHOP
A Personal Personal Service. 260 Sixth, Ave. North, 733-7152.

JONES GLASS
Commercial & Residential. Free estimates. Show windows & doors. 734-8755 or after hours 423-5185, 326-4029.

LOG SPLITTER FOR RENT
And CHAIN SAWS at your Rental Center, East 5 Pts. Reserve today 734-4350.

MINI STORAGE UNITS
Need storage - spaces? Check our monthly seasonal rates. Century Automotive Machine, 733-5070.

PAINTING
Inside or outside. Reasonable rates. Free estimates. 734-2481 or 733-2513.

PAINTING
Interior/Exterior

Quality work. Reasonable rates. Free estimate. Call 10AM to 10PM, 733-7648.

PAULS FENCE BUILDING
Corrals, steel post, wood post, chain link. Call 543-5386.

ROOFING
Joe Rutling's Roofing

Hot asphalt, gravel, shakes, shingles, mobile, rapid roof repairs. Mornings or evenings 338-6927.

ROTO-TILLING
Mowing lots & seeding lawns. Floyd Gambrel after 5PM. 733-8664.

S & REMODELING
We will build storage sheds, corrals, garages, and add to finish your basement. Free estimates. 734-7675.

FREE SERVICE
JIM JACOB'S

Complete Services and Stump Removal
424-7971

TREE TRIMMING
Complete lawn and yard care.

Twin Falls Tree Service
734-6345

TRIM HOUSE
Upholstery

The new owner Sam Knight wants to let you know we are now recovering furniture as well as your automotive needs. 734-5990.

ROBINSON TREE SERVICE
Trimming & removing. Guaranteed satisfaction. Free estimate. Reasonable cost. 734-8286.

PAULS FENCE BUILDING
Corrals, steel post, wood post, chain link. Call 543-5386.

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ROBINSON TREE SERVICE
Trimming & removing. Guaranteed satisfaction. Free estimate. Reasonable cost. 734-8286.

TYPIING SERVICE
Business & sales letters, mailing lists, resumes, legal experience. Judy, 733-4598.

UHPOLYESTER
Free in-home estimates. Free pick-up & delivery. Bank cards welcome. 734-8252.

WALL PAPERING AND INTERIOR PAINTING
Clairlean & Bea are still at it with 25 years experience. Ph. 423-4882 or 733-6900. (Keep trying, party line).

WILD GAME PROCESSING
Where you will!

Journeyman meat cutter. Reasonable rates. Call 326-6484.

WINDOW CLEANING
Residential, new construction, businesses. Serving Magic Valley with 20 years experience. 543-8233.

WINDOW CLEANING
Expert Window Cleaning Company. 35 years experience. 543-2530.

YARD WORK
Need yard work done? Call us 733-3998 or 734-3715.

COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL SITES

\$8,000 LOCATED NE OF FILER, beautiful 1/4 acre parcel. Lovely residential building. All in one. Call for immediate possession. 578-A.

\$9,500 EACH-EXCEPTIONAL COUNTRY ONE ACRE PARCELS - 1000 sq. ft. duplex, good restrictive covenants, cash down & wild game processing. SW of Twin, excellent building sites. 2 1/2 one-acre parcels available. 578-B.

\$16,000 IDEAL BUILDING LOT for a new duplex. Located in new subdivision in prime NE area. Call for details. Restrictive Covenants. Assumable loan. 583-A.

\$22,500 PRICED RIGHT! Excellent 3000 sq. ft. duplex located on Falls East. Ideal for new home with good restrictive covenants. Nice homes in area. Owner will consider term 565-A.

\$30,500 BEAUTIFUL VIEW of all directions. 1000 sq. ft. duplex with the best restrictions in the valley and county to include Amnities such as tennis courts, playground, bike trail, milking barn, excellent storage and land. Excellent new home site 569-A.

\$42,000 EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL LOT (75x275) located on Main Avenue East. Close to Downtown Mall and convenient parking. 580-A.

\$87,500 AVAILABLE 17 1/2 ACRES of bare land located on Polo Hills Road. 1/2 acre water rights. Seller will give you good terms. Super building site 572-A.

\$99,000 POSSIBLE TRAFFIC - heavy in area to sell the excellent professional building site located on Shoshone Street. Lot size 100 x 125. High traffic count/potential. 612-A.

\$74,900 GOOD COMMERCIAL LOCATION ideal for professional offices. Approximately 1 acre lot located off Addison Avenue West. 691-A.

\$150,000 FULL WATER SHARES on this 15.00 acre located East of Jerome for subdividing. Owner proffer exchange. 592-A.

ACRES prime big lot - south - east - Jerome. Mr. Oliver. 324-3839.

CITY INTEREST RATES - 9 1/4% assumable loan. 3-5 bdrm. Full bath, 2 car garage, new carpeting, easy access to 801. Magic Valley - Good terms, next to - Ketchum - only - Ragoutball/Health Club. Older home - rents for \$200/mo. 437-5000.

Low Price-Top Value - Pines Condo Unit #4 - 2 bedroom unit, new paint, carpet just installed, call for details. Bldy. Central location on Business/Office - zoning - Partia. furnished. 522-A.

\$50,000 - BEAUTIFUL VIEW of all directions. 1000 sq. ft. duplex with the best restrictions in the valley and county to include Amnities such as tennis courts, playground, bike trail, milking barn, excellent storage and land. Excellent new home site 569-A.

\$42,000 EXCELLENT COMMERCIAL LOT (75x275) located on Main Avenue East. Close to Downtown Mall and convenient parking. 580-A.

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\$150,000 FULL WATER SHARES on this 15.00 acre located East of Jerome for subdividing. Owner proffer exchange. 592-A.

ACRES prime big lot - south - east - Jerome. Mr. Oliver. 324-3839.

CITY INTEREST RATES - 9 1/4% assumable loan. 3-5 bdrm. Full bath, 2 car garage, new carpeting, easy access to 801. Magic Valley - Good terms, next to - Ketchum - only - Ragoutball/Health Club. Older home - rents for \$200/mo. 437-5000.

Low Price-Top Value - Pines Condo Unit #4 - 2 bedroom unit, new paint, carpet just installed, call for details. Bldy. Central location on Business/Office - zoning - Partia. furnished. 522-A.

\$50,000 - BEAUTIFUL VIEW of all directions. 1000 sq. ft. duplex with the best restrictions in the valley and county to include Amnities such as tennis courts, playground, bike trail, milking barn, excellent storage and land. Excellent new home site 569-A.

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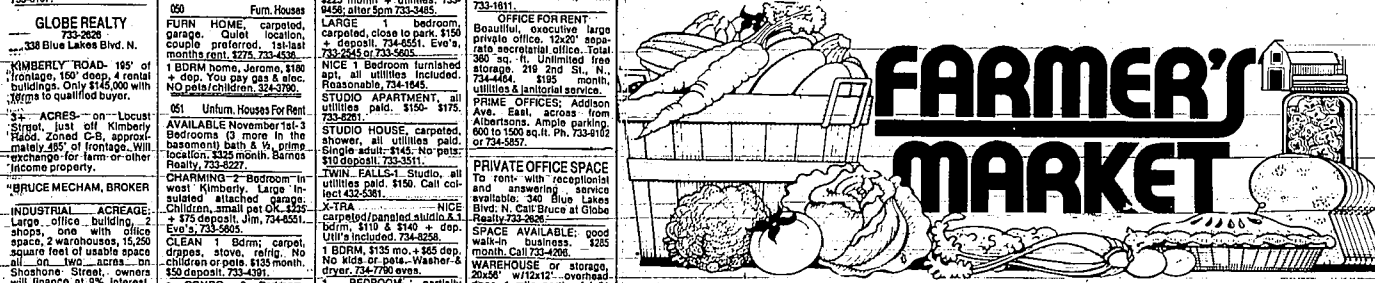
\$150,000 FULL WATER SHARES on this 15.00 acre located East of Jerome for subdividing. Owner proffer exchange. 592-A.

Your Service or Business can be listed in this Directory Daily

3 lines \$1947

Call 733-0531

037 Ferma & Ranches
038 Mobile Homes for Sale
039 Business Property
040 Commercial Building
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BRIDGE

Oswald Jacoby and Alan Sontag

Minimum suit opening bids

can work for people who devote most of their lives to them. At golf you wouldn't try the shots made by Nicklaus, Trevino or Watson.

Oswald: "Getting away from complicated conventions, here are our rules for minimum suit opening bids:

- 1. With 11 H.C.P. or very good five-card suit.
- 2. With 12 or 13 H.C.P. open unless your distribution is 4-3-3-3.
- 3. With 14 or more H.C.P. always open."

Alan: "We consider any three-card club suit biddable. We also open with three diamonds headed by one of the three top honors. When it comes to major suits we try to avoid opening with four cards, but will bid one as weak as A 10 x or Q J 10 x if we have 14 H.C.P. and no lower biddable suit."

Oswald: "Today's hand has no biddable suit, but with 14 H.C.P. we can't afford to pass. We open one heart as the best choice."

Alan: "The bidding gets to spades and stops at two which we make. It would probably get there in any reasonable system as long as North opens, but it gets there nicely in this system."

(NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.)

10-6-80 (TAPE NO. 29)

NORTH		10-37-80	
♠ K 8 5			
♥ K 7 5			
♦ A K 5			
♣ A K			
WEST		EAST	
♠ J 7 4	♠ 10 5		
♥ A K 5	♥ A Q 10 8		
♦ J 4 3	♦ Q 10 6		
♣ J 4 3	♣ 10 8 5 2		
SOUTH		10-37-80	
♠ A Q 9 2			
♥ 8 5			
♦ J 4 3			
♣ Q 9 7			

Vulnerable: Both
Dealer: North
West: North 19 Pass
East: South 14 Pass
South: Pass 14 Pass
Pass: Pass 14 Pass

Opening lead: ♠K

By Oswald Jacoby and Alan Sontag

Alan: "We discussed complicated modern conventions last week and warned our readers against them. They

ACROSS

41 Mosaic piece
42 Mended
Flying saucer (abbr.)
43 Cup
44 Acclamation of disgust
10 Single (prefix)
12 Definite article
12 Young lady (abbr.)
14 Bird
15 Comy actor
16 Presently
17 Theme
19 Tropical fruit
21 Heeless
23 Grave robber
27 Tank
32 Delicate plant
33 Ornamental flower holder
34 City in Pennsylvania
35 Quail
38 Egg drink
37 Epochs
38 Part of chow mein
40 Pressas

DOWN

13 Diagram
18 Labor group
20 Foot
22 From one side to the other
23 Government agent (comp.w.)
24 Scamp
26 Christiania
28 Secondhand
28 Dirrut
29 Therefora
30 Nothing (Fr.)
31 "Stick role"
33 Incessant

11 Mins workmen (abbr.)
2 Golf term
3 Unit
4 2-carbon compound
5 City of surprise
6 Encouraging
7 Arm bone
8 Shine
9 Rooster's
11 Ones (Fr.)

18 Labor group
20 Foot
22 From one side to the other
23 Government agent (comp.w.)
24 Scamp
26 Christiania
28 Secondhand
28 Dirrut
29 Therefora
30 Nothing (Fr.)
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MONDAY SPECIALS!

<p>1972 CHEVROLET IMPALA 4-DOOR SEDAN Medium blue, regular gas engine, automatic transmission.</p> <p>\$600</p>	<p>1975 TOYOTA CELICA 2-DOOR GT Package, 5 speed transmission, new tires.</p> <p>\$2595</p>
<p>1972 MERCURY MONTEREY 4-DOOR Brown, white vinyl top, loaded, runs on regular gas.</p> <p>\$600</p>	<p>1977 MERCURY MONARCH 4-DOOR Copper, economical engine, automatic transmission, whitewall tires.</p> <p>\$2995</p>
<p>1968 CADILLAC COUPE DeVille Tuxedo red and white, leather interior, a classic.</p> <p>\$688</p>	<p>1977 AMC PACER SPORT COUPE 6 cylinder engine, 4 speed transmission, air cond., Horing.</p> <p>\$2995</p>
<p>1972 MERCURY MARQUIS 4-DOOR Blue, white vinyl roof, power seats and windows.</p> <p>\$895</p>	<p>1978 MERCURY ZEPHYR 4-DOOR Lease return, white, blue roof, 4 speed transmission.</p> <p>\$2995</p>
<p>1971 TOYOTA 4-DOOR STATIONWAGON Automatic transmission, 6 cylinder engine, family sized.</p> <p>\$1195</p>	<p>1976 FORD MUSTANG Economic engine, 4 speed transmission, deluxe interior.</p> <p>\$2995</p>
<p>1973 FORD THUNDERBIRD White, full power thru-out, just traded in.</p> <p>\$1495</p>	<p>1977 MERCURY COUGAR 4-DOOR Local one owner, low miles, immaculate.</p> <p>\$3495</p>
<p>1974 CHEVROLET NOVA HATCHBACK 6 cylinder engine, 3 speed floor mounted transmission, very sporty.</p> <p>\$1695</p>	<p>1978 ZEPHYR 77 2-DOOR Copper, deluxe blue interior, very sporty.</p> <p>\$3995</p>
<p>1976 PLYMOUTH FURY 4-DOOR Tuxedo blue and white, air conditioning, excellent whitewall tires.</p> <p>\$1995</p>	<p>1977 HONDA STATION WAGON Dark brown metallic, 4 speed transmission, regular gas.</p> <p>\$3995</p>
<p>1975 FORD TORINO 4-DOOR White, conditioning, local one owner.</p> <p>\$2195</p>	<p>1979 VOLKSWAGEN RABBIT Front wheel drive, 4 speed transmission, AM/FM.</p> <p>\$5295</p>
<p>1976 MERCURY MONTEGO 4-DOOR Tuxedo blue, power steering, power brakes, air conditioning.</p> <p>\$2895</p>	<p>1980 COUGAR XR7 Lease return, the most beautiful car on the American highway. Loaded.</p> <p>\$6395</p>


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END OF THE MONTH END OF YEAR SALE

Look at these low low prices


<p>1980 DODGE DUNE 2 PLUS 2 HATCHBACK Torqueflite transmission, bright yellow flt black. No. ZA-29 Was \$8,322.00 SALE... \$7,499</p>	<p>1980 DODGE MIRADA 2 DOOR SPECIALTY HT Torqueflite transmission, burnished silver metallic, under roof rack, 2 speed automatic, power windows. No. XA-04 Was \$7,975.00 SALE... \$7,990</p>
<p>1980 DODGE COLT 2 DOOR HATCHBACK Automatic transmission, light green met. dark flt sunfire metallic, automatic speed control, radio am/fm power stereo-adventurer pkg. No. TA-15 Was \$10,540.00 SALE... \$7,963</p>	<p>1980 DODGE COLT 2 DOOR HATCHBACK Torqueflite transmission, burnished silver metallic, under roof rack, 2 speed automatic, power windows. No. PA-14 Was \$8,800.00 SALE... \$5,544</p>
<p>1980 DODGE ASPEN 4 DOOR SEDAN Torqueflite transmission, burnished silver metallic, under roof rack, 2 speed automatic, power windows. No. SA-02 Was \$8,800.00 SALE... \$7,479</p>	<p>1980 DODGE ASPEN 4 DOOR SEDAN Torqueflite transmission, burnished silver metallic, under roof rack, 2 speed automatic, power windows. No. SA-02 Was \$8,800.00 SALE... \$7,479</p>
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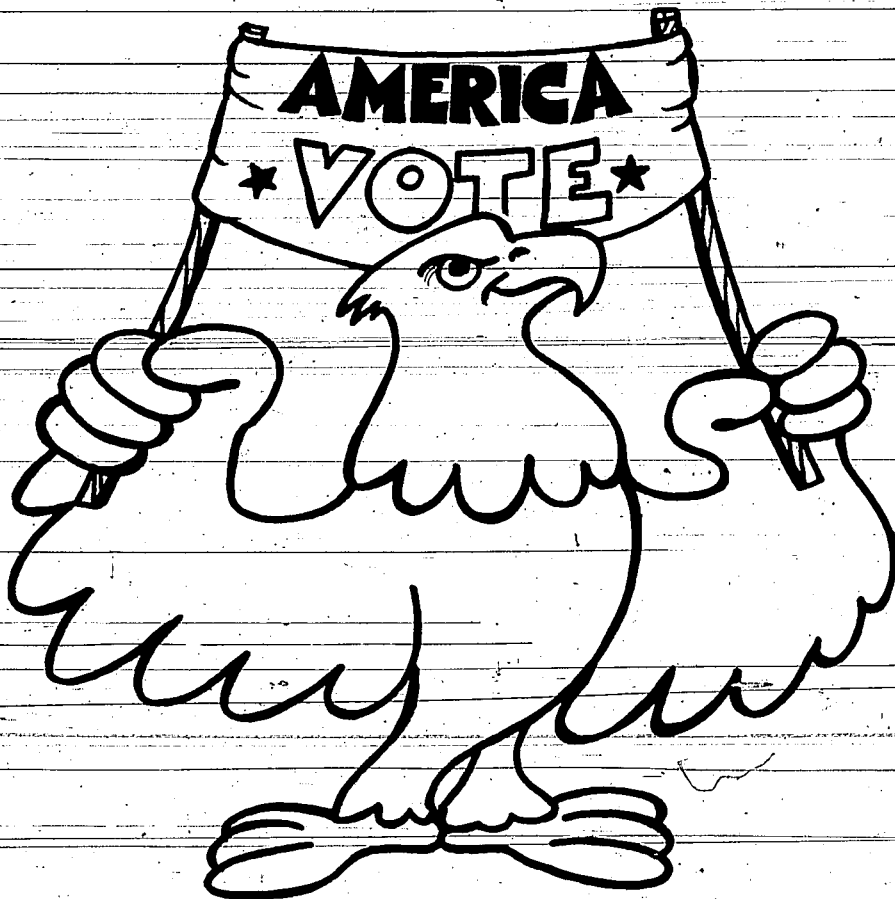


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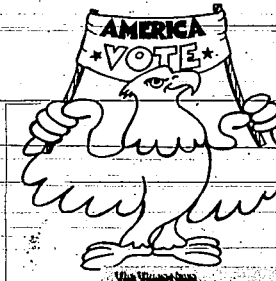
The Times-News

Monday, October 27, 1980 Twin Falls, Idaho

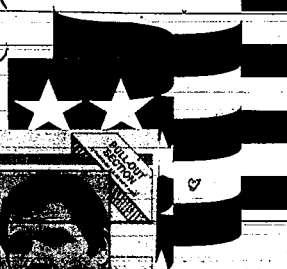


General Election Guide

Nov. 4, 1980



ELECTIONS 1980



General

Voter's Guide



12-Page pull-out section on U.S. Senate race

8-Page pull-out section for young readers

8-Page pull-out section for young readers

To our readers:
This is the second Voter's Guide to be published by the Times-News in this election year.

It is a compilation of Times-News election coverage on the races for U.S. president, U.S. Senate, U.S. Congress, State Legislature and county races in the Magic Valley.

The edition is designed in three parts. Two self-contained pull-out sections can be removed from the tabloid without disturbing the continuity of all other races.

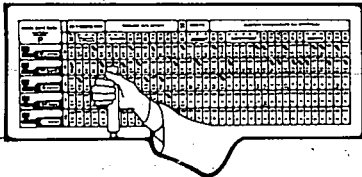
One pull-out section is solely devoted to Idaho's U.S. Senate race. The other is an election guide for young readers that also may be used as an educational tool in the schools.

Pictures of all candidates in contested races accompany the stories. Some pictures of candidates who are running unopposed do not appear for lack of space.

Also inside you'll find a map of state legislative districts, an explanation of how to use a voting machine and a sample ballot for orientation purposes.

Note that information pertaining to the constitutional amendment questions and those magistrates up for re-election is at the bottom of this page.

Neil C. Hopp
Managing Editor



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2 questions facing voters

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — Voters will be casting judgment on more than candidates in November.

Two proposed constitutional amendments will also appear on the general election ballot.

The first, House Joint Resolution 12, would allow hospitals and health facilities operated by churches and religious societies to borrow money at a lower interest rate. That reduced rate is already allowed all other hospitals and health facilities.

No tax dollars are involved in this process, but substantial savings could be passed on to hospital patients. In light of the amount of money hospitals bor-

row, initial estimates indicate the lower interest rates could result in the reduction of patient bills by perhaps as much as \$8 per day.

The second measure, Senate Joint Resolution 112, would make it easier to pass initiatives.

An initiative is a process by which persons other than legislators can write laws. If enough signatories are gathered on petitions, a proposed law is placed on the ballot. If it is then approved, it becomes law. Like any other law, it is still subject to repeal or modification by the legislature.

SJR 112 makes two changes. It would allow initiatives to be voted on every two years, rather than every four years as is now the practice.

It would also allow initiatives to become law if they received just a

simple majority of those voting for the initiative. Existing law requires an initiative to receive a majority equal to that cast for the governor in the same election.

The reason for this unusual vote tally procedure dates back to the legislators who wrote this provision, some 47 years ago. Those legislators openly expressed fears the initiative would result in poorly drafted, but emotional measures being voted into law. They also knew the highest turn-out for any state race was in the contest for governor. Tying the initiative vote to that turn-out guaranteed that before an initiative became law it would have the support of a large segment of the Idaho population.

Both proposed amendments need a simple majority to pass.

In Twin Falls, Blaine, Gooding, Cassia

4 magistrates seek re-election

TWIN FALLS — Magic Valley voters will be voting for four Magistrate Judges this November. Statewide, there are 66 magistrates, with at least one magistrate serving in each county.

Magistrates serve four-year terms and are elected on a non-partisan judicial ballot.

Two Idaho Supreme Court Justices ran for re-election in the

May primary election. Since both were unopposed and both received a majority of the votes cast, under Idaho's system of judicial elections, they were declared elected. This means they will not have to appear on the non-partisan judicial ballot in November.

Magistrates in the Magic Valley, all within the 5th Judicial District, running this year are:

*Twin Falls County, Magistrate

Melvin Charles Edward,
*Blaine County, Magistrate

Daniel L. Albert,
*Gooding County, Magistrate
Philip M. Becker,

*Cassia County, Magistrate
Nathan W. Higger.

There are no magistrates up for election this year in Camas, Jerome, Minkola and Lincoln Counties.



RONALD REAGAN

The race for the presidency



JOHN ANDERSON



JIMMY CARTER

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS— Idaho's impact on the 1980 presidential race can be summed up in one question:

By how much will Ronald Reagan carry the state?

That the former California governor would win here this year was to most observers a foregone conclusion.

In 1976, Reagan captured 75 percent of Idaho's vote in the state's presidential primary, giving him the biggest victory he scored in any primary in any state that year.

In Idaho's 1980 primary, Reagan's margin was larger still, although this year the primary was held just days after Reagan's final opponent had withdrawn from the race.

Even Wayne Fuller, chairman of Idaho's Democratic Party, acknowledged earlier this year that President Jimmy Carter stood little chance of capturing the state's four electoral votes.

But Fuller said his goal in Idaho was to prevent a Democratic humiliation, for the president to finish a strong second, perhaps capturing 45 percent of Idaho's votes.

As the election draws to a close, however, that prediction seems like a pipe dream.

Idaho Democrats have been stumped so far after poll shows Reagan moving not just toward a victory in Idaho but toward a landslide.

One recently released statewide poll, conducted by the Boise Statesman newspaper, showed Reagan leading Carter by 30 percentage points.

An early October poll of Twin Falls County, conducted by the Times-News showed an equally overwhelming lead for the former California Governor, who lead the president by 56.6 percentage points.

Even in traditionally Democratic Pocatello, Reagan appears to hold a commanding lead. A poll conducted by the Idaho State Journal showed Reagan nearly 17 percentage points ahead of Carter.

Why is Reagan so popular in Idaho?

Republican Party Chairman Dennis Olsen thinks it is because "Reagan is a Westerner who understands Western problems. He is also articulating the beliefs of most Idahoans that government has grown too big and must be curbed more, brought under control. Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, represents the same old Democratic philosophy of spend more and more regardless of the consequences."

James Sinclair, Twin Falls Chairman of a business group supporting Reagan added that "most Idahoans like his programs. I don't think there's any businessman or other citizen that doesn't agree we want to balance the budget, have a strong defense and have a tax cut."

In addition, Reagan isn't the only member of the GOP team popular in Idaho. Prior to his selection of former Ambassador George Bush as a running mate, Bush had an active campaign organization within the state which included

some of Idaho's bigger Republican names. Carter, on the other hand, has never seemed to catch fire within the state.

In the 1976 general election, he received just 37 percent of Idaho's ballots.

Selection of then Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus as his Secretary of Interior gave the president a temporary shot of popularity within Idaho. But Andrus' association with the Administration's controversial reclamation and water policies seemed to quickly deflate that bubble.

Carter also triggered resentment among Idaho Democrats when he came to Idaho for a vacation float trip down the Salmon River, in 1978. At the time Gov. John Evans, a Democrat and a Carter loyalist, appeared headed toward a tough election battle. The president let it be known, however, that he was too busy vacationing to take an hour and either publicly endorse Evans or issue a printed statement on his behalf.

In an action many Democrats resentfully interpreted as a slight toward their governor and their party, the president left Idaho without endorsing Evans.

Earlier this year, Idaho Democrats expressed some of that disapproval of their party's leader. A majority of Idaho's votes at the Democratic National Convention went not for the president, but for Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Even after Carter won the nomination, some Idaho Kennedy supporters said they would "sit on their hands" before they would help re-elect the president.

Although there will be five presidential candidates on Idaho's November election ballot, only Reagan and Carter have made any appreciable impact in the state.

Republicans turned Independent John Anderson tallied just eight percent in the Statesman poll, 3.5 percent in the first Times-News poll, and 16 percent in the Journal poll.

Libertarian Ed Clark has made a negligible showing in these surveys, while John Rarick, the candidate of the American Party, has virtually no support in Idaho.

Four of the five candidates who will appear on Idaho's ballot — Anderson, Clark, Rarick and Reagan — made trips to Idaho this year. Only Democrat Carter failed to stop in the Gem State.

Despite the predictable results of the presidential contest in the state, Idahoans have retained a strong interest in the race.

Secretary of State Pete Cenarrusa, Idaho's Chief Elections officer, now estimates that 392,000 persons will go to the polls, or about 77 percent of those eligible to vote.

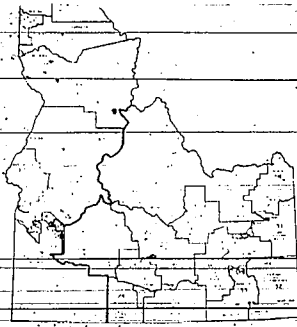
If that turnout materializes it will be one of the largest in the state's history, fully nine percentage points above the turnout in the 1976 presidential contest. It would also rank as one of the larger turnouts in any state in this election year.



U.S. Congress — 2nd District



GEORGE HANSEN



1ST DIST.

2ND DIST.



DIANE BILYEU

Hansen seeks 6th term; Bilyeu challenges

By MARTY TRILLHAASE
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — By some accounts, the race for Idaho's second congressional district seat may have been decided in the May primary.

In that race, Rep. George Hansen decidedly beat challenger Jim Jones of Jerome in a rematch of their 1978 primary fight. Now, Democratic Diane Bilyeu of Pocatello is seeking to unseat Hansen, who is running for a sixth term.

Hansen appears to have several advantages. He is a well-known incumbent, his campaign workers are seasoned from the primary fight, and he is able to tie his campaign into those for other conservative candidates, including Ronald Reagan.

"So far, his campaign has generated \$10,000 against \$3,000 in bills. A campaign mailing is now underway and campaign officials expect to raise another \$10,000 to \$15,000," said Hansen's accountant, Lee Caldwell of Pocatello.

Bilyeu, on the other hand, has not been in the public eye since the early 1970s when she served one term in the Idaho Senate. Moreover, the Bilyeu campaign is without funds for a media campaign. Bilyeu said \$21,000 collected for the campaign has already been spent.

"This is the primarily because the senate race between Frank Church and Steve Symms has attracted most of the available campaign contributions. That leaves Bilyeu's candidacy in a Catch-22 situation. Without funds, Bilyeu concedes her campaign is dependent on free publicity. But the media's attention, in large part, also has been diverted to the Senate race.

The trick is generating interest and Bilyeu believes the best way to

do that is to wage an aggressive campaign.

That's where Lloyd Walker of Twin Falls comes in. As Bilyeu's issue coordinator, Walker has more flexibility than does Bilyeu in making — controversial — public statements.

Walker has already attracted attention by calling for Hansen's resignation in view of his 1975 conviction of campaign disclosure law violations. Walker linked the conviction to the ABCSCAM scandal.

Hansen called the charge "patently absurd," but Walker said the charge was a fair one. The former Idaho Democratic Chairman said he is not engaging in mudslinging, but he intends to force issues into the campaign. The major issue he intends to pursue is Hansen's more notorious activities, such as the trips to Iran, which Walker said have nothing to do with the interests of the district.

"We know you went to Iran, George. Now, what have you done for Idaho?" he said.

Walker adds Hansen's political fortunes are not without some major flaws, chief among them are indications that Hansen's support is soft. He pointed to a recent Times-News Twin Falls County poll which showed 59.5 percent of those polled supporting Hansen, 22 percent supporting Bilyeu and 38.5 percent undecided.

Walker believes the large undecided group does not want to vote for Hansen, but still doesn't know enough about Bilyeu to support her.

"I think there are an awful lot of people who are worried about George. We intend to be effective with it," he said. "Granted money is a problem. But if Diane is able to get to the public, the people are going to move."

Hansen, for his part, is not taking anything for granted and is now halfway through a five-week

campaign throughout the district.

Hansen campaign sponsor Jim Hansen said the tour is designed to take Hansen to areas he did not visit during the primary, especially in the southeastern region — Blaine County — Elmore County and the section of Ada County lying in the second congressional district.

"Things look pretty good for us right now, but we're making sure we get out and cover all the bases," he said.

The drain of campaign funds into the senate race has also affected the Hansen camp, he said. "As a result, Hansen said the campaign plans to rely heavily on personal appearances by the congressman, as well as radio and newspaper advertisements.

But he said the drain of political resources into the senate race has probably hurt Bilyeu more.

"It's actually been pretty good for us. We can go out and run a solid campaign but we don't have to be concerned about the limelight being put on us," Hansen said. "He can get out and campaign hard. That's what he's best at."

The Hansen campaign chief discounted the impact of a large group of undecided voters according to recent polls. He said telephone polls traditionally list a high number of undecided voters because people are reluctant to name preferences over the phone. He added the polls show Bilyeu has not been able to attract voters outside of the solid Democratic block. "If we even split the undecided, we'll do very well," he said.

Aside from different campaign circumstances, one major issue that will continue from the primary into the general election is the question of Hansen's effectiveness. Bilyeu charges Hansen has done better at capturing publicity than he has in winning support for legislation with

fellow House members.

She charged Hansen has not managed to pass one major piece of legislation in his 10 years as a congressman.

Bilyeu said she would be effective because she would work within the legislative system, building alliances with other house members and not isolating herself within a small band of radical conservatives, as Hansen has done.

"I think that is the whole reason he is ineffective," she said. "He goes off on these trips and when something important to Idaho comes up, no one wants to deal with him," she said.

Bilyeu is critical of Hansen's trips to Iran and his calls for congressional investigations into the Shah's activities and the U.S. policy. She said she supports President Carter's efforts and believes Hansen's efforts have been counter-productive because they have led Iranian authorities to believe the American people were divided on the issue.

"I think if there had not been as much media and grandstanding like George did, I think this would have ended a long-time ago," she said. "I think his grandstanding certainly could have elongated the time they've been over there."

In terms of local issues, Bilyeu charges Hansen has not paid enough attention to agricultural matters and that his only major action in 10 years was to vote against the Trade Expansion Act in 1978.

Bilyeu said she would support such measures because expanding foreign markets for agricultural should be the main priority of U.S. trade policy, she said.

Although Hansen has already been placed on the House Agriculture Committee, Bilyeu believes she could also win a seat

on the committee.

Bilyeu also opposes Hansen on the "Sasbrush Rebellion" saying she does not believe state officials can manage the public lands as effectively as does the Bureau of Land Management.

Hansen has defended his efforts in Iran, saying the Carter Administration is responsible for the failure to retrieve the hostages.

"If the opposition (Bilyeu) wants to take Mr. Carter's side on the hostage issue, they're welcome to it," Hansen said. "All I can say is he's been wrong from the start and I think the American people feel that way about it."

Hansen also defends his legislative record, saying he has been responsible, along with the other members of Idaho's congressional delegation, for providing restitution to victims of the Tetan Dam and reimbursement for farmers and ranchers for the cost of construction of the American Falls Dam.

"There's certainly a lot of this legislation that I wouldn't want to be responsible for," he added. "I certainly wouldn't want to be responsible for giving away the Panama Canal."

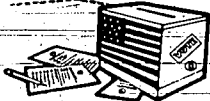
Hansen said he intends to use his seat on the Agriculture Committee to protect Idaho agriculture interests as opposed to other regional interests and those of consumers.

"The Agriculture Committee is becoming infiltrated with very heavily with consumers, people who aren't there for the farms. They're there for the food stores," he said.

But he declined to give any specific proposals for new programs, saying it would be premature to comment.

"We're going to have to see what the economies of the times are... what the impact of the Soviet grain embargo is," he said.

State Legislature — District 21



JOHN PEAVEY



MAURICE ELLSWORTH



STEVE ANTONE



MACK NEIBAUR

Senate contest pits Peavey vs. Ellsworth

By RON ZELLAR
Times-News writer

CAREY — Political races are seldom dull in legislative District 21, which extends from the Rupert farm belt to the Sun Valley resort area.

This year's senate contest pits two candidates who live or work at Carey and favor the development of alternative energy sources, but who agree on very little else.

Democrat John Peavey, who served three terms in the Senate as a moderate Republican until he was ousted by the party in 1976, contends the Republican leadership has embraced Idaho Power and ignored the needs of power consumers.

Republican Maurice Ellsworth, a former Blaine County prosecuting attorney, says his opponent's view is colored by self-interest and disputes Peavey's contention that the state cannot afford new power costs required to develop more agricultural land.

Ellsworth's backers this week published a four-page tabloid in Minidoka County outlining their candidate's views on agriculture, energy and law enforcement. The tabloid also is targeted for mailing to Blaine County voters.

In a separate news release, Ellsworth questioned Peavey's stance on decriminalizing victimless crimes, asking if he would "legalize use of marijuana and cocaine."

The question prompted Peavey to blast Ellsworth's campaign tactics, saying, "He has twisted my words and added his own meaning."

Both candidates are seeking support from a broad spectrum of voters. The boundaries of District 21 make for a shotgun wedding between Minidoka County farmers and environment-minded residents of Blaine County.

Peavey, 47, a rancher, lists his address as Carey, although his family's Flat Top Sheep Company farms lands in both counties

and owns irrigated land near Rupert.

Ellsworth, 32, a Hatley resident, maintains his law office in Carey, explaining that he represents clients in Minidoka as well as Blaine County.

While a legislator, Peavey distinguished himself as author of the Sunshine Initiative to force disclosure of campaign financing, and as an opponent of coal-fired generating plants.

Utilities and large industry in Idaho have established "for themselves large incentives for more and more electricity," he said, while the state's irrigators are dependent on cheap energy.

Despite opposition by some farmers, Peavey is proud of his role in instigating a lawsuit against Idaho Power to block new pumping from water sources that feed the utility's hydroelectric generators.

"If costs get high enough, people are going to turn their pumps off," he explains.

The state should make it easier for canal companies and municipalities to generate hydroelectric power, he said, by extending the option of revenue bond financing.

Peavey said he hopes the state funding shortfall next year will be smaller than the \$80 million being predicted by some officials. "If new taxes are necessary, he said, the state should explore mineral-severance taxes as a means of minimizing the burden on wage earners and property owners.

Montana has a 30 percent tax on coal reserves, he said, and Alaska derives most of its income through pipeline and oil depletion taxes.

Though he grazes sheep on federal land, Peavey said he opposes the Sagebrush Rebellion. He pointed to large parcels of land in single-ownership near Hagerman that once were in public management.

Peavey said he understands the frustration cattlemen feel in dealing with federal agencies, but he believes the situation could be worse.

"Those of us who use (federal

lands) might be making a mistake in talking about it too much," he said. "People from the East may decide to drive out and want their two acres."

Both candidates have stated and later qualified stands regarding so-called victimless crimes.

During a radio talk show in Pocatello, Peavey said he favors a systematic review of the Idaho Code to eliminate or modify "unenforceable laws." He cited fornication statutes as an example, but also noted the problems authorities have enforcing laws against consumption of marijuana.

Surveys of young people indicate a majority have tried smoking pot, he said, and prisons could not be constructed large enough to hold a "million" of them. He emphasized that he does not favor legalizing the drug, but said officials should concentrate more of their efforts on drug sales rather than consumption.

Peavey conceded his campaign attacks on the Republican leadership may make it difficult to communicate with some lawmakers if the party maintains control of the senate, but said "those Republicans who are reasonable people are still going to be reasonable."

Ellsworth said energy policy is also a major plank in his campaign platform. But, while his opponent prefers to rely on conservation, he believes in planning for the state's inevitable growth.

"People have a right to move here. We can't stop them," he said.

The state should develop its available hydroelectric and geothermal sites first, Ellsworth said, but he supports construction of a coal-fired generating plant if the alternative is electricity brownouts.

New coal plants are essentially nonpolluting, he said. And the state already relies on coal-fired generation, though plants on Wyoming and Nevada produce no tax revenue for Idaho's schools and other essential services.

Ellsworth said he "believes hydrogen fusion will eventually

prove the best source of electricity in the U.S., although he conceded no one can predict when fusion technology will be perfected.

Nuclear power is also a "viable short-run" solution, he said, although siting is more difficult and is not compatible with Blaine County's recreation-based economy.

He said Peavey has "a big stake in low-cost energy" because of irrigation pumps he operates near Rupert. Peavey replied that, as a farmer with irrigated land, he is better able to represent the district in Boise.

Ellsworth said he supports the Sagebrush Rebellion, especially the provision that calls for turning over grazing lands to the states.

Florida received 60 percent of its land mass from the federal government when it became a state, he noted. Idaho received roughly 6 percent. The state retains two-thirds of what it received, he said, and the Idaho Constitution prohibits the sale of lands with timber of watershed values.

Land that can be developed for irrigation should be sold to individuals, he said.

"In the long run, we are going to need every bit of agricultural land," he said. "If a farmer can't make money on it, he won't develop it."

Whatever state funding shortfall exists should be eliminated through attrition in state departments, Ellsworth said.

He said lawmakers should resist the temptation to become involved in hiring and firing within departments, but added that all positions which merely promote use of government services should be eliminated.

Additional highway maintenance funding may be required, Ellsworth said. As a legislator, he would ask department officials to demonstrate the need and require that money come from user fees rather than the state's general fund.

He said he opposes legalizing marijuana and made a concerted

effort as prosecutor to curb drug traffic in Blaine County. "Just because a lot of people do it doesn't mean it should be legalized," he added.

If elected, Ellsworth said he will maintain his law practice with an established firm to devote as much time as necessary to the position.

Peavey has been endorsed by Gov. John Evans and District 21 Sen. Jack Bell. D-Rupert, who did not seek re-election. Ellsworth is supported by incumbent representative Mack Neibaur, R-Paul, and other Republican lawmakers in the Magic Valley.

Representatives Neibaur and Steve Antone, R-Rupert, are unopposed. Democrats in the district nominated Lynn Tomanga to oppose Neibaur. But the candidate has since moved out of the district.

Efforts to reach Antone were unsuccessful. The six-term representative was the sponsor of the local option tax on hotel rooms and liquor by the drink, which has helped eliminate funding problems in Ketchum and Sun Valley.

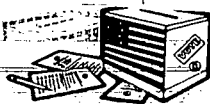
Before the primary, Antone said he would like to see local option taxes expanded to relieve property tax burdens.

Neibaur, a member of the Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee, said he believes higher agricultural prices and good yields will minimize the anticipated state funding shortfall.

The two-term Republican said the legislature should stand firm on its water quality rules despite threats by the federal Environmental Protection Agency to impose its own rules if the state's are not revised.

At issue are four sections of the recently adopted state water quality standards, including dissolved oxygen requirements below hydroelectric generating sites, such as the one operated by Idaho Power Co. below American Falls Dam.

"We have got to quit knocking under to the federal government on all of their whims," Neibaur said.



State Legislature — District 22



VIRGIL KRAUS



LINDSAY JOHNSON



JOHN KIEFFER



J. WILSON STEEN

Steen vs. Kieffer; Kraus vs. Johnson

By BRUCE HAMMOND
Times-News writer

MOUNTAIN HOME — Reapportionment of legislative districts is a major concern of candidates in District 22, an area representing parts of Elmore, Camas and Twin Falls counties.

Other District 22 campaign issues include implementing the 1-cent law and the Sagebrush Rebellion.

"I would prefer to return to the one-man-one-vote system, but I'm afraid it just isn't possible," incumbent senator J. Wilson Steen said of redesignating district boundaries. "I don't see an alternative, but to continue as we have. However, I've been through the apportionment process before so have experience that will be advantageous to our district."

Steen, 64, Republican, is seeking his seventh legislative term, but admits he's receiving a hard fight from Democratic challenger John Kieffer, 61, who is outspending Steen 2 to 1.

"John Kieffer is putting up a hard campaign, but I'm still confident of winning," said Steen, who is spending about \$2,500 on his own campaign.

"My main concern is to keep our state budget balanced, but I don't know exactly what this will mean in taxes and cutback programs," Steen said. "I will not support cutbacks in education, however."

Steen, a retired railroad engineer from Glenns Ferry, said he would consider a 1-cent increase in sales tax to help balance the state's floundering budget, but only as a last resort.

"If we should get to that point (an increased sales tax) I feel it should be dedicated to the general fund and not to specific items," Steen said.

Steen lists 10 years in the state Legislature, ranching and union

work as his qualifications for the senate.

"I support the concept of the sagebrush rebellion, but with one reservation," Steen continued. "If the public land is obtained by the state, it should not be put up for sale — ever. Instead, it can be leased out in a broad, multiple use concept."

Kieffer, a Mountain Home chiropractor and an active Democratic Party member, claims Steen has consistently voted against a wide range of bills which a majority of District 22 constituents favor.

"Two of Kieffer's major allegations involve a gasahol-support bill and a bill that allowed emergency appointment of law officers at penitentiaries in cases of crisis.

"I'm not really attacking Steen, but simply pointing out how he voted on several key issues," said Kieffer, who has covered the district with about 80 small billboards.

He said he would support a 1-cent sales tax increase to help balance the state budget, "provided that certain items, like food and health services, such as eyeglasses, are exempt since these are things people use by necessity and not by choice."

Kieffer neither supports nor opposes the state acquiring management rights to public lands, but said the Sagebrush Rebellion "may not be practical for this area since it appears there's just a small core of people who may have vested interests, pushing for it."

A chiropractor for 35 years, Kieffer has served nine years on the Idaho Board of Chiropractic Physicians.

"I've been dealing with the public for quite some time and believe I have my finger right on their pulse, as far as attitudes and needs are concerned," Kieffer said.

Incumbent Dan Kelly, 41, Republican, is unopposed in his bid for re-election to the House-A seat.

He said if state revenue must be increased to balance the budget, an increased sales tax is the best route to pursue. Kelly, a Mountain Home teacher, added that an increase in gasoline tax is also likely if fiscal strife continues.

Kelly is seeking his third term with the Legislature.

Another Mountain Home teacher, Democrat Lindsay Johnson, 32, is challenging Republican incumbent Virgil Kraus, 63, for the District 22 House-B position.

Lindsay believes the mandated freeing of county budget at 1978 levels "is definitely going to have to be removed."

"In rapidly growing areas, there is no way government can continue to provide services with frozen revenues," Lindsay said.

Three years of budget freezes has already removed most waste in local government, according to Lindsay, and some budget increases should be allowed in the future.

Only as a last resort will Lindsay support a sales-tax increase to relieve the state budget, he said.

"I'm definitely in favor of protecting our environment and resources, but not the birds-of-prey bill as it's written, because, as a position, it allows (too much) condemnation of private property," Lindsay said.

Lindsay also believes extensive reapportionment is needed regarding District 22 legislative boundaries "because voters in Camas (County) and the one corner of Twin Falls County are grossly misrepresented."

Lindsay is president of the Mountain Home Educational Association and a board director and budget chairman for the Idaho

Education Association.

Kraus, who operates a wedding-supply business in Mountain Home, believes his five terms in the House give him seniority in the reapportionment process.

"The last time this was done, 10 years ago, I was a freshman and they (experienced representatives) ran right over me," Kraus explained. "Now I'm familiar with procedures and can greatly help my district as new lines are developed."

Kraus does not favor a 1-cent sales tax increase, advocating that Idaho officials be conservative and should "get by with what money is

available."

Only if additional funding for schools is necessary would he support some type of increased taxation.

Kraus is serving his third term as chairman of the House Business Affairs Committee and believes his experience as a businessman for 30 years qualifies him for the job.

"I understand state government," he said.

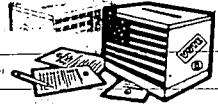
Although he doesn't actively advocate acquisition of federally managed lands by the state government, Kraus believes this action would, "send a much needed message to the feds."

I SHOULD'VE VOTED.

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State Legislature — District 23



KENNETH BRADSHAW



JOHN BROOKS



GORDON HOLLIFIELD

All three incumbents have no opposition

By RON ZELLAR
Times-News writer

GOODING — Incumbent Republicans have the three District 23 seats locked up prior to the Nov. 4 election.

Rep. Gordon Hollifield of Jerome received opposition in the primary but defeated challenger Neil Weir handily. Rep. John Brooks and Sen. Kenneth Bradshaw were unopposed in the primary.

Hollifield confirmed he will be a candidate for House majority leader when the Legislature convenes in January. He said Walter Little, R-New Plymouth, who now holds the position, has been "effective in mustering the votes to get key legislation through the house."

Hollifield said he, has long

advocated a smaller role for state government, and the expected state funding shortfall may convince his more hesitant colleagues to agree.

Despite improvements during the last session, the state aid formula for schools still gives an edge to large school districts, Hollifield said.

He opposes increasing the sales tax to bolster education funding, he said, because state distribution of the funds would add to the disparity.

Hollifield introduced bills in 1975, 1976 and 1977 to offset property taxes by implementing a local income tax. Funding programs at the local level is the best way to assure local control and efficiency, he said.

The funding shortfall may not reach the \$50 million being predicted by some officials, he said.

State receipts for September were up from previous months.

If additional cuts are needed, the Department of Health and Welfare and the Water Resources Board might be two places to look, he said. Roughly 23 percent of the Health and Welfare budget goes for administration, he noted.

The Water Resources Board has been overly energetic in defining its mission, Hollifield said, adding that in his opinion land development should be left to the private sector.

Lewis and Clark College in Lewiston will also be a target if money is short, he predicted. Many southern Idaho lawmakers believe the four-year school is too close to the University at Moscow to merit continued funding.

Brooks said he too believes the

state funding picture will be better than it seems at the moment.

He said education is about as trim as it can get but other departments merit a strong look if the shortfall occurs.

The State Highway Department may have to get by another year without increased funding for maintenance, he said, but highways are not being traveled as much so the wear might not be as great as anticipated.

Bradshaw, who is serving his third term in the Idaho Senate, said highway officials should be able to get by without an increase, by forgoing all new construction and spending what money they have on repairs.

"I know there is going to be a cry for additional road maintenance," he said. "But when this recession rights itself, I believe there will be

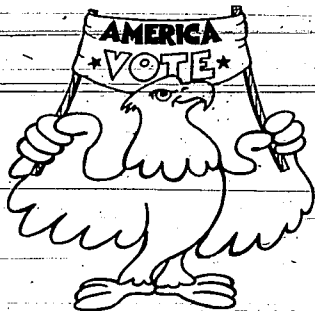
more travel and gas taxes will recover."

Bradshaw said he is reluctant to favor a gas tax increase because "once it gets on there, we'll never get it off again."

A member of the Resources and Environment Committee, Bradshaw said the state's best role in energy development is to "not throw up any new roadblocks."

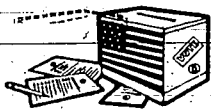
Tax incentives for the production of gasohol were necessary to give the fledgling industry a start, he said.

Developing new energy resources now — though sometimes costly — provides valuable insurance the nation will not be devastated by unforeseen supply interruptions, Bradshaw said.



Get out and vote Nov. 4

Polls will be open until 8 p.m.



State Legislature — District 24



NOYE BRACKETT



GEORGE ANTHONY



JOHN BARKER



LAWRENCE KNIGGE

Only contest pits Brackett vs. Anthony

By LARRY SWISHER
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — The two men vying to represent District 24 in the Idaho House of Representatives disagree on what taxes to raise, should that be necessary.

In the only contest in the district, Noye Brackett of Twin Falls, the Republican incumbent, faces George Anthony of Buhl, the Democratic challenger. State Sen. John Barker and Rep. Lawrence Knigge, both Republicans, are opposed for re-election.

Brackett, who is seeking his fourth term in the House, called the state sales tax "probably the fairest tax" and the "least painful." He noted Idahoans "voted not to increase property taxes when the 1 percent initiative came along."

Anthony said he opposes an increase in the sales tax but supports extending it to services if it is removed from groceries at the same time. He advocated a one-time surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes as the fairest way to meet any deficit.

In interviews with the Times-News last week, Brackett and Anthony discussed their positions on taxes, the 1 percent limit, the Sagebrush Rebellion, education, and other issues.

Both agreed the 1981 Legislature could face the difficult task of cutting programs and services or raising taxes or both, because of the recession-caused shortfall in state revenue.

Brackett said the 1980 Legislature for the first time spent a state surplus to fund ongoing programs but that the \$15 million surplus failed to materialize. He said he recommended against the action.

In the coming session, Brackett said he supports:

- An increase in the sales tax, if the state needs to raise more general fund revenue.

- An increase in gasoline and diesel fuel taxes to pay for needed repairs and maintenance of highways.

- "Probably" a renewal of the homeowner's exemption on property taxes with a provision to make it automatic. But first Brackett said he wants "to take a look at the whole package" to see "where it hits everybody."

- On the 1 percent freeze on the budgets of local governments, Brackett said he wants "to see where revaluation has brought us," then have property "not taxed more than before plus growth and inflation."

- Last session, he said he supported allowing an eight-percent growth factor, but that was defeated in favor of a four-percent factor. He also supported an increase in property tax relief for senior citizens.

- Anthony said Idaho's state and local taxes over the last 15 years have shifted onto individual wage earners and homeowners. Fees "bought a pig in a poke" by passing the 1 percent initiative, he said. The requirement that property be assessed at market value has shifted a larger percentage of the burden onto homes and away from business, corporations and utilities, which received three-fourths of "any savings due to the initiative."

- For example, he said utilities' assessments have decreased in Jerome County while residences have increased 129 percent. The budget freeze, too, the initiative, has kept property taxes down, he said.

- He said taxes need to be restructured to offset the shift and listed five proposals:

- Make the homeowner's exemption permanent and in-

crease the amount of the exemption to \$20,000 per home.

- Impose a one-time surcharge on incomes taxes to bring the state through the present fiscal year, if an upturn in the Idaho economy does not materialize.

- Extend the sales tax to services, if it is removed from groceries at the same time.

- Institute an extraction tax on minerals oil and gas that would be paid to the permanent school endowment fund. Tying it to that fund, from which the state earns interest, would reduce pressure to exploit the tax for other purposes, keep property taxes down and leave the state with something to show for its non-renewable resources, Anthony said.

- An increase in the motor fuel tax to maintain highways combined with better enforcement of the 55 mph speed limit.

- On funding of higher education: Anthony said Lewis-Clark State College at Lewiston, which some legislators want eliminated, should be allowed to continue as a junior or community college.

- Regarding the College of Southern Idaho, Anthony said he supports legislation to require all counties in the junior-college district to pay their "fair share" for their students attending CSI.

- Brackett said he questions whether the state should keep LCSC when it is so close to the University of Idaho and believes the state's universities should do more specializing to reduce duplication.

- In the last session of the Legislature, Brackett received criticism for being absent two weeks to attend national conventions. He has been an officer in the National Cattlemen's Association and the Society of Range Management.

- He defended his action by saying he felt he should be informed about

the industry on state and national levels and that he was better able "to represent the people at home by knowing."

- He noted Idaho has two million cattle and a large amount of grazing lands.

- Brackett said he would probably take the same action again depending on what was occurring at the Legislature. He said this past session "there were very few bills at that time" and most work involved committees and procedures.

- Also in the last session, Brackett was involved in the controversy over minimum stream flows on Silver Creek, voting first in committee against the flows then in favor on the House floor. The flows were opposed by a business that wanted to build a trout farm on the well-known fishing stream.

- Brackett said he first voted against the proposal of the Waters Resources Board because he wanted a study committee appointed. He said he voted for the measure after that fell through.

- Also, he said he was concerned lawmakers on Silver Creek would react "if regulations were too tight" by posting no-hunting and no-fishing signs.

- While saying the outcome was probably for the best, he said "I don't believe a trout farm would have hurt sports in the area."

- On the issue of the Sagebrush

Rebellion, Brackett said he favors state ownership of federal public lands on the condition they remain "basically in multiple use."

- "He said he believes it will be easier to keep public lands in multiple use if the state were managing them instead of a "far away landlord."

- "The Sagebrush Rebellion is people in the West getting tired of being told by Washington every move to make," Brackett said.

- Anthony said he doubts enough safeguards could be implemented to "retain the public interest." The assertion by some advocates that the rebellion only applies to Bureau of Land Management land "doesn't carry any weight," he added, because no one knows what will happen if the rebellion is carried out.

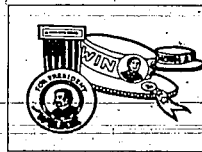
- He noted Idaho gains a net inflow of \$30 million from operation of national forests.

- Anthony believes the public would lose use of the lands to large mining, energy and other interests.

- On another issue, Anthony opposes the present practice of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory of injecting liquid radioactive waste into the Snake River

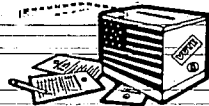
- Another.

- He favors construction of a closed recycling system at INEL and more state "say-so" in waste management.



Vote
Nov. 4

State Legislature — District 25



LOYD SHEWMAKER



LAIRD NOH



HOWARD BUHLER



T.W. STIVERS



MILDRED HOWARD

Three vie for Senate; two for House B

By MARTY TRILLHAASE
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — Two local Democrats are hoping to break the traditional Republican stronghold on legislative seats from Twin Falls this year.

But Democrats Lloyd Shewmaker of Kimberly and Mildred Howard of Hansen acknowledge they have an uphill battle ahead of them.

Shewmaker is part of a three-way race for the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Richard High, R-Twin Falls. He faces Republican Laird Noh of Kimberly, and American Party candidate Howard Buhler of Twin Falls.

Howard is challenging Republican incumbent T.W. Stivers of Twin Falls for the House B seat. House Speaker Ralph Olmstead is running unopposed in his bid for re-election to the House A seat.

Senate

Noh, 41, is a sheep rancher and former Twin Falls County Republican chairman. Shewmaker, 62, is a rancher and farmer, and is president of the Twin Falls Highway District. Buhler, 69, is a Twin Falls businessman and district president of the Idaho Property Owners Association.

Each of the candidates has taken a different position on whether to lift the property tax freeze on local governments. Local officials have said they may be forced to make drastic reductions in programs if the freeze is continued next year. Shewmaker said he favors lifting the freeze entirely. Noh said he would support raising the property tax ceiling, particularly to allow for growth. Buhler said he would

continue the freeze for another year.

Both Noh and Shewmaker believe some type of tax increase will be necessary as a result of the state's funding shortfall. What type of increase depends on information they would receive during the legislative session, they say.

However, both say they would support a tax increase only after state spending is scrutinized and reduced.

Shewmaker said he believes some cuts can be made in state spending, particularly in middle-level administrators, without reducing the level of service offered by state departments.

Noh said he would look for potential cuts in the state's welfare system and in the division offices of state departments.

Buhler said he opposes any tax increase during a recessionary period and would work to cut state spending to balance the budget. One area he said he would cut is state subsidies for low-cost apartment housing. He said he opposes the use of tax dollars as competition to private landlords.

In education, the candidates disagree over whether to eliminate Lewis-Clark State College in Lewiston. Several lawmakers have called for an end to the \$12 million-a-year school on the grounds that it duplicates services at the University of Idaho at Moscow, only 10 miles away.

Noh said he would support eliminating the college. In addition, he said he would cut program duplications at the three state-supported universities. But some funding increase for the universities may be required despite any improvement in efficiencies, he said.

Buhler said he too would vote to eliminate the school.

Shewmaker said he would have to study the issue before making a decision. Shewmaker added he would consider imposing in-state tuition at the state colleges and universities. Such a move would require an amendment to the state constitution.

The candidates also split on the issue of the Sagebrush Rebellion, a movement which proposes transferring control of lands now under the Bureau of Land Management to the state.

Shewmaker said he opposes the Sagebrush Rebellion, saying state control of public lands would result in private ownership since the state land board is obligated to use the land for the highest profit.

While supporting the Sagebrush Rebellion in concept, Noh said he would oppose transferring public lands to the state unless there is a guarantee those lands will not be sold for private ownership. Buhler said he supports the Sagebrush Rebellion, but will push for reservations preventing private ownership of the BLM lands.

House

Stivers, 62, is seeking his fourth term in the Legislature. He is a Twin Falls businessman and served as county clerk for 12 years. Howard, 67, is the administrator at the Ageless Senior Citizens center at Kimberly. This is her first try for elective office.

One area where Stivers and Howard agree is the issue of the property tax freeze. Both say they would support continuing it. Lifting the freeze could mean an escalation of residential property tax rates, they said.

But the candidates split on the

question of solving the state's financial problems.

Howard said she would favor an increase in taxes before making cuts in state programs, although she said she did not know which tax should be increased.

"I feel it should be overall and corporations should pay their fair share," she said. "At the present time and in order to get over this hump, I can see no other route. I think we're all going to have to pay more taxes and it can't be balanced on the poor people."

Stivers said he will not support any tax increase until state spending is scrutinized. Areas Stivers said he would cut are travel expenditures for state officials, health and welfare programs, administration of state departments and Lewis-Clark State College.

Stivers has been pushing for the elimination of the state college for two years and believes such a move has a good chance in the upcoming Legislature.

Howard said the school should be maintained, however, saying it provides a different program than the U.

Education programs, including Lewis-Clark State College, should not be cut, but neither do they need additional funding, she said.

The candidates also differ on the Sagebrush Rebellion.

Howard said she opposes the Sagebrush Rebellion, saying the state receives more revenue now from the Bureau of Land Management than it would managing the lands itself.

The state "is financially in enough trouble without taking on another bill," she said. "Maybe times will change, but right now, I don't believe that's possible."

Stivers supports the Sagebrush Rebellion, saying the state is bet-

ter equipped to manage the lands. He added the move would not lead to a turnover of the lands to private interests.

"You're not going to see people going in and tearing up desert land and open farms," he said. "But there is good grazing on that land. I think we can make a profit on it. The state has a revenue resource that rightfully belongs to the state."

Unopposed races:

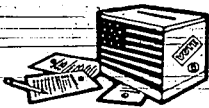
Olmstead, 55, is a Twin Falls farmer and cattleman. He is seeking his fourth term in the House.

Olmstead became Speaker of the House in 1979 and plans to seek a second term at that post. He has also indicated he may run for governor in 1982.

Olmstead "has said" he would support legislative action to boost the sales tax 1 percent to get the state out of the funding crunch. But he conditioned his support for the move on whether Congress cuts the state's \$3 revenue sharing funds and whether the state makes a payment of more than \$5 million to clean up the Mt. St. Helen's ash fallout in northern Idaho.

During the past legislative session, Olmstead voted against a bill establishing the homestead exemption for residential property taxpayers. Opponents of the measure said businesses which picked up the tax not paid by homeowners under the exemption would simply pass those increased costs along to consumers.

Olmstead also voted for the measure which freezes local government property tax collections at present levels and voted against a measure which would have allowed a 6 percent increase in property tax revenues.



State Legislature — District 26



DEAN VAN ENGELEN



MARIE HANZEL



ERNEST HALE



J. VARD CHATBURN

Senate seat contested; others unopposed

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

BURLEY — There won't be any surprises coming out of the two House of Representatives races in District 26.

Both incumbent Rep. Vard Chatburn, R-Alton, a rancher, and Rep. Ernest Hale, R-Burley, a stone quarry operator, are running unopposed.

But the Senate race in this district, which includes all of Cassia County and a tiny slice of Blaine County, appears to be a horse race too close to call.

In that battle, incumbent Sen. Dean Van Engelen, R-Burley, is pitted against Democratic challenger Marie Hanzel, a housewife and stenographer from Burley.

"I'm running scared" — Van Engelen, a two-term legislator, told the Times-News. "The Burley retail merchant said he attributed his tough race to two

factors: his opponent's popularity in Cassia County and what he says is her failure to talk about issues.

"She's a nice lady and she's well known," Van Engelen said. "She's been chairman of the Democrats here. But she wants to run it as a popularity contest. I admit, she's nicer than I am and a lot better looking. But she won't talk about issues, where I know she's more liberal than I am. She just won't smoke out."

Van Engelen said he will spend the remaining three weeks of the campaign "working in the morning in my store and spending the afternoon campaigning. I tell people real frankly where I stand on issues. They deserve to know that. It's probably not smart politics, but it's the only kind of politics I know."

His campaign will cost between \$3,000 and \$3,500, Van Engelen said. Hanzel also thinks her race with Van Engelen is close, but she attributes it to hard work in campaigning rather than just popularity.

"I've been speaking to service clubs, to groups and going door-to-door. In town, I've canvassed about six of the eight precincts. I've also canvassed Heyburn once. I've just been working as hard as I can."

Hanzel acknowledged her name recognition is high in the district. "I sometimes think I know everyone in the county," she said. "I've worked with 4-H, with the LDS Church and with many different service organizations."

But Hanzel also said she was popular because Van Engelen "wasn't listening to the people in the district. I think your main responsibility, if elected, is to listen to your constituents."

Hanzel said she expects to spend "about \$5,000" in her race. Conversations with top Republicans and Democrats within the district indicate both parties realize an upset is possible. Hanzel started campaigning early and did an effective job, they say. Republicans acknowledged

Van Engelen didn't take Hanzel seriously at first, but insist he is now campaigning hard.

Were Van Engelen to lose, it could have statewide repercussions. Democrats need to win just two more seats to control the state Senate. That, in turn, would give them strong bargaining power in the next session, which will re-draw state legislative district lines for the next 10 years.

Van Engelen and Hanzel differ on several major issues.

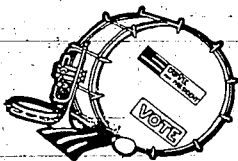
In this year's Legislature, Van Engelen voted for a memorial supporting the Sagebrush Rebellion. Hanzel, while saying the federal government needs to allow more state input in decisions affecting public lands, told the Times-News she would have opposed that particular measure and does oppose the Sagebrush Rebellion.

The main demand of the Sagebrush Rebellion is that the federal government transfer all unappropriated Bureau of Land Management lands to state control.

Also in this year's Legislature, Van Engelen voted for a measure placing Idaho on record as calling for a new, federal Constitutional Convention to draft an amendment prohibiting abortion.

Hanzel said that with her religious beliefs she opposes abortion. "But I'm not for a new Constitution. I like the one we have now just fine. If we have an entirely new convention, that could open up the Constitution to all sorts of radical ideas." She would have voted against calling the new convention, she said.

Also during this year's Legislature, Van Engelen voted for a bill designed to implement the 1 percent initiative by freezing local government budgets at their 1978 levels. A slight increase in budgets, to offset inflation, was allowed. Hanzel says she would have also opposed that bill, because the freeze "penalized the cities that had been frugal. Those that had been the big spenders were frozen at their big budgets."



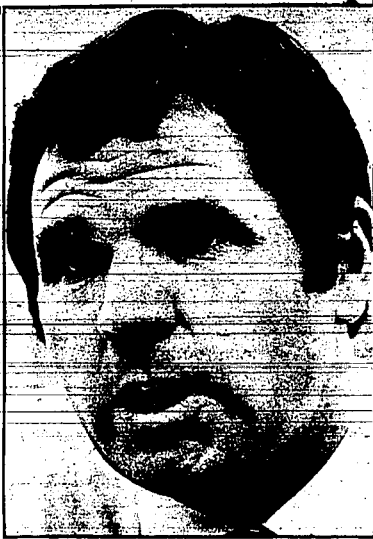
Remember to vote Nov. 4

See back page of this edition for sample ballot

PULL-OUT SECTION
12 PAGES ON U.S. SENATE RACE



FRANK CHURCH, Democrat



STEVE SYMMS, Republican

U.S. Senate: Down to wire

TWIN FALLS — The Frank Church — Steve Symms battle has been the longest major political race in Idaho's history. It has also been one of the closest and toughest.

For both candidates the race unofficially began in 1978, when Republican Symms won re-election to a fourth House term.

Leaders in both parties began talking about a Symms-Church senate match-up within days of that election.

The pressure increased in January, 1979, when "Independent" anti-Church groups began appearing. Composed of former top Idaho GOP leaders and former Symms staff members in one instance, the groups insisted they were not sup-

porting Symms, just attacking Church. This legal technicality allowed the groups to slip through loopholes in federal election laws that otherwise would have restricted what funds they could raise and spend.

The appearance of these groups triggered a response from Church, who formally kicked his campaign into high gear late in 1979 with a massive fund-raiser featuring Vice President Walter Mondale.

Symms followed suit and officially entered the race in early 1980, with an announcement from his boyhood home in Canyon County.

Both candidates have campaigned hard since then.

Church, who was first elected in 1956, is the only Democrat ever

re-elected to a senate seat from Idaho. In his campaign the Boise native has stressed the power his seniority gives his home state.

Church has also made a major point of citing numerous bills affecting Idaho he has written and then seen passed, while reminding voters that in eight years Symms has yet to author a single bill that became law.

Symms, on the other hand, has insisted Church's policies and votes are out of touch with Idaho. Symms acknowledges Church has seniority, but argues that seniority isn't a benefit to Idaho when used unwisely.

The campaign has also generated sharp exchanges on numerous issues.

Among other things, Church and Symms have quarrelled over the Sagebrush Rebellion, potato futures

trading, defense issues, foreign policy, economic policy, legislation protecting the sugar-beet industry, the propriety of Symms' investments in silver and gold, Church's investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency, wilderness and ecology, right to work legislation, repeal of the Davis-Bacon law, repeal of the minimum wage law and energy development.

According to campaign reports filed Oct. 16, Church has so far raised \$1,424,278.38. Against that Symms has raised \$1,407,940.20.

The three anti-Church groups, the National Conservative Political Action Committee, the Anybody But Church Committee, and the Idaho Committee for Positive Change, have, as of the end of September spent \$289,288.92.

About this section.

In September and October the Times-News published a series of Issue papers in the U.S. Senate race.

Those stories, on agriculture and farm policy, national defense, energy and environment, foreign policy, and

personal profiles, are being republished here in this special section.

The section is self-contained and can be pulled out from the rest of the voter's guide without disturbing the flow or content of other races.



On Defense



'Our greater need lies in the realm of conventional arms — where the Soviets may well be surpassing us'

Frank Church

By MARTY TRILLHAASE
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — Sen. Frank Church is no stranger to the controversy surrounding national defense issues.

In 1968, Church broke with President Lyndon Johnson on the Vietnam War and risked losing his Senate seat against Republican opponent George Hansen in the 1968 election.

Again this year, Church is being charged with supporting policies that have weakened the nation's military posture by another Republican opponent, Rep. Steve Symms.

Church disagrees with that assessment. While the U.S. possesses the ability to destroy the U.S.S.R. from land, sea, and air, the Soviets do not possess a penetrating bomber force, he argues. Moreover, the U.S. has a fleet of more accurate missiles which travel twice as many warheads as Russia's intercontinental missiles.

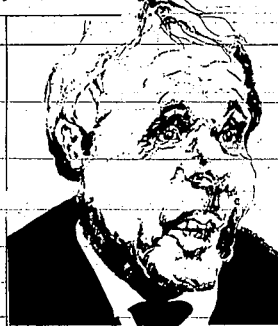
Church adds the Soviet Union, while continuing to present the U.S. with its greatest challenge, possesses several political and strategic problems of its own.

Among them are an inefficient economy, strained by huge military expenditures and financial support for Cuban and Vietnamese governments, a costly and difficult war in Afghanistan, deep trouble in Poland, and a setback resulting from U.S. normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China.

"What concerns me is that we should have so little faith in ourselves. Why the hysteria? I don't know of a single military leader in the United States today who trade our strategic position today with that of the Soviet Union," he said. "That is not to say that Soviet strategic weapons are not dangerous, or growing in number, or sophisticated. But let's not sell America short. We possess the means to utterly destroy the Soviet Union several times over, and the Russians know it."

Church's assessment of the nation's military position underscores a much different approach toward U.S. military policies than those of his opponent. One key to that approach is Church's reputation for asking what role many of those policies have in a democratic society.

The most notable example was Church's role as chairman of a select Senate committee formed in 1976 to investigate alleged abuses by the CIA and other intelligence agencies, including the FBI.



'I oppose the SALT-II treaty ... paramount is my belief (it) assures Soviet strategic superiority during the 1980s'

Steve Symms

By MARTY TRILLHAASE
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — The television camera zoomed in on the senatorial candidate. He is using this campaign ad to assure his audience that he's a dove, not a hawk.

However, Rep. Steve Symms continues, he intends to be the "best-armed dove" in the flock.

Symms has been a persistent proponent for increased military expenditures to offset what he says is a growing Soviet threat.

"I know of no credible defense analyst who does not conclude that the Soviet Union presently holds a decisive margin of superiority in the category of conventional and theater forces over the U.S. and it's allies," Symms said.

Symms' headline position put him in a minority on several key military issues during his early years in Congress. But he has shown an increasing amount of support for more military expenditures and he hopes his record will win him points with Idaho voters in an era of increased tensions around the world.

"As a member of the minority party in the Congress, Symms has had no difficulty in placing the responsibility for the military position of the U.S.

"As a result of actions by the Carter Administration, supported by Sen. (Frank) Church, the margin of Soviet strategic superiority in all categories will increase dramatically during the next five years."

Symms says such a situation could pose grave risks for the U.S. Under Symms' philosophy, diplomatic influence is linked directly to military might.

"The perception of Soviet superiority by the rest of the world, as well as the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. themselves, can only result in a dramatic loss of American diplomatic and economic influence in the world," he said.

Symms' differences with Church on national security matters are many. Chief among these differences is Symms' opposition to the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviets. His position on SALT-II would have major implications if he is successful in his efforts to unseat Church, since any treaty requires a two-thirds majority approval by the Senate.

Symms' election would remove not only one supporter of the treaty, but also an ardent spokesman for it, since Church would play a key role in the Senate's debate of the treaty as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"I oppose the SALT-II treaty for several reasons. Paramount is my belief that the treaty assures Soviet strategic nuclear superiority during the 1980s. It gives them the potential to legally increase the numbers of their ballistic missile warheads by nearly 300 percent."

The treaty was pulled from the Senate agenda earlier this year following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But it has been cleared by the Foreign Relations Committee and the Carter Administration plans to resume arms talks next month.

"I elected, Symms said he would also advocate ending Soviet involvement abroad to Senate consideration of the treaty. The Carter Administration had opposed the concept of "linkage," saying the treaty alone was in the national interest.

"Standing alone, the treaty is not in the best interest of the United States, but it is really not possible to consider such matters in an isolated fashion," Symms said. "But, since the whole picture must be taken into account."

Symms said in considering the SALT treaty he would take into account such factors as Soviet actions in Afghanistan, Africa and Cuba.

"The Soviet Union is engaged in an acknowledged drive to achieve world hegemony by attaining unquestioned military superiority over the West, adopting a geopolitical thrust designed to control the supplies of oil and critical minerals vital to the economy of the West and deception and disinformation operations against the West in an effort to anesthetize the American people to the Soviets' real intentions."

As a senator, Symms would likely espouse a hard line on other defense issues. As a congressman, he supported the B-1 bomber and strenuously opposed President Carter's cancellation of the controversial aircraft. He supported the Navy's request for a fifth, \$2.1 billion nuclear carrier, which was opposed by the Carter Administration. He has supported the M-X missile and the neutron bomb.

Symms defends his stand on the B-1 bomber, saying such a plane is still necessary to replace the nation's fleet of aging B-52s, despite the success of the cruise missile program. Carter has proposed developing the cruise missile as a weapon which can penetrate Soviet air defenses, while being launched outside of Soviet defenses from a B-52.

"With the technology available today and during the next 10 years, the cruise

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Church

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It make sense to spend billions for more aircraft carriers in an age of missiles." Church said it makes more sense to rely on the cruise missile which can be launched from B-52s outside of Soviet air defenses.

Church has also questioned the approach taken toward conventional arms. In too many cases, the nation has built "gold-plated" planes and tanks, he said, and spent billions on maintenance and repair because complicated and difficult, particularly in the field, he said.

"Our greater need lies in the realm of conventional arms — where the Soviets may well be surpassing us. We've been so mesmerized by the arcane jargon of the nuclear priesthood that insufficient attention has been given to the nuts and bolts of national defense. If war occurs, it is likely to be fought with conventional weapons, not nuclear," he said.

One area where Church said he believes more attention should be applied is for salaries and benefits for enlisted military personnel. Those increases are necessary if the all-volunteer armed forces is to succeed, he said.

"Clearly, there's something wrong when Navy enlisted men must turn to food stamps to feed their families," he said. "Equally important, it must be clear that enlistment is the opportunity for full-time career, carrying with it pride of service, an adequate income, and generous retirement benefits.

Church this year opposed President Carter's authority to reinstitute draft registration, saying the proposal would waste \$27 million while not saving a significant amount of time in the event a draft was needed.

Church also expressed his opposition to registering women for the draft.

"I do not support forcing women into combat, which could well come to pass if women were drafted." Furthermore, he said, drafting women requires stipulating which women would be called up. "Recall the bitterness that ensued during the Vietnam War when the draft involved so

many exemptions that it became grossly unfair.

However, Church said he continues to support the use of volunteer women in the military in non-combat roles.

While differing with the Carter administration over specifics, Church leaves his backing in efforts to reach arms limitation agreements with Russia.

Church strongly supported the SALT-II treaty during the 1978 Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the proposed treaty. The committee cleared the treaty for full Senate consideration, with Church's support, before President Carter asked for a delay following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Unlike his opponent and other conservatives, Church has consistently held that ratification of the treaty was in the U.S. interest, that it was not based on trust of the Soviets but on the U.S. ability to verify Soviet compliance, and should not be treated as a referendum on Soviet actions.

Moreover, he contended that while some senators opposed the treaty because they did not like the obligations placed on the U.S., they were not considering the ramifications of a Senate rejection of the treaty.

Ironically, Church was accused of sabotaging the treaty's chances in the Senate when he announced the presence of a Soviet Combat brigade in Cuba on Aug. 29, 1979. The issue of the brigade's presence in Cuba and the fact that the Soviets had attempted to conceal the troops prevented island nations and NATO clearly raised the issue of linking Senate ratification to Soviet actions.

In calling for a condition to the Senate resolution of ratification that would deal with the Soviet presence in Cuba, Church said he was acknowledging the two issues had become linked.

"It will be said that the adoption of this condition will make the treaty hostage to a satisfactory Russian response to Cuba in the brigade," Church said in October 1979. "I say that, without this condition, the treaty cannot garner the two-thirds vote necessary for its ratification."

Symms

Continued from preceding page

missile can only be a complement to the manned bomber, not a substitute for it," Symms said. Symms acknowledges he has had problems, but he maintains the bomber was the only immediate option the nation had.

"The B-1 was not a totally perfect system, but it was the only new weapons system for production and deployment that could prevent the Soviet Union from attaining a dangerous margin of strategic nuclear superiority during the 1980s," he said.

Symms added development of the "stealth" technology used to evade radar detection and a laser defense system could be used to enable the B-1 to penetrate Soviet air defenses throughout the 1980s.

While supporting the \$2.1 billion aircraft carrier, which caused a showup between Congress and President Carter in 1979, Symms said he would also support an increased shipbuilding program for the Navy. Carter vetoed a defense authorization bill squarely aimed at increasing funding for the nuclear-powered carrier. Carter has called for a smaller, oil-powered carrier, saying it would be cheaper to build and free funds for other ships the Navy needs.

"We also need to restore the Navy's ship modernization program to the levels proposed by President Ford," Symms said. "Carter cut Ford's program in half."

Although Symms said he supports development of a new generation of U.S. missiles, the M-X, he has "reservations" about the Carter administration's plans to deploy them.

Under administration plans, the missiles would be rotated among a series of silos via an underground railroad. By rotating the missiles, the Soviet Union could not know where the actual missiles were located and would be required to launch the entire Soviet missile fleet in order to be assured of eliminating the U.S. arsenal.

Symms says he is concerned the so-called "fast-track" approach may be too costly and would support a different approach such as fixed-site launchers.

"The technology presently exists to do this and it could undoubtedly be done at a lower cost than the system proposed by Carter," Symms said.

One area where Symms has agreed with Carter is in the need to resume registration for the draft. Symms supported legislation this year which resumed registration and had supported legislation in the House to study reinstating the draft for men.

"I would not support resumption of the draft unless; a) it was absolutely necessary for national security, and b) the administration and Congress were committed to deploying the necessary conventional and strategic forces so as to provide our men with the best equipment American technology can produce."

For the present, Symms said he supports increasing pay and benefits for military personnel in order to retain experienced enlistees in the volunteer forces.

"It is a disgrace to our country that many of our military personnel are on food stamps," Symms said, adding he would support pay increases and pay increases as incentives to reach recruiting goals.

Perhaps Symms' sharpest criticism of Church stems over the Idaho senator's role in the 1978 investigation of abuses allegedly committed by the CIA and other federal intelligence agencies.

Symms opposed creating a House investigation committee and the creation of a permanent House oversight committee, saying they would lead to increased information leaks.

"The hearings conducted by the Church Select Committee in 1975-76 compromised many of the CIA's legitimate functions," he said, and national leaders may lack necessary intelligence information.

"The abuses attributed to the CIA in the past were of concern to me, but so were the abuses that occurred to our country as a result of the political tactics and methods employed during our congressional hearings on CIA activities. The agency had actually halted the alleged abuses by 1973 — two years before the Church Committee investigations began."

Key votes on national defense

TWIN FALLS — During the past eight years, the U.S. national defense budget has been steadily increasing, with the support of both Sen. Frank Church, and Rep. Steve Symms.

However, when the question of where best to spend U.S. tax dollars for national security comes up, the two have usually cast different votes.

Among those issues are the following:

B-1 bomber — Church and Symms disagreed over the production of a new U.S. bomber during most of the 1970s. President Carter canceled the project in 1977, saying the plane would be obsolete by the time it was built.

Symms opposed a 1973 measure to kill the project. Church said he again opposed such a measure in 1974 when it was rejected 94-309, and in 1975 when it was rejected 164-227.

In the Senate, Church supported a measure to kill the project. It was rejected on a 32-57 vote. Church did not vote on the

measure, but he was reportedly in favor of it, according to a poll taken by the Idaho Quarterly.

In 1976, Symms opposed an amendment to delay funding of the project until February 1977, when it would be reviewed by the president. The measure failed 177-210. Church supported the measure in the Senate, where it passed 44-37.

M-X missile — Although the development of a new nuclear warhead was not in debate, how to launch it was a major issue in 1979. Controversy centered on whether the missile's moveable launcher should be shuttled on the ground, or presented some arms control problems, according to the Carter Administration, or through the air via aircraft carrier.

Church proposed an amendment reversing an authorization bill's presumption of a land-based launcher-shuttling system. The amendment failed 100-291.

Symms proposed an amendment banning further development of the missile, which failed on an 89-311 vote, and an

amendment deleting funding on the program, which failed on an 89-311 vote.

The M-X issue was not separated from the total authorization bill in the Senate, where it passed 77-12. Most "no" votes came from Senate liberals who opposed the M-X. Church voted in favor of the bill.

Neutron Bomb — Church and Symms agreed on the issue of developing a new nuclear bomb to produce massive doses of radiation within a selected area.

In 1977, Church voted against a measure barring funds to make the bombs. The measure was rejected. Symms voted 109-297 against a 1977 House measure to prohibit any further development of the bomb. The following year, Symms voted 109-297 against a bill authorizing \$2.4 billion for nuclear projects, including the bomb.

Draft Registration — Church opposed congressional action this year which reinstated the draft registration for males, age 18 to 29. Symms supported the measure in the House. President Carter re-

quested the authority.

SALT-II The Senate has not taken action on the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union signed by President Carter in June 1979. But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Church, had recommended approval of the document, with Church supporting the recommendation.

Church also supported the nomination of Paul C. Warnke as chief of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks in 1977. Carter's choice was controversial because critics considered Warnke too soft a negotiator. The Senate confirmed the nomination 58-40.

In 1976, Church voted in favor of a resolution calling for a continuation of negotiations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The resolution passed 65-8.

Symms did not cast a vote on those issues since treaties are only acted on by the Senate. He has said he opposed the treaty and Warnke's nomination.

Symms' position on the treaty

was reflected in his votes against authorizing funds for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which Warnke also chaired.

In 1978, Symms voted against an \$18.4 million authorization for the agency. The measure passed in the House 332-74. The issue passed the Senate on a voice vote.

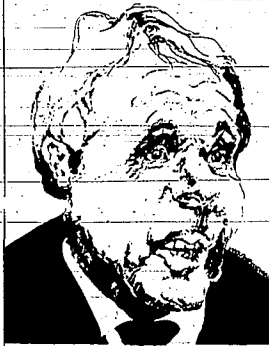
A year earlier, Symms voted against a \$16.8 million authorization for the agency, which was passed by the House 336-15. Church supported the measure, which passed the Senate 82-0.

Intelligence agencies investigation — Both chambers of Congress created special investigation panels in 1975 to look into reports of abuses by federal intelligence agencies, including assassination attempts and covert activities.

Church supported creation of the authorization panel, which was passed on a 164-90 vote, and chaired the

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On Energy, environment



Wouldn't it make a lot more sense to get the government out of the energy business and allow free enterprise to tackle the problem?

Steve Symms



...there is plenty of room in Idaho for both wilderness and work. All we need are common-sense guidelines.

Frank Church

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

WASHINGTON — Steve Symms had been a congressman just 10 months when he rose to address the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot of debate on this problem and on all the reasons why we have an energy shortage," said the Idaho Republican.

"The facts are we are not allowing the marketplace to work. The independent oil dealers in my section of the country say if they can just be allowed to purchase and bid on their oil, that there will be no problem, and that they could bid high enough and establish a price to sell it which would allow the free market to work."

"We work so hard in this country to make socialism work instead of letting free enterprise work that we have created so much chaos that members of Congress are asking for this legislation." Symms was ignored. The bill he opposed, "The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act," became law.

Drafted after the Arab oil embargo and after voluntary fuel conservation programs failed, it gave the president authority to begin mandatory fuel allocations.

Most legislators not only questioned the motives of oil company executives, but agreed federal regulation was needed to insure the oil industry dealt fairly with consumers.

Senators voted 85-10 for the bill. It passed the House on a 287-70 vote. This 1976 Symms speech wasn't the most important in his career. But it was important in revealing beliefs he brought with him to Congress, and which he has since retained.

Symms' votes in the last eight years show an almost unwavering belief that an unfettered free marketplace will provide the best solution for America's problems, that can often, freed from solve energy shortages and domestic ills. Programs, persons or government agencies hindering the legitimate operation of the marketplace are to be opposed.

Since his 1972 election, Symms has fought many politically popular measures if he felt they unnecessarily increased government regulation of business.

He has also criticized many environmental bills and agencies, arguing they frequently, and unnecessarily, harm free enterprise. Either vital natural

resources are "locked up," Symms has charged, or businessmen are restrained by unneeded regulations.

Symms insists he isn't opposed to conservation, but that conservation must be realistic, not at the expense of energy and natural resource needs.

Symms has yet to write a bill on environment or energy that has become law, but his record has been noticed. Conservation groups have attacked him; business and development interests have praised him.

Here are some votes he has made since 1972. In each case, if the measure reached the Senate, Democrat Frank Church voted against Symms' position.

• In 1974, he opposed a program allowing the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to carry out solar energy research and development. The bill passed the Senate on a unanimous vote. The House voted 402-4, with Symms voting no.

"Wouldn't it make a lot more sense to get the government out of the energy business and allow free enterprise to tackle the problem?" he said in a press release issued before the vote. "It wasn't the government that discovered electricity or invented the light bulb," he added. "And it's not going to be the government that solves our present energy shortages."

• In 1975, he voted against the bill establishing on the last free-flowing stretch of the Snake River, the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. The bill, which passed the House, 342-53, was mitigated, Symms said, because it barred future dam building or mineral exploration. The best compromise, he said, was a temporary moratorium on development before the vote.

"If we pass this legislation today and it is signed into law by the president," Symms said, "the people in the Pacific Northwest will be in breadlines and they will be short of energy before they even realize they have a problem they could develop." Idaho — should develop hydropower and natural resources, Symms said. "Instead of trying to make a playground out of the area for wealthy people for their recreation: We need to develop this land for our own tax base."

• In 1976, Symms voted against the "Toxic Substances Control Bill," which passed the Senate 60-13 and the House 313-45. The measure for the first time required premarket testing of potentially dangerous chemicals posing a risk to persons or the environment. The same year Symms argued the Environmental Protection Agency, which would do the

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By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

WASHINGTON — Frank Church has never been shy in explaining his role as a conservationist.

"Americans anxious to save the last remnants of our environment from the rude hand of overdevelopment know Church as a founding father of the modern conservation movement," said a Church 1976 campaign brochure. "Since long before it was safe or popular, Church has stood up to the powerful interests who would plunder nature's legacy to future generations."

But the conservation record of which Church is proud also triggers charges he has tilted too far in favor of the environment.

During his 24-year political career, Church often has been accused of sacrificing jobs and energy and development interests for misguided "preservationist" goals.

In 1962, in his first re-election bid, Church was attacked by miners, loggers, and user groups for backing a key wilderness bill.

In 1980, some elements of Idaho's traditionally Democratic labor movement defected to the GOP, biasing Church for supporting the River of No Return Wilderness Bill, which they said would "lock up" lumber and resources.

But if this year's critics seem familiar, so do Church's replies to those charges.

"The uproar over wilderness has taken on the proportions of an emotional binge. Extremists on both sides are spreading alarm, which a little common sense could easily dispel," Church said a decade ago.

"Neither extreme is remotely close to being right. For there is plenty of room in Idaho for both wilderness and work. All we need are common-sense guidelines. . . . We can add new areas like the summits of the Seven Devils or the inner face of the Hells Canyon, so long as we refrain from infringing upon those lands where multiple-use makes better sense."

Church's votes have given him mixed reviews by various special interest groups.

National Associated Businessmen Inc. says Church has voted right 34 percent of the time since 1970.

The National Chamber-of-Commerce approves of some 70 percent of Church's votes.

The Independent Petroleum Association gives him just a 7 percent rating.

The League of Conservation Voters gave Church a 73 percent rating.

An examination of Church's energy and environment votes reveals two recurring themes: A willingness to serve as a conciliator, a mediator bringing hostile groups together, and a willingness to lead on controversial issues.

Church played a conciliator role in the "Gospel-Hump" dispute. Disagreements between conservationists and loggers had kept central Idaho timber in legal limbo, preventing its use.

"Grangeville businessmen came to me, saying something had to be done," Church said. "I told them the answer had to be found in political compromise, that they had to sit down and compromise with those on the other side. Then, perhaps, we can bring an end to this bad feeling and name-calling. They did sit down and in a series of meetings came to an agreement on an acceptable forest management plan, supported by the Grangeville Chamber of Commerce and the conservationists."

Church's role they could do that I would try and get it enacted in law."

A year later, a compromise had been reached and, with Church's assistance, enacted into law.

But Church's opponent this year, Republican Steve Symms, rejects the Gospel-Hump agreement.

"It was a disaster," Symms said. "We've got problems with the sawmills in the north part of the state over timber because there was so much timber put into the Gospel-Hump compromise that didn't need to be put in. There are also mineral questions up there. It was just rushed through unnecessarily. . . . Church drew criticism for drafting the River of No Return Wilderness bill, creating a 22 million-acre Idaho wilderness."

Republican Jim McClure, Idaho's other Senator, said that bill "made a mockery of the word balance," and "puts job of working men and women in jeopardy."

Church insists the bill was a positive compromise that will stand the test of time. The final area wasn't as large as conservationists wanted, or as small as loggers wanted, but it was a settlement both sides could accept.

Church's assessment is shared by at least one Idaho timber expert.

"Church has an excellent record as an effective friend of the forest products industry," said former Boise-Cascade Corp. President Robert Hansberger, now head of the "Businessmen for

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Symms

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testing, should be abolished.

In 1977, Symms opposed passage of the Strip Mining Bill, which for the first time required federal regulation of coal strip mining. The bill passed the Senate 57-41.

"This misguided legislation tramples states rights, destroys small business, invites endless litigation, increases federal bureaucratic power many times over, increases consumer costs and, lastly, will cause a major reduction in our annual output of coal," he said.

In 1978, he voted against enlarging California's Redwood National Park. The measure passed the Senate 74-20 and the House 228-60. "When the good Lord gave us these resources, he gave them to us with the idea we should use them and replenish them," Symms said.

In 1979, Symms opposed the Alaska Lands Bill, which passed the House, 300-65.

"Locking up" Alaskan lands, is the beginning of "the deindustrialization of the West States of America," Symms said. "If we are forced to rely on nonfuel minerals and fuel minerals from the entrepreneurship of Americans, then we are talking about deindustrializing America and the denial of the American dream to future generations."

Symms' record has drawn favorable reviews from business and development organizations.

The National Associated Businessmen Inc. gives Symms a near perfect congressional vote rating since 1973.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, another conservative pro-development organization, gives Symms marks of 90 percent or above for most of his years in office.

The Independent Petroleum Producers Association has given Symms a 100 percent vote rating since 1975.

Symms' record has drawn one explanation for some of his campaign donations.

As of June 30, Symms had received \$2,775 from political action committees (PACs) representing 29 oil and gas companies, \$18,350 from timber and mining

company PACs, and \$28,750 from land development, building and construction PACs.

Of few subjects has the Symms philosophy so clearly clashed with the church philosophy than in areas affecting oil companies.

Symms' record has drawn criticism from conservationists, who claim he is overly friendly to big oil and development interests.

One such group is called "Outdoorsmen for Church," and has members from eight Idaho conservation groups. Symms attempts to portray himself as a "moderate" on environmental issues, the group said, while "his past record shows that he is an extremist against wilderness preservation, public land-use and -funding for alternative energy."

"Hooker Chemical, DuPont, Exxon and all the others who are pushing his candidacy," the group said, "are the same forces we want to 'kick' the public lands for greater exploration, frustrate sensible wilderness proposals, and into the patent compromises which were worked out in Congress during the past decade to favor air and water and protect Americans from harmful hazardous wastes."

Symms also drew attack in 1976, when the national Environmental Action organization named him one of the "Dirty Dozen." The title, they said, meant Symms had one of the 12 worst voting records on environment questions in Congress.

But Symms' supporters see his record as a benefit and the opposite of Church's on most issues.

"Symms has voted against all the energy legislation that continues or increases government controls over pricing, production and allocation (of oil and natural gas)," Symms supporters said recently in a privately released fundraising letter.

"He voted for the oil depletion allowance; against unrealistic clean air standards; against the federal strip mining bill and is on record as favoring opening up more federal lands for oil and gas exploration."

Church

Continued from preceding page

Church's group. "There is no evidence of the widespread resignation, now or in the foreseeable future, to let damage the lumber industry." The bill "will open up an additional 900,000 acres to timber production."

In part because of the compromises, Church has compiled a lengthy list of legislative accomplishments: He

Sponsored the bill restoring oral auction timber bidding to protect small mills.

Sponsored the bill extending the moratorium on federal studies on diverting Idaho water to other states.

Sponsored the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Bill.

Sponsored the first major gasohol development bill to become law.

Sponsored the Rangeland Improvement Act, committing the government to a 20-year range revitalization plan.

Played a major role in securing repayment of costs of the American Falls Dam.

Church has also been willing to take the lead on some openly controversial issues, emphasized by two recent examples.

He refused to allow the central Idaho wilderness bill to be stalled until a non-union year.

"We've an obligation not only to our own well-being, but to the future," he said. "If we use our resources wisely as we can, we will assure not only for our own prosperity, but we will leave for those yet to come a natural heritage unique in all the world, a jewel beyond price."

Church also accepted the job of chairing the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. He conducted the only in-depth Congressional investigation of major U.S. corporations, including multinational oil companies.

His subcommittee's finding led Church to challenge the influence of multinational oil companies, was the single largest factor in shaping American energy policy in the last 20 years.

Major oil companies were an interna-

tional cartel controlling all supplies and prices long before OPEC existed, Church claimed.

In part because of the investigation, Church became a sharp critic of major oil companies, recently charging it is "nonsense" to believe the arguments of "medicine men" who "peddle the story that if we just get the government out of the way and unleash big oil, we will solve our energy problems."

"It won't happen. Despite record profits for big oil, domestic production is declining and we can't do so."

There are those who argue the only solution to our energy problems is to let the big oil companies charge as much for domestic oil as we are forced to pay for imported oil. They suggest that by "unshackling" the oil companies, by letting them charge what they would like to call the "free market" price of oil, we will soon be awash in a glut of domestic oil!

"What nonsense! How many times do we have to be knocked in the head before we concede no 'free market' exists in the marketing of oil? Both the price and the supply of the world's oil are tightly controlled by an international cartel, the exact opposite of a free market."

Church's belief the major oil companies operate outside the market has often generated controls led him to support efforts to reign those companies in.

He has supported windfall oil profits taxes; insisting some "of this trillion dollar unearned windfall be returned to the public for public benefit."

He also supports "vertical divestiture" bills to "break up" oil company holdings.

In 1975, he voted to require oil companies to restrict their operations to the phase of the oil or natural gas business, rather than controlling all phases from exploration to marketing.

He also voted to require the major oil and gas companies to invest themselves of interests in refineries, marketing operations and interests in coal, uranium, geothermal, solar or alternative energy sources.

Key votes on energy, environment

Here are additional energy and environment issues and explanations by Church and Symms for their votes.

Church backed a bill approved, 82-9, requiring for the first time minimum federal standards for surface mining of coal and the reclamation of strip-mined lands.

The bill reached the House in 1974 and passed, 291-81. Symms voted no.

"President Ford vetoed this bill because he felt we needed to get moving with coal mining," to solve the energy crisis, Symms said. "They've passed this now, and it's still tied up. We're not moving with coal mining on federal lands all because of the bill's regulations, he added.

Church disagreed. "Have you ever seen what happens when the land is stripped for coal? No effort is made to restore it?" he asked. "Go to the coal fields of Appalachia where this happened and you'll see a sterile landscape with the land unfit for habitation,

for farming; for wildlife; for any productive use."

"Strip mining was bad enough in the East, where there is plentiful rainfall. In the arid West, strip mining, without reclamation, would be a disaster from which we'd never recover."

In 1978, Congress created a 10-year program for developing solar photovoltaic cells as a commercially competitive technology. The cells convert sunlight directly into electricity. The measure passed the House, 305-14. Symms voted no. It passed the Senate on a unanimous voice vote. Church voted yes.

In 1978, Congress passed legislation to curb oil spills and impose stricter safety standards on tankers. The bill required better control of ship traffic and required tankers to install structures to prevent accidents. It also sought to decrease oil discharges during routine tanker cleaning operations, which account for 85 percent

of the ocean's oil pollution. The Senate approved the bill on a voice vote. Church voted yes; the House passed the bill, 366-6. Symms voted no.

This legislation grew out of an international agreement in 1978 to tighten international standards to prevent pollution from oil spills, Church said. "The recommendations... grew directly out of several years of work on the damage caused when the Argo Merchant ran aground off Massachusetts in 1976."

Symms said he opposed the bill because "such (monitoring) systems were already in operation in several major ports, and similar systems were being developed at other ports. It appeared we need not add another federal operation and control was dubious."

In 1978, Congress created a \$75 million loan program for small businesses working in the energy, renewable energy and energy conservation fields. The bill passed the House, 375-17.

Symms voted no. It passed the Senate on a voice vote. Church voted yes.

"I opposed passage of this particular bill because I felt it inappropriate for Congress to single out one part of one industry and tell the Small Business Administration to suspend its normal standards in the granting of loans. The bill sets a bad precedent for the rest of the year," he added.

Church disagreed. "Alternative energy firms have found it difficult to attract capital needed to begin or expand operations," he said.

"This bill, which offers a modest program of SBA loans, helps make that capital available. It's a worthwhile effort to encourage alternative energy resources to decrease our dependence on foreign oil."

In 1979, Symms voted for an amendment setting a specific end date for the windfall oil profits tax. The measure passed the House on a vote of 236-183.

The windfall tax will not lead to

the production of one drop more of oil or gasoline, nor will it help the U.S. economy. It has become less dependent on foreign sources of oil."

Symms said. "It will rather retard additional exploration and production of domestic oil by the independent producers since it will reduce their exploration budget by about 35 percent."

Symms added he did support a bill to "tax the oil companies at 90 percent above average profits that were not allowed under additional domestic energy exploration and development."

In 1979, The Senate voted for a tougher windfall oil profits tax than the House had approved. The measure passed, 74-24. Church voted yes.

"My hearings on Big Oil before the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations in 1973 clearly demonstrated that without the multinational oil companies, OPEC could never have succeeded in gaining a stranglehold over the industry and the interests of the West," Church said.

On Agriculture



My job is to try and do things that will make a favorable economic environment for agriculture to thrive and produce in'

Steve Symms

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — Steve Symms is the only farmer in Idaho's four-member congressional delegation.

Still, he hasn't been found it easy to please his agricultural constituents. The Caldwell Republican has been an outspoken advocate of the free market system during his years in the House, calling frequent farm productions in federal spending and programs.

But the tough decisions have come when philosophy slams into practical politics, when the spending to be cut and the programs to be eliminated are beneficial to Idaho farmers.

That conflict has produced a definite change in Symms: a noticeable evolution since his initial 1972 election. In his eight years in Washington, Symms has moved from a position of voicing, and frequently voting, for a free market for agriculture, to his position of today, where he often advocates and supports government protection and, occasionally, control of agriculture.

It is a reluctant acceptance of government, Symms says, and a role of intervention he hopes eventually can be reduced or eliminated. But he acknowledges that, for the moment at least, such government regulation is "sometimes needed to help American agriculture compete with foreign farm production. That change didn't come all at once. Nor is it as complete or as drastic a change as might first appear.

During his early years in Congress, Symms could usually be found opposing agricultural measures supported by Democratic Frank Church, his opponent in this year's senate race. In his later years in office, especially the last two years, those conflicting votes between the two are harder to find.

In a recent interview with the Times-News, Symms talked of the philosophy guiding his votes on agricultural issues. Throughout that conversation, the Caldwell apple farmer returned to his belief a free market is the best, and eventual solution to agricultural problems.

"Ultimately, the invisible hand of the market is a more equitable regulator and works better for the consumer and the user of the market than is a government regulator," he said. "I think historically that pretty well is proven."

But Symms also openly spoke of his belief that government involvement in agricultural programs is, at least for the present, still needed.

His congressional years have led him to believe that "we do have to try and assist our producers to compete with the foreign competition," Symms said. "I have voted for government involvement in agriculture many times because I felt the producers were getting a raw deal."

That conclusion hasn't always been easy to accept. During his early political years, Symms' reputation was that of a lawmaker willing to vote down "big government," even when hitting the fiscal bullet meant hurting his own constituents.

In a 1972 interview, just prior to his first election, Symms flatly stated that if elected, "I would work toward eventually getting the government out of every farm program," although he added, "there are several, such as the Sugar Act, which could not be phased out until it was clear the farmer would be in a position to make a better profit than now."

Two years later, he inserted in the Congressional Record a speech critical of American trade with the Soviet Union, including agricultural trade and "the now notorious wheat deal."

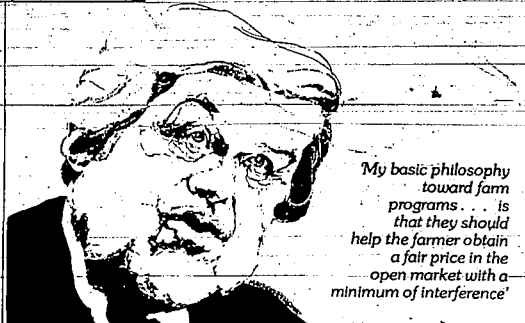
Symms then said the "highest priority" of the United States must be a "moratorium" on any further trade until the Congress has had an opportunity to evaluate all that has transpired thus far.

That same year, Symms spoke and voted against passage of the School Lunch Act, a measure approved on a vote of 345-15. The measure drew strong support from most farm district congressmen, who realized the increased food consumption triggered by the program would give major new markets to American farmers.

Symms saw the school program, as just one more step in fiscal extravagance. In his opposition debate, he cited a 16,000 German Mark note on the Weimar Republic, and warned the School Lunch Act was leading to "the kind of debasement of our currency" and massive inflation that the German government faced.

In 1973, Symms voted to end the Rural Environmental Assistance Program, a cost-sharing pollution control and conservation program for farm areas. Symms said he didn't enjoy voting against this program. But he was willing to support President Nixon's attempts to reduce spending after he received assurances that rural programs weren't the only areas cut. "A lot of us said we'll go along with the administration as long as the farmers don't have to pay the

• Continued on next page



My basic philosophy toward farm programs is that they should help the farmer obtain a fair price in the open market with a minimum of interference'

Frank Church

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — During his 24 years in Washington, Frank Church has been at the center of many congressional battles.

More than a few have been over farm policy.

In his terms of office, Church has earned a reputation in some Idaho political circles as a senatorial "errand boy." With agricultural issues that has meant the evolution of a case-by-case approach to farm problems; the creation of a political style of action that has led him to draft numerous measures at the request of state farm, ranch and reclamation interests.

Many of the landmark agriculture bills, which became laws affecting Idaho's 25,000 farms, have been written by Church and his staff — but usually with assistance and advice from Idahoans.

If there is a thread linking Church's votes together, however, it is a willingness to use the government's power to benefit Idaho farmers, to openly tailor general and national legislation to fit specific Idaho problems — even if that sometimes means an exercise of raw political power.

In 1973, Church used his power as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee to bottle up a proposed International Sugar Agreement within his committee. The then said ratification of the ISA, a goal sought by the Carter Administration, would not occur until the president used his authority to raise prices paid sugar beet growers, 2,000 of whom lived in Idaho.

For that action Church was condemned in the New York Times, charged with holding the ISA "hostage," and having all American sugar users, for the sake of a few Idaho farmers.

Responding to the Times charge, Church admitted the newspaper was correct. In explaining his action, he justified the price increase as necessary to prevent destruction of a vital segment of American agriculture, the dislocation of Idaho's economy and the dependence of the nation on foreign sugar imports. After some protest, the Carter Administration buckled and raised sugar prices. Church then quickly moved the ISA through his committee and the full Senate.

In 1978, he sponsored and drafted most of the bill reforming the 1922 Reclamation Act, which has passed the Senate and is now in the House. Much of the

controversy on that measure centered on changes in the 160-acre irrigated land restriction.

However, in a revealing, point-by-point itemization of that bill, Church drew sharp criticism from "National Land for People," a liberal, California-based land reform organization, for another clause in the measure.

Members of the organization attacked Church for including "a provision exempting religious property from acreage restrictions, as long as proceeds from the sale of farm products produced on that land went for charitable purposes."

The biggest beneficiary of this "unfair" exemption, National Land for People charged, would be the LDS Church, with its network of welfare farms.

The charge was accurate. The LDS Church, with significant land holdings in Idaho, would benefit from the exemption. And that was exactly Church's intent.

"The LDS farms are providing us with a lot of benefit," said a Church staff member active drafting the new law. "They keep people off of government welfare that's paid for by tax dollars."

Church agreed. The disadvantages of allowing this one exemption to the law are outweighed by the advantages provided by the church-supported welfare system, he said.

During this election year, Church has trumpeted his "clout," acquired by seniority as a way to protect Idaho agricultural interests. In announcing his candidacy for a fifth term, he reminded Idahoans they had only "four votes out of 535 in Congress," and that "a small state like ours needs a Senator who occupies a position of strength."

"That is what makes all the difference," he added "when it comes to protecting a precious resource like Idaho water."

With the issue of water, the same pattern holds: Eleven years ago it was Church and Republican Sen. Len B. Jordan, who wrote the moratorium prohibiting inter-basin transfer of Idaho water. This action strengthened Idaho's claim to keeping Snake River water within Idaho.

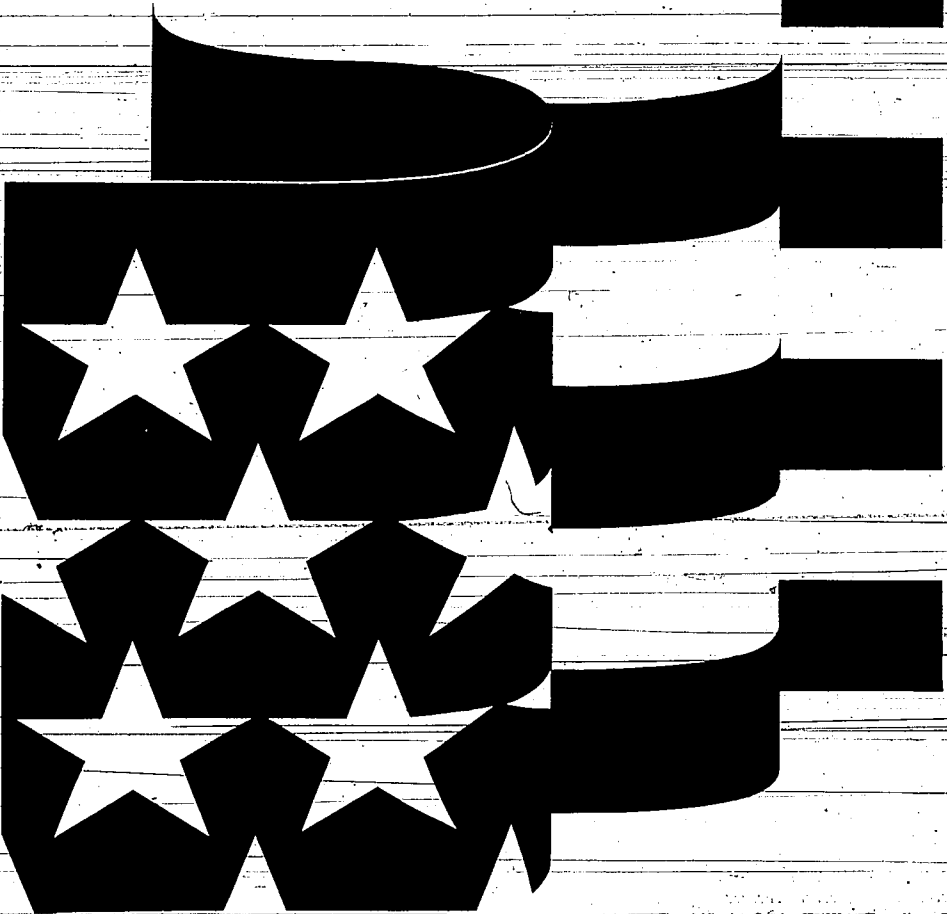
But the action came at the expense of millions of persons in California, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, who also laid arguable, if controversial, claim to the water.

As recently as 1978, officials in Los Angeles County, stressing their desperate need of water, petitioned Congress to allow diversion of thousands of acre feet

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ELECTIONS 1980

Special Elections 1980 educational pull-out section for young readers



ELECTIONS 1980: GUIDE

Introduction

"Elections 1980" is an educational program designed to help young people learn about candidates and issues in the 1980 elections. Although the law permitting 18-year-olds to vote was passed in 1972, young voters generally show a poor turnout at the polls. By generating interest in and understanding of the electoral process, "Elections 1980" can encourage young people to assume a more vital role in this fundamental democratic procedure.

Audience

This program is designed for young people of different ages and diverse skills. While the directions and activities can be handled by students from middle through high school, the complexity of the responses will depend upon the particular grade level of participants. Teachers or parents should select those follow-up and extended activities that are most appropriate.

Objectives

"Elections 1980" is designed to fulfill the following objectives:

1. To increase young peoples' awareness of the electoral process and candidates/issues in the November 1980 elections.
2. To help young people participate in the 1980 local, state, and national elections.
3. To encourage young people to vote in future elections when they are eligible.

Using Program Components

Activity Sheets

Suggested presentation techniques and follow-up questions for each activity appear in this guide.

NOTE: Although young people are referred to as "students" throughout this guide, the program is also addressed to parents, for use with their youngsters at home.

Topics For Exploration

These topics can be used to extend the program's scope into further aspects of the November 1980 elections and the American electoral process in general. By choosing appropriate extended activities, teachers or parents will be better able to shape the program to their youngsters' needs.

Activity 1 Candid Candidates

This activity is designed to introduce young people to Presidential and state candidates in the November 1980 elections. By completing this exercise, students will become more familiar with candidates' names and backgrounds. Subsequent activities will deal with candidates' stands on the issues, their coverage in the press, their position in the polls, and how they do in the November elections. Introduce this activity as far in advance of the election as possible. Have students use their local newspapers as their information source.

For Further Exploration

The following are suggested topics for student research or class discussion:

1. Find out what elections are being held in three other states. In the 1980 election, every district in the United States will be electing the President and a representative to Congress. But after that, elections vary from state to state. Why is this so? Research the topic to find out.
2. What duties does the Constitution set forth for our President, Senators, and Representatives? How long are the terms of office? Research to find out why our forefathers designed it this way. Note that elections are staggered in the Senate. (We elect only a third of the Senate at a time, and only one Senator from a given state at a time. Why is this so?) In contrast, the entire House of Representatives is elected every two years. Discuss the reasons that our forefathers set it up this way.
3. What qualifications must a candidate have to run for President, U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative, and State Senator? Why do you think the Founding Fathers set up qualifications for national office this way? What is the difference between a U.S. Senator and a State Senator? What duties does each perform and where?
4. Discuss different political parties on the ballot today. (Republican, Democratic, Conservative, Liberal, Communist, Free Libertarian, Labor, etc.) What does each party stand for? What are the party symbols? How did the Republican and Democratic parties evolve in the U.S.? Name some parties that exist in other countries.

Activity 2 Who Stands Out?

During an election year, candidates for public office must state how they feel on important issues. In this activity, students will choose five current campaign issues and state how they feel about these issues. Students will then

have to read their newspaper carefully over a period of time to determine what the candidates' stands are on those issues. Finally, students are asked to compare and contrast their own stands with those of the candidates.

Hand out this activity four to six weeks before the November election. Students will have sufficient time to read newspapers and determine candidates' stands on the issues. Suggest that students pay close attention to relevant Sunday newspaper magazine articles, articles summarizing debates, reports on campaign speeches, and interviews with candidates. These will reveal how candidates feel about major issues. After the activity is completed, have students share their findings with the rest of the class. Then ask students how they feel about particular candidates or issues. Ask whom students would vote for and why, or whom they oppose and why. You might want to hold a class debate on the pros and cons of such controversial legislation as gun control, gasoline rationing, and wage and price controls.

For Further Exploration

The following are suggested classroom activities, research topics, or homework assignments:

1. Debate the issues. Read in the newspaper what a candidate has to say about the issues. Try to understand his or her position. Debate the issues with someone else who takes an opposing point of view.
2. Evaluate the positions of one or two candidates on specific issues such as energy, inflation, or some element of foreign policy. Do the candidates try to appeal to all interest groups, rather than talking to a stand that might anger some groups? Do candidates say exactly what they would do about a problem rather than restate that it is a problem and criticize the incumbent or opposing candidates? Can you detect campaign statements that are made to appeal to a special interest group? (For example, candidates might state that they are for federal subsidies to farmers if speaking before a farm group.)
3. Try to find out what major parties' positions are on the issues you evaluated above. Is there a "plank" in the party platform on that issue?
4. Research to find out how the party platform was formed. Try to determine if the two major parties are unified in the 1980 election or if their candidates will have to work to appeal to a wide range of opinion within each of their own parties.
5. Watch a TV interview or debate. How well do the candidates answer the questions put forth to them? Do the candidates offer specific answers on what they would do about a given problem or do they just criticize the incumbent or opposing candidate? How did your newspaper analyze the candidates' performances?

Activity 3 Watch The Polls

This activity is designed to make students aware of the importance of polls to candidates in an election campaign. The activity is divided into three parts. First, students are asked to clip articles and watch polls that pertain to a Presidential and a local candidate. Then, students are asked to watch carefully these two candidates on the campaign trail to determine how they are responding to poll results. And finally, students use later polls to ascertain if candidates' campaign strategies have any effect on their position in the polls. Have students share their thoughts and findings after completing all the parts of this activity. Lead a class discussion on how polls are used in a campaign.

For Further Exploration

The following are further activities for your students and classes:

1. Presidential candidates are always being interviewed by reporters. Imagine that you are a newspaper reporter, attending a press conference held by a Presidential candidate. Prepare a list of 10 questions you wish to ask the candidate at the conference. You might want to pin him down on his foreign policy or plans to curb inflation, or inquire about a recent campaign statement.
2. Write a speech. Read and clip a variety of campaign speeches by your favorite candidate. Imagine that this candidate is coming to your area to make a political speech on a variety of issues. You have been asked to write that speech. Keep in mind that the candidate wants to please those who live in your area. If there are any specific problems or attitudes that are important in the locality, be sure to address them in the speech.
3. Visit campaign headquarters of a local campaign office. Ask questions of campaign workers. What are they doing to help the Presidential or local candidate get elected? Why are they working for that candidate? How is the campaign going? Pick up leaflets and other campaign material. Volunteer to help out one day. Visit the campaign office of an opposing candidate. Compare.

Activity 4 Your By-Line On The Candidates

This activity is designed to draw students' attention to different ways candidates can be covered and portrayed in the press in headlines, political cartoons; editorials, interviews, news articles, and letters to the editor. Activity 4 will also show students how newspapers can have an impact on an election through coverage and endorsements.

In Activity 4, students summarize news articles on the Presidential candidates, outline editorials on those candidates, excerpt interviews, cut out cartoons, evaluate endorsements and a letter to the editor. Finally, students are asked to indicate which Presidential candidate has the most press coverage, why students think he has more coverage than his opponent, and whether what they have read accurately portrays the candidates.

Politicians often complain about press coverage they receive, or even the lack of it. Some feel they have been hurt by what is reported in the press, while others fear anonymity and bemoan scant attention paid to them by the media. Have students complete Activity 4; then lead a class discussion on the importance of the press in election campaigns, on the "love/hate" relationship between politicians and the press, and so on.

You might want to have students share their letters to the editor and political cartoons with the rest of the class.

For Further Exploration

1. Collect newspaper political ads. Which influenced you the most? Why? Has any ad caused you to change your mind about a candidate? Do the same thing for a candidate for local office. Write your own political advertisement. Pick a Presidential candidate. Imagine that you work for the advertising agency that the candidate has selected. Write a newspaper ad for him. Would you make it humorous, attack an opposing candidate, stress achievements while in office, or make campaign promises?
2. Visit your local newspaper or invite a reporter to class. Find out what is involved in reporting on an election.

Activity 5 What's The Score?

Activity 5 is an election roundup. It involves a class vote and a study of election results soon after. The first part is a ballot for individual student and classroom voting. This also includes space for students to write in the actual winners of the 1980 election. On the day before election day, have students "vote," just as if they were eligible voters casting their ballots. Tally up the class vote by a show of hands for each candidate. On the day after the national election, fill in the nation's vote in class. Did your class vote for all of the winners?

For whom did students' parents vote? Did students vote for the same candidates as their parents?

The second part is a study of electoral votes won by the Presidential candidates. Have students bring in newspaper reports on 1980 election results. In class, fill in the number of popular and electoral votes won by each candidate in each stage. Then discuss whether a majority of voters in various geographical regions

voted for a particular candidate. Also, ask your students if a candidate won a clear majority of the popular vote. This is a good time to discuss the electoral college, and to air opinions on the college's usefulness in contemporary America.

The third part is a study of voting blocs. Included in this part is a chart listing some of these voting blocs; that is, voters are categorized by age, racial background, sex, occupation, and educational level. Students are asked to determine whether there was, in fact, bloc voting in this election. On the chart, students check off the Presidential candidate each group voted for. Have students think about why these groups voted the way they did. Discuss possible reasons: campaign promises made to members of these groups, candidates' stands or voting records on issues of importance to group members, political appointments favorable to group members, and so on. Did a candidate cater to a particular group during his campaign and win the group's vote that way?

For Further Exploration

Assign students one or more of the following research topics:

1. Although all citizens 18 years old and older have the right to vote, many do not exercise that right. Use your newspaper to record the following information:
 - 1) Percentage of eligible voters in the U.S. who voted in this election.
 - 2) Percentage of eligible voters in your state who voted in this election.
 - 3) Percentage of 18 to 21-year-olds who cast their ballots in this election.
2. Read about past elections in the U.S. Is it possible for a Presidential candidate to win a majority of the electoral vote, and thus the election, without winning a majority of the popular vote? Discuss why this is possible. Discuss why our Founding Fathers established the electoral college. There was talk in recent years of abolishing the electoral college. What happened? Why is the electoral college still in effect today?
3. Visit a polling place on election day. Examine the sample ballot. Watch as voters sign in. Discuss qualifications and registration. Discuss effects of weather on voter turnout. See if you can find out if bad weather is thought to help or hurt one party more than another. What percentage of voters vote in a Presidential election versus the percentage who vote in a primary or local election? What accounts for the difference in voter turnout? What happens to a district's votes? Where do they go from there? How is a count verified? What happens if a candidate contests the results of an election?
5. What is an absentee ballot? Who counts them and when? When can absentee ballots be mailed to voters? Who receives them? See if you can obtain a copy of an absentee ballot.

CANDID CANDIDATES

This is the year for elections for the Presidency of the United States, The United States Senate, The House of Representatives, The State Senate, and the State House of Representatives. How much do you know about the candidates for these important offices? Use your newspaper as a resource to help you gather information to fill in the chart below. For each candidate, fill in current elected position (if any), previous experience, marital status, and age.



DEMOCRATIC



REPUBLICAN



LIBERAL



CONSERVATIVE



OTHER

	DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN	LIBERAL	CONSERVATIVE	OTHER
PRESIDENT					
U.S. SENATOR					
CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE					
STATE SENATOR					
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE STATE HOUSE					

WHO STANDS OUT?

During an election, candidates for office must state their positions on the "issues"—matters of debate or controversy. Candidates might be asked what they would do about inflation, crime, aggression by foreign nations, social security, or energy.

Choose five major issues of this election year. Write them in the space at the top of each column. Write in your own position on each issue. Then fill in the candidates' positions in the spaces provided below.

	ISSUE 1	ISSUE 2	ISSUE 3	ISSUE 4	ISSUE 5
YOUR POSITION					
PRESIDENT DEMOCRAT					
PRESIDENT REPUBLICAN					
U.S. SENATOR DEMOCRAT					
U.S. SENATOR REPUBLICAN					
CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRAT					
CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICAN					
STATE SENATOR DEMOCRAT					
STATE SENATOR REPUBLICAN					
STATE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRAT					
STATE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICAN					

WATCH THE POLLS

Newspapers across the country often take polls, especially around election time. Newspapers try to learn which candidate is most popular among voters and has the best chance of winning an upcoming election; how the public feels about a candidate's performance; what issues are of greatest public concern, etc. Newspapers often use this information to predict election results and reveal public mood.

Candidates make their own use of these polls. For example, a candidate who is far ahead in the polls might not spend too much time campaigning. A candidate who is far behind might step up the campaign pace and try to reach as many voters as possible in order to turn the tide. If the majority takes a stand one way or another—desiring an increased defense budget, for example—candidates might change their positions and express the majority view in their speeches. Candidates' ratings in polls often change as a result of their response to the polls.

Cut out and collect all the articles you can find on election polls. Choose one candidate for the Presidency, or one for local office. Watch polls on this candidate.

For one week after collecting polls, track the candidate you chose. What cities does he visit each day? What does he say in his speeches? How strenuously is he campaigning? Follow the candidate's activities by reading and clipping articles in your newspaper.

An open calendar for one week is drawn below. Using your newspaper, jot down what city or cities your candidate visited (if any). Especially note what he says in speeches, and the kinds and number of groups he speaks before.

After you follow your candidate's travel for one week, look for more recent public opinion polls. Do you notice any changes in these later polls over the polls you studied before?

POLL BEFORE

CANDIDATE CHOSEN

DAY 1

DAY 2

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6

POLL AFTER

Did your candidate react to the polls?

How?

Did your candidate's actions during the week have any effect on subsequent polls?

If so, what specific actions or speeches do you think changed his ranking in the polls?

YOUR BY-LINE ON THE CANDIDATES

The mass media play a vital role in how we select our leaders. How are the Presidential candidates portrayed in the press? Look through your newspapers. Find what you consider to be an important headline, political cartoon, editorial, interview, news article, letter to the editor, and political endorsement about each of the major candidates.

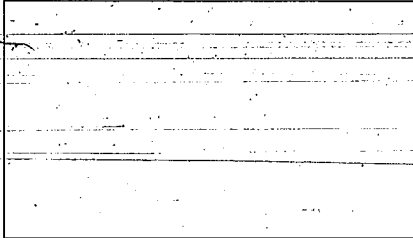
In the spaces below: write in the headline; cut out and paste in a political cartoon that focuses on each candidate; summarize the two news articles; excerpt what you believe is the most important part of each interview; outline the main points of each editorial; summarize a letter to the editor about each candidate, and evaluate one political endorsement each candidate has received.

Finally, on a separate sheet of paper, indicate who had the most coverage, why you think he had more coverage than his opponent, and whether you think what you have read accurately portrays the candidate.

In The News

DEMOCRAT
HEADLINE _____

CARTOON



NEWS ARTICLE SUMMARY

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

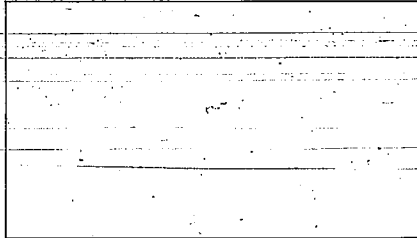
EDITORIAL SUMMARY

LETTER TO THE EDITOR SUMMARY

POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT

REPUBLICAN
HEADLINE _____

CARTOON



NEWS ARTICLE SUMMARY

INTERVIEW SUMMARY

EDITORIAL SUMMARY

LETTER TO THE EDITOR SUMMARY

POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT

WHAT'S THE SCORE?

Now that the election is coming to a close, it is time to vote! Vote in class for all the offices on this year's ballot. When election results are printed in your newspaper, compare how you and your class voted in relation to the way the nation voted.

YOUR VOTE CLASS VOTE NATION VOTE

PRESIDENT/VICE PRESIDENT

U.S. SENATOR

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

STATE SENATOR

STATE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE

As you may know, 270 electoral votes are needed to elect the President. Use your newspaper to find out how each state voted, using the electoral votes as your guide. On the map below, color in red those states that went Republican, and in blue, those states that went Democratic. Add up Democratic and Republican electoral votes. Put those figures in the space to the left of the map. Use your newspaper to find the total popular vote for each candidate; also put those figures in the space to the left. Did a candidate win a clear majority of the popular vote? From the way that you have colored your map, what conclusions can you draw about how the various geographic regions of the country voted?

POPULAR VOTES WON:

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLICAN

ELECTORAL VOTES WON

DEMOCRATIC

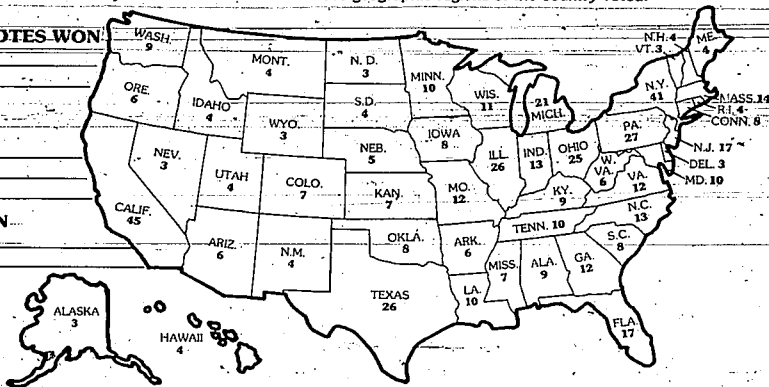
REPUBLICAN

UNDECIDED

STATES WON

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLICAN



After a major election, it is interesting to see just how a particular candidate won. Which groups supported him? Which groups supported his opponent? The following chart gives some segments of the voting population: voters are categorized by age, racial background, sex, occupation and educational level. Which Presidential candidate was the favorite of 18- to 21-year-olds, women and so forth? Fill in the candidates' names along the top, and check off the candidates who received the most votes from each group.

**REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE**

**DEMOCRATIC
NOMINEE**

OTHER

18 TO 25

22 TO 35

35 TO 65

65 AND OVER

BLACKS (as whole)

HISPANICS (as whole)

WOMEN

LABOR

COLLEGE EDUCATED

Symms

Continued from preceding page

Whole price of the cuts

Time, experience and the compromise unavoidable in the legislative process have knocked the rough edges off those stanzas. Symms today still uses many of the same words, and the references to free enterprise still appear in his speeches as a sort of philosophical touchstone. But his record indicates a growth, some would say a maturity, from the sometimes two-dimensional solutions advocated eight years ago.

During his political career, Symms has never drafted a major agricultural bill which has become law. But he has been present for most of the key votes on farm issues.

What is the goal of those votes today?

Symms stresses the political make-up of Congress, which pits urban against rural lawmakers. Ultimately, that makes it politically unrealistic for farmers to tie their hopes of prosperity on programs mandated by Congress and supported by taxpayers.

The constituents frequently demand lower food prices, unaware that often means reducing government assistance and programs to farmers. Representatives from urban districts are a large majority in Congress, Symms says.

Rural representatives arguing for increased agricultural programs, which in turn increase the cost of food, can be helplessly outvoted should they directly challenge urban interests.

Farmers must eventually be in a position where they aren't relying on taxpayer-provided assistance, Symms says. "It's versus agriculture. If we vote on this in the long run, we lose, if we're relying on the taxpayer."

"That was the reason I voted for Earl Butz," Symms admitted, referring to President Ford's Agriculture Secretary. "That's what he wanted to do, get farmers in a position where we are not relying on the taxpayer for our living."

"I feel like this," he said. "My job is to try and do things that will make a favorable economic environment for agriculture to thrive and produce in."

There are several major steps to achieving this goal, Symms believes. Key among them is "aggressively" seeking foreign markets for American agricultural products, and prohibiting agricultural embargoes.

"I do not believe that as a policy we should use food as a weapon," Symms said, "unless we use everything as a weapon." If a decision is made to cut trade with a nation, "it should be everything, not just agriculture. If we isolate agriculture, we take a small percentage of our population to be the whipping boy."

The second step is creation of a national farm program. That program should be voluntary, Symms said, but the benefits of joining should be sufficient to lure growers are induced to participate.

Symms said he voted against major farm bills before congress in 1973, 1975 and 1977, because rather than improving the economic condition of farmers, they merely provided a way to "starve off bankruptcy." The programs lacked any means "for anyone to get ahead."

A program he supported in 1978 was closer to his liking, Symms said. That farm bill called for a system of "flexible parity," under which a farmer who participated in the program would receive higher prices for his food as the look more of his land out of production.

"At 50 percent of production he gets 100 percent of parity. It let the farmer decide if he wants in and left most of the decision to the farmer." Reducing acreages planted would limit overproduction, Symms said, further boosting prices paid for crops harvested.

But Symms admits, this or similar programs are not foolproof. And as "safely" as it was also advocated increased government loans for farmers and the establishment of loans, when needed, on imported foods.

Church

Continued from preceding page

from the Snake River, near Hagerman, to southern California.

Church is quick to admit — and defend his use of seasonal power — and defend "Idaho Wins In The 50's," says the headline of one Church brochure, itemizing Church's "major legislation for Idaho in the 80th Congress."

Church also says it is wrong to view his actions just as benefiting Idaho. His votes are frequently needed to prevent the destruction of agriculture by urban legislators ignorant of farm problems. Rather than harming the nation, Church says, protecting the nation's agricultural economy in the long run strengthens the country.

Church believes urban senators often fail to recognize the difficulties American farmers face. Key among those problems, he notes, is overproduction. American farmers usually produce more food than Americans can consume. While the overproduction "is an enormous national asset," it also frequently depresses the prices farmers receive for their crops, Church says.

In the short term, this may benefit some consumers by lowering food prices, Church notes, but unchecked it could destroy the agricultural economy that produces food.

Church believes one solution to farm over-production is developing additional overseas markets.

"We should be selling this surplus of food where we can in this hungry world," Church said in one recent speech. "America should be the breadbasket of the world, not the cannon factory we are becoming."

But while an increase in overseas markets is one part of the solution, Church argues government programs are also sometimes necessary.

He insists that with increased overseas exports of American farm products must come government restrictions on imports of lower-priced foreign agricultural commodities.

"We must make certain we never let our own economy be flooded with foreign

imports in a way that would undermine our own agricultural base."

America needs a program that will assure the farmer when he plants his crops, no matter what may happen in the marketplace, he will at least be assured of a price that will cover his costs so that he will know that he's not going to go broke by staying in the farming business.

"My basic philosophy toward farm programs in general is that they should be designed so the farmer obtains a price in the open market with a minimum of interference," Church said.

"At the same time I recognize there are many occasions when outside forces, drought, international conditions, over-supply, disrupt the market and more direct government programs are essential if farmers are to survive in the marketplace."

He cited the six-year fight over a sugar bill as one instance where direct government programs are needed to guarantee the farmer "a fair return on his crop."

Church had long believed the old Sugar Act, with its system of country-by-country quotas, was in need of reform, especially to do away with the abuse that took place when quotas were parceled out to other nations.

But in 1974 the House "didn't reform the law, it killed it, and threw the baby out with the bath." The result, Church said, "was as predicted. As an international shortage of sugar gave way to an international glut, sugar prices in the United States fell to disastrous levels, and American growers in Idaho and elsewhere suffered."

American became the only major sugar producer without a domestic sugar program, Church said. The lack of such a program "has cost American growers, processors and refinery workers an estimated 100 million dollars. Four sugar plants in the Northwest alone closed their doors."

"A billion-dollar industry teetered for months at the brink of ruination, all because the House of Representatives refused to approve equitable legislation."

Key votes on agricultural issues

TWIN FALLS — Republican Steve Symms and Democrat Frank Church have faced dozens of agricultural issues.

Here are some of the key votes they have made and the two lawmakers' explanations of their votes.

Farm price bills.
1973. Congress passed an omnibus farm bill, containing the "target price" system. Target prices are floors below which farm prices are not allowed to fall. If farm prices drop below target prices, the government pays farmers the difference.

Symms voted against the farm bill, saying the target prices proposed were inadequate. They allowed farmers to "just starve off bankruptcy" but not make a profit. Church supported the plan. Target prices are "more flexible and easier to administer," than other programs," he said. "This I supported them."

1973. An amendment proposed to the 1973 farm bill would have reduced to \$20,000 from \$50,000 the

maximum federal target price payment any farmer could receive. Symms opposed the reduction, saying it was too restrictive and would discourage large farmers from participating in the program.

Church disagreed. "The basic purpose of a farm program is to benefit family farmers, not large corporations, many of which received huge payments before limits were imposed."

Rural water sewer grants.
1973. Symms supported an effort to end the Rural Water and Sewer Grant Program, which provided water and sewer grants to small population rural communities.

"That was politics," Symms said. He didn't want to end the program, but the Nixon Administration fought it as a cost reduction move. In return for his vote, Symms received an Administration promise to release funds for the Lewiston seaport.

1973. Symms supported President Nixon's attempt to impound

funds authorized for, and thus kill, the Rural Environmental Assistance Program. REAP was a cost sharing pollution control and conservation program.

Symms said this too was reluctantly cast vote. But he accepted the president's arguments for providing cuts were necessary.

Church opposed both cuts. "Two things were involved here," he said. "One, impoundment of legally appropriated funds was a usurpation of Congressional authority. The Constitution gives Congress sole jurisdiction over the purse strings, and I have always felt that presidential attempts to impound funds should be resisted."

The programs were also important to Idaho, Church said. REAP helped rural areas tackle pollution and environmental problems they couldn't financially solve on their own. The Rural Water and Sewer Grant Program provided small towns with funds for new and improved water and sewer

systems.

Sugar legislation.
1974. Symms led the majority of congressmen voting to end the 1974-75 federal domestic sugar program. Killing this program let the United States as the world's only major sugar producer without a government program supporting its sugar industry.

Without a sugar program to stabilize prices, the American sugar industry lost millions of dollars. Sugar plants in Idaho and other states closed in bankruptcy. Symms said when he voted end the program he didn't realize the drastic overall effect it would have on sugar prices. He added his vote wasn't meant as opposition to a federal sugar program, which he supports, but as opposition to several "pro-labor" amendments attached to the bill. Those amendments would have aided farm worker unionization, opening the door to Cesar Chavez's people to move into sugar in a big way.

The old program needed amending, Church said, but the House

didn't reform the law it killed it, and threw the baby out with the bath."

Livestock Loans Program.

1974. Congress passed a \$2 billion government guaranteed livestock producers program. Supporters said the plan would prevent massive bankruptcy in the cattle industry. Critics said the plan was a costly "beedoggie."

Symms voted against the loans on the advice of the Idaho Cattle Feeders Assn. "The cattlemen have been one of the stalwart groups wanting free enterprise," Symms said. "They said even though they were having a tough time they didn't want to compromise."

Church voted for the program. Under the Nixon Administration livestock producers suffered greatly when excessive meat imports were allowed. This program was designed to provide basic help. It was needed and I supported it."

Continued on back page of pull-out
Monday, October 27, 1980 Times-News, Twin Falls, Idaho 25

On Foreign policy



'In the long run, it's naive to think the United States can 'buy' support through foreign aid'

Frank Church

By MARTY TRILLHAASE
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS— Foreign policy is Sen. Frank Church's arena on Capitol Hill. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Church has become a powerful national-political figure courted by national and international leaders for advice and support.

But while Church's tenure in Washington has helped put Idaho on the map, his foreign policy stances have become hard-line issues within the state itself.

Those controversies figure prominently in Church's stiffest re-election challenge since being elected to the Senate in 1957. His opponent, Rep. Steve Symms, paints Church's record on foreign policy as being out of touch with the mainstream of Idaho voters.

The most heated issue is Church's successful efforts to push two treaties through the Senate that will turn control of the Panama Canal over to Panama by the year 2000.

Church served as floor manager of the legislation during the Senate ratification debates in 1976. He helped defeat a number of amendments which would have significantly altered, and possibly voided, the agreements reached with Panama.

To Church, the treaties were imperative, not only as a means to assure the continued American use of the waterway but also as the most positive way the U.S. could advance relations with Latin America.

A vote against this treaty represents a vain attempt to preserve the past. "Church said during the debates, 'It represents a futile effort to perpetuate an American colony in Panama against the wishes of the Panamanian people.'"

Opponents of the treaties raised the spectre of a growing communist threat in Central America. Church acknowledges the threat of Cuban and Soviet influence in Latin America, but says it stems from Latin resentment toward previous U.S. support of repressive governments in the region.

"That is why our support for the canal treaties is important. It undercuts cynicism, disorient and undermined local communist efforts," he said.

Church agrees with the philosophy that says the post-World War II era has passed and the new era carries different U.S. needs and responsibilities.

In the new era, the U.S. must recognize its limitations in dealing with Third World nations, Church says, and it must

establish a foreign policy that is discriminating, rather than one which seeks to stereotype nations as "communist" or "free."

For that reason, Church broke ranks with many of his fellow liberal senators in the early 1970s and opposed the country's economic and military foreign aid programs. In 1971, in an address entitled "A Liberal Takes His Leave," Church labeled 10 years of American foreign aid programs as self-serving, costly and ineffective in improving the lot of the world's needy.

Often working with two Foreign Relations Committee colleagues, William Fulbright, D-Ark., and Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., Church moved to change the direction of foreign aid programs away from those aimed at financing public works projects and providing weapons at cheap prices to impoverished nations.

Instead, he has supported moves to channel aid through multinational agencies such as the World Bank into agricultural, medical and educational programs for the needy.

However, Church still believes foreign aid programs have their limitations.

"In the long run, it's naive to believe the United States can 'buy' support through foreign aid. We do obtain a certain leverage with many foreign governments we resist, but our long-term influence depends more on the force of our ideas and what we stand for in the world," Church said. "By and large, we must take governments as they come, and we must deal with the world as it is, not as we would like it to be. But in so doing, we need not forget or forsake our own heritage of respect for human rights."

The human rights issue was used in the 1970s as leverage by the U.S. in the granting or withholding of trade concessions. Church supported three major actions to influence policies of foreign governments in this regard, with varying results.

He supported the 1974 amendment to the U.S. trade bill which withheld concessions to the Soviet Union until that nation eased its emigration restrictions, particularly on Jews wishing to leave for Israel. The concessions, in the form of easing tariff restrictions on Soviet imports, were arranged by the Nixon administration.

However, the Soviet leaders rejected that trade agreement. Church also supported congressional efforts in 1974 to ban all arms sales to Turkey because of Turkey's invasion of the island of Cyprus.

• Continued on next page



'We must protect the best interests of the U.S. . . . our policy should be to keep our commitment to our allies.'

Steve Symms

By MARTY TRILLHAASE
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS— "If he unseats Sen. Frank Church, Rep. Steve Symms will raise a much different voice on foreign policy than his opponent."

Symms' eight-year voting record in the House of Representatives indicates he is likely to espouse a rigid policy of American military superiority. "We must protect the best interests of the United States. In this vein, our policy should be to keep our commitment to our allies."

"In addition, we must be realistic about the role of military power in international diplomacy and understand that if we allow the Soviet Union to achieve strategic superiority, we will lose diplomatic influence as a result."

That's a different approach to foreign policy than is taken by Church, but Symms charges his own stances and votes are more in tune with conventional Idaho thinking.

Symms' most frequently cited example of that charge is his own opposition to the Panama Canal treaties.

Symms' opposition to the treaties goes back to 1976 when he supported former California Gov. Ronald Reagan during the Republican primary campaign. Reagan's supporters in Congress unsuccessfully sought to repudiate President Ford's position on the treaty negotiations.

The issue of the treaties came to the House in 1979 in the form of legislation implementing the treaties and establishing a quasi-government agency, the Panama Canal Commission, to oversee canal operations.

Symms opposed the implementing legislation, citing his opposition to the treaties in general and his belief that the constitution had been violated because the House had not voted on the original treaties. Symms said approval of both houses of Congress was required because U.S. property was being transferred to another nation.

The Carter administration maintained the treaties should be ratified in the Senate, with implementing legislation to be considered in both chambers.

Symms also charged, along with other treaty opponents, that the Carter administration deceived the American people by saying implementation would not place a financial burden on the taxpayer. Symms' and other conservatives placed the cost at \$4 billion by the year 2000.

That position led Symms to support

Idaho Rep. George Hansen's unsuccessful move to force Panama to pay all U.S. costs to implement the treaties. Treaty supporters said such an amendment would violate the treaties and give Panama the legal right to take control of the canal.

Symms argued Panama was in no position to take over the canal without U.S. financial and technical aid, adding the chances of a Panama takeover, because of an alleged treaty violation, were slim.

Symms also said the Panama government had already repudiated portions of the treaty in 1979 by rejecting a Senate reservation to the treaties which provided the U.S. would take unilateral military action to protect the canal.

Panamanian leaders were also claiming they were entitled to possession of all movable equipment and materials in the Canal Zone, Symms said, adding the treaties did not provide for such action.

Symms' opposition to the Panama Canal treaties underscores his opposition to U.S. foreign policy in Latin America in general, a policy Symms says aids Marxist nations while undermining anti-communist and pro-western countries.

"The U.S. needs to be more concerned about the nations of Central and Latin America by shutting up some of these nations of Central and Latin America from further Cuban and Soviet influence."

"Under the current human rights policy, we deny the anti-communist countries aid because they fail short of 'Jeffersonian standards of democracy,' but we provide billions of dollars to countries ruled by Marxists, socialists, or political leftists who many times are blatantly guilty of repressing human rights."

The rhetoric is reminiscent of the Cold War era of the 1950s and 1960s, but Symms maintains the Cold War "has really never ended."

Instead, the U.S. has allowed the Soviets to proceed toward their goals of attaining strategic and political superiority over the West, Symms says.

According to Symms, the U.S. policies toward the Soviets led to the invasion of Afghanistan by allowing the Soviets to attain military superiority over the west.

Symms also opposed the Carter administration's decision to embargo grain sales to the Soviet Union as a response to the Soviet aggression, saying it was ineffective at the expense of American farmers.

• Continued on next page

Church

• Continued from preceding page

The February 1975 embargo was strongly opposed by President Ford, who said it would alienate the NATO ally and hinder negotiations for a settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Church supported Ford's request for a partial lifting of the embargo in 1975.

In 1978, President Carter reversed a 1976 campaign stance and called for a complete end to the embargo. Church supported ending the ban, calling it a "classic case of changing conditions," because the embargo had clearly failed by 1973 and would likely further alienate Turkey from the U.S.

The success of U.S. efforts to establish a majority rule in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, is cited by Church as an example where U.S. trade sanctions were successfully employed. Church was an early supporter of imposing trade sanctions against the white-minority government of Rhodesia.

Sanctions opponents said the U.S. was dependent on Rhodesian chromium ore, a strategic raw material used in the making of stainless steel. Outside of Rhodesia, the U.S. would have been required to seek chromium from the Soviet Union, opponents said.

Sanctions supporters said the U.S. was undermining its long-term relations in Africa by trading with the Rhodesian government, whose days were clearly numbered.

Congress imposed sanctions in 1977, setting the stage for negotiations organized by Great Britain. The negotiations led to the end of guerrilla war and establishment of majority rule this year.

Church says another success was the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China. Under them, the U.S. discontinued former ties with Taiwan, operating instead through a

quasi-government corporation known as the American Institute in Taiwan. Church drafted the new law, known as the Taiwan Relations Act.

Critics in 1979 sought to block the bill, particularly the formation of a mutual defense treaty with Taiwan, which China said was essential to normalizing relations with the U.S.

Critics charged the bill did not specify what actions the U.S. would take in the event of an attack on Taiwan. During the debate, Church said U.S. relations with Peking would be as another deterrent against an attack on the island.

While shutting involvement in areas where U.S. interests are not directly involved, Church believes in standing firm where U.S. interests are involved, particularly the Middle East.

Church has supported economic and military aid for Israel, including a \$2.2 billion request following the October 1973, Middle-East War. In 1975, he supported a joint Egyptian-Israeli request to form 200 Egyptian civilians as monitors in the Sinai. In 1978, he was a member of a Senate minority which fought the sale of the most sophisticated U.S. fighter jet, the F-16, to Saudi Arabia.

Church supported President Carter's policy of applying economic pressures on Iran in response to the Iranian crisis. He supported the U.S. boycott of Olympic Games in Moscow following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but opposed Carter's decision to cut off grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Church maintains the world is too dangerous and complicated to allow a return to the Cold War of the 1950s.

"It is important here, however, to keep in mind that there are matters so important and so complicated that negotiations must continue to go forward—particularly in the area of the nuclear arms race," Church says.

Symms

• Continued from preceding page

"A U.S. response that would have had a greater impact on Soviet leaders would have been for Carter to have announced an acceleration—in U.S. defense—improvements," Symms said.

Despite his opposition to the Carter response to Soviet aid to Afghanistan, Symms voted in favor of congressional calls for a U.S. boycott of the 1980 summer Olympics in Moscow, saying he had never been in favor of holding the games in the Soviet Union.

"I supported the Olympic boycott this year with some mixed feelings. It was an unfortunate disappointment for our athletes, but I do think it denied the Soviets a major diplomatic and propaganda victory."

Symms has also opposed the Carter administration's policies in Africa, particularly in the case of Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia.

Symms opposed congressional action which reinstated trade sanctions against the white-minority government in 1977. The question of whether to ban imports of chromium ore from the south African nation had been an issue since 1971, when Congress approved U.S. exemptions from the sanctions, adopted by the United Nations in 1968.

Sanction critics said without Rhodesian chromium ore, the U.S. could become dependent on the Soviet Union for the strategic material. Symms said he opposed the sanctions because increased instability in the country threatened to lead to a communist takeover of the country.

"In Symms' view, the U.S. strategic position in the world has been undermined by policies toward allies, most notably Taiwan.

Symms said ending the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan in 1979 may have been unnecessary in order to normalize relations with the People's

Republic of China. It undermined the confidence of U.S. allies in America's resolve to carry out commitments.

"There are indications that Peking itself was surprised by the ready concession of the Carter administration," Symms said. "Furthermore, the world was once again witness to the U.S. turning its back on a faithful ally."

In the House, Symms supported efforts to reaffirm the 1954 mutual defense pact. Symms voted in favor of the amendment, which was defeated 149-221.

Symms also supported efforts to retain some type of official relations with the Taiwan government. Under Carter's proposal, the U.S. would continue cultural and trade ties through a quasi-government corporation known as the American Institute in Taiwan.

Symms supported an amendment to establish a liaison office in Taiwan. While not an official embassy, it would have been an official U.S. agency similar to the organization used to conduct U.S.-China relations in Peking prior to the normalization. That amendment failed 172-181.

Throughout the 1970s, Symms also opposed congressional efforts to cut off arms sales to Turkey in light of the country's actions on the island of Cyprus.

Supporters of the ban said Turkey, a NATO ally, had illegally used U.S. arms in Cyprus and if Turkey were exempted from the law, other countries may be encouraged to do the same.

Opponents of the ban, including Symms, said the ban would alienate Turkey from the NATO alliance while stifling Turkey's resolve against a negotiated settlement with Greece on the Cyprus issue.

Symms said he opposed the ban because he believed it was "essential that Turkey remain close to the U.S. due to its strategic location."

Key votes on foreign policy issues

TWIN FALLS — Sen. Frank Church and Rep. Steve Symms have cast hundreds of votes on foreign policy in the past eight years.

Most of the time, the two Idaho congressmen have been on opposite sides on issues.

Among them are the following:

• **Vietnam** — In 1973, Church voted to bar expenditures of all U.S. military operations in Indochina without congressional approval. The amendment passed the Senate, 51-33, in response to President Richard Nixon's continued bombing of Cambodia. Symms opposed the measure in the House of Representatives, where it passed, 210-193.

As the war came to an end in 1975, President Ford twice requested additional military aid when North Vietnamese troops began a major offensive.

The requests never reached the Senate for a vote. In the House, an amendment calling for \$150 million in military aid was defeated, 394-22, six days before Saigon fell. Symms voted in favor of the measure.

• **Panama Canal treaties** — Church not only voted in favor of

the two controversial treaties in 1978, which will turn over control of the canal to Panama by the year 2000, but led the fight for passage on the floor.

The following year, the issue went to the House when it considered implementing legislation.

Symms was part of a House attempt to kill the treaties in 1979 when he supported Idaho Rep. George Hansen's move to force Panama to pay full U.S. costs of implementing the treaties. Treaty supporters said such an amendment would violate the treaties and give Panama the legal right to take over the canal. The measure failed, 229-209. Symms also voted against implementing the treaties, which passed 224-202.

• **Turkey Arms Embargo** — In 1974 Congress voted to ban arms shipments to Turkey as a result of that country's attack on Cyprus. Turkey had used U.S.-supplied military equipment in violation of U.S. law.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger argued the ban on arms shipments would strain relations between Turkey, a NATO member, and the U.S. and would impede U.S. efforts to reach a negotiated settlement in the dispute between Greece and Turkey

over the Cyprus issue.

But congressional critics argued Turkey violated U.S. law and if an exemption was made for the country, other nations would not respect U.S. restrictions on the use of American arms.

Although he supported the ban, Symms urged to a measure which held off implementing the ban until February 1975. The measure, which passed 55-36, was a compromise arrived at after Ford vetoed the original ban.

In the House, where the pro-Greece lobby had more influence, the ban passed on a 297-98 vote. Symms voted against the measure. In 1976, President Carter reversed a 1976 campaign stance and asked Congress to end all restrictions on arms shipments to Turkey. Church supported Carter's request, which the Senate passed 77-13. The House bill passed, 255-156. Symms did not vote on the measure, nor was his opinion known, according to Congressional Quarterly.

• **Rhodesian economic sanctions** The white-minority government of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) had been under trade sanctions imposed by the United Nations since 1968. Congress in 1971 voted not to participate in the sanctions

because the loss of Rhodesian chromium would have left the U.S. dependent on ore from the Soviet Union.

Church first supported reinstating the sanctions in 1973 in a bill which passed the Senate 63-26.

When the issue reached the House in 1975, it was rejected, particularly by Israel.

In 1977, Congress approved President Carter's request for the authority to impose trade sanctions. Church supported the measure in the Senate, where it passed 66-26. Symms opposed the bill in the House, where it passed 250-146.

• **Middle East** — Symms and Church were at opposite ends of several congressional battles involving Middle East issues, particularly Israel.

In 1973, Congress passed a \$2.2 billion aid package for Israel to help that country following the October 1973 war.

Symms opposed the package in the House, where it passed, 364-52. The Senate defeated it, 66-9. Church did not vote on the bill and his opinion of it was unknown, according to Congressional Quarterly.

Church supported, and Symms opposed, a 1975 measure authoriz-

ing the use of 200 American civilians as monitors in the Sinai passes. The monitors were part of the **Sinal Accords**, reached by Israel and Egypt; both countries considered the use of American civilians critical to the agreement.

The measure passed the Senate, 70-13 and in the House, 341-69.

• **China** — Church and Symms differed on the Carter administration's proposed revamping of relations with Taiwan in the wake of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China.

Conservatives, including Symms, complained to defend Taiwan. Symms supported an amendment reaffirming the 1954 mutual defense pact which went down to defeat on a 149-221 vote and then opposed the entire Carter proposal, which passed in the House, 339-50.

In the Senate, Church voted against an amendment stating an attack on Taiwan would be viewed as a threat to U.S. security interests of the U.S. The amendment failed, 42-50. Church supported the Carter proposal, which the Senate passed 85-4.

Personal Profiles



I had previously tended to be more cautious, but having so close a brush with death, I felt afterwards that life itself is such a chancey proposition the only way to live is by taking great changes.

Frank Church

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

BOISE — He was 23 years old when they told him he was going to die. The back pains had started when he was a Harvard-law student. Soon the nagging ache became violent and excruciating.

Not long after, doctors diagnosed his condition.

Frank Church had terminal cancer and six months to live. Frank and his young wife Bethine refused to accept the verdict, and he began a painful series of X-ray treatments and massive surgery. Burned, weakened and often nauseous, the six-foot Church weighed to just 80 pounds. But the treatment succeeded. The cancer never returned.

It was 1949 when Church beat his six month death sentence. But understanding that illness helps explain one of the more complex persons in the U.S. Senate.

Like most who skirmished with death and survived, Church found himself forever changed, intensely aware of the preciousness of life. "I had previously tended to be more cautious, but having so close a brush with death, I felt afterwards that life itself is such a chancey proposition the only way to live it is by taking great chances."

That would later mean a successful gamble for a U.S. Senate seat, running as a Democrat in a Republican state.

It would also mean the risk of defying conventional wisdom in opposing the Vietnam War while representing a hawkish constituency, and seeking the Presidency as the darkest of dark horses.

But that illness is also important in understanding Church's character for what it reveals of Bethine. Wife, confidant, iron-willed political advisor, she is a crucial part of a unique political duo.

The desperate fight with cancer would be just one of many battles she and Frank would share.

"They were just going to close him up. They said it was all over, that he couldn't make it," she recalled. But she resolved to beat the prediction. It was almost unbearable. I read to him aloud during the treatments trying to divert his mind, trying to beat the nausea, trying for him to hold on.

Years later, when a Senator, Church said doctors would tell him he was lucky to be alive.

"I tell them I'm lucky to have had

Bethine. It was her determination which pulled me through."

They are a team, Frank and Bethine. A successful marriage, yes. "One of the happiest marriages in a city where politics often frays or unravels marriages," wrote the Christian Science Monitor.

But also a combination of wills, almost a single career shared by two persons, a single love of politics and public affairs. Find the Senator and it's a good bet you'll also find Bethine.

In a comment revealing for what it said about their life, she once talked of Richard Nixon's presidential tapes, and the absence from those recordings of any comments by — or reference to — Pat Nixon.

"It really hit me one morning at 2 o'clock. I sat right up in bed and wondered why Pat was never mentioned on the tapes. They must have really been living apart not to have shared their workday world."

She was, Bethine Clark, daughter of a young Democratic lawyer with big ambitions. Spoon-fed politics from an early age, she remembers campaigning as a five-year-old, shyly asking a Mackay shoe salesman to vote for her daddy, Chase Clark.

Chase Clark lost his bid for the U.S. Senate, buried under the Herbert Hoover landslide.

But 12 years later, in 1940, he was elected Idaho's Governor.

Bethine then attended Boise High School. Occasionally she and other students with an interest in politics would gather in the kitchen of the Governor's mansion. There they'd discuss current events among themselves and occasionally with Bethine's father, Gov. Clark.

"One opinionated teen-ager who sometimes joined the group was Frank Church."

His father owned a Boise sporting goods store and was a Republican who "did nothing but talk politics at home," Church said.

To bolster his side of the dinner-table arguments, Church camped at the public library, studying current events. Those studies and the home debates eventually

Continued on next page



I had the first hand experience of watching American politicians fritter away American sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere. I believed we would go into Cuba and liberate the Cubans.

Steve Symms

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

WASHINGTON — Years later, many Americans would remember the Cuban Missile Crisis as described by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

"We were eyeball to eyeball," Rusk said, "and the other side blinked."

A young Idaho farmer named Steve Symms would have different memories.

Symms, then 24, was a Marine stationed at Guantanamo Bay, the American base in eastern Cuba. Had President Kennedy been unsuccessful in forcing the Soviet Union to withdraw its nuclear missiles, Symms' division would have been one of those charged with protecting the American installation. That would likely have meant an invasion of Cuba.

Most historians record that confrontation as "an American foreign policy victory." To this day Symms disagrees.

The United States and the President missed a chance to end Communist rule of Cuba, Symms said recently.

Cubans wanted the United States to liberate them from Castro's dictatorship. "It would have been humanitarian to liberate them."

That failure has affected U.S. foreign policy ever since, he added. It has given Castro almost free rein to promote Communism in Latin America. The recent discovery of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba should have been expected. Allowing a Soviet puppet to remain in control there almost guaranteed their presence.

The Cuban Missile Crisis was one of the first times young Symms had ever devoted much thought to politics. But it would have a lasting impression. He became convinced that Washington politicians, including a freshman Senator from Idaho named Frank Church, had thrown away an opportunity to strengthen the nation's defense.

"I had the first hand experience of watching American politicians fritter away American sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere," he would later say. "I believed we would go into Cuba and liberate the Cubans."

Ten years later, when he was elected to Congress, Symms would seldom conceal his suspicion and dislike for many of the views advocated by State Department officials and those he felt were liberal foreign policy professionals. He would also join with the more hawkish members of Congress in vocally advocating a stronger national defense.

His belief that U.S. foreign policy "was going to hell in a handbasket," as he once

stated, and that harsh steps were needed to reverse the process, was due at least in part to memories of the anxious days he spent in Cuba, wondering if nuclear war was imminent, and his disgust at the final resolution of that crisis.

There was still a frontier of sorts when Symms was a boy.

At least there was still land to be cleared and the unromantic task of wresting a living from that land.

Symms was born in 1938 in Canyon County. Just 16 years after his grandfather purchased 180 acres already abandoned by one unsuccessful farmer.

The farm was located on a hill called Sunnyslope, overlooking the Snake River. His father would recall that at first the land's biggest crops were sagebrush and rocks. But the family began the tedious task of building an orchard. Today that orchard contains more than 1,200 acres and produces apples, plums, pears, prunes, grapes and other fruits.

As a child, Symms was quickly put to work picking fruit, expected by his parents to carry his share of the family workload. Soon there were few jobs at the orchard he hadn't done.

There wasn't much money in those early years, his parents recalled. Idaho agriculture was then still suffering from the Great Depression.

But with what Symms later said was "backbreaking effort," the family made their orchard a profitable concern, saving enough money to put Steve and his brothers and sisters through college.

The future Congressman would forever remember those years, the years of building an orchard and an occupation from virgin lands, and they would convince him of two basic ideas that would shape much of his career.

The first was an unyielding belief that with sufficient freedom and hard work, any person could succeed; that with enough sweat and will, any success.

The second was the importance of private ownership of land as the foundation of both this individual success and liberty.

These beliefs would be challenged by later observers, called unrealistic in a day and age when most American were born in cities and lived urban lifestyles.

But Symms held to those values. Years later, in a nationally distributed magazine article, he would levy a sharp attack on federal land-use planning as destructive of these beliefs.

"Out of the deliberations of the early patriots came a system of government

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Church

• Continued from preceding page

turned Church into a Democrat, but only when his appetite for politics.

While in high school he ran his first campaign, defeating the football team's quarterback to be elected student body president. The campaign was managed by Carl Burke, his closest friend, who later managed each of Church's Senate campaigns. Burke still jokes Church's victory was due to the football team having a bad season.

In high school Church also gained a reputation as a talented debater, winning the American Legion's national oratorical contest. The \$4,000 victory scholarship took him to Stanford University, but World War II intervened. Soon Church found himself an Army lieutenant and a military intelligence officer, serving in the China-Burma-India theater.

By war's end he had a bronze star, and a stack of letters from the high school sweetheart who wrote to him overseas.

Returning to Idaho, Frank Church married Bethine Clark in June of 1947, at the Clark family homestead at Robinson Bar.

There was one overriding political influence in Idaho during the years Church grew up in Boise: William E. Borah.

From his first election in 1906 to his death in 1963, Borah dominated Idaho. Though a Republican he drew support from Democrats and frequently clashed with the conservative GOP "old guard."

A self-styled liberal, Borah also opposed the liberal cause of prohibition, attacking the League of Nations, using his Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee as a "bully pulpit" from which to advocate his views.

He was first and foremost an iconoclast, a dissenter determined to go his own way, a powerful orator with a first-class mind believing principles and ideas were best expressed through the power of speech.

Best known for his assault on the League, Borah was harshly judged as an isolationist. Less frequently remembered is why he opposed the League institution. Borah believed, and later events supported his suspicions, that the League would freeze the world status quo of European domination of colonial nations. He opposed American support to imperialism, and to a League he felt was only a front for that practice.

Borah was a powerful influence on young Church. While a student, Church would sometimes write letters to Boise newspapers, attempting to counter criticisms of Borah.

Years later, when as a Senator opposing American involvement in Vietnam, Church recalled the hostile quote from Borah speech opposing post-World War I American intervention in China.

"Whenever a dependent people are discovered to be in the possession of vast natural resources," Borah acerbically observed, "Immediately some great nation feels a benevolent desire to go in there, lift them up and improve their system of government. I do not believe in that sort of aid at all. It is for each people have, in a measure, got to work out their own salvation."

When Borah died Church was among those who gathered for the Boise funeral. He remembered the thick crowds, the unaccustomed feeling of being a part of a

larger drama than his little city could comprehend. "I contain."

William E. Borah had been the idol of my boyhood years... Because he was a Senator, I wanted to become one."

Later, in a 1965 Senate address on the 100th anniversary of Borah's birth, Church gave a memorial address, which, while intended to honor Borah, revealed much also of the man who would later take his place as Foreign Relations Committee Chairman.

"I think especially of his reluctance to use force as a method of international diplomacy and his refusal to accept any form of imperialism," Church said.

"What great vitality these premises still have. Who now defends those short-lived attempts to establish an American colonial empire? Who now thinks it is our white man's burden to take over the Philippines? And in today's world, where we have permitted ourselves to become so massively involved that we regard every little country's frontier, no matter how remote, as its responsibility, do we not wonder whether we have extended our commitments beyond our capacity to fulfill? Was there not some wisdom in Borah's attempt to limit the American sphere of responsibility?"

Who, then, is Frank Church?
The answers to that question: The votes cast during 24 Senate years, examined by the Times-News in past weeks, give one answer.

Another—comes from Church's speeches and writings.

An article written by Church in 1963, for U.S. News and World Report, perhaps sheds some light. The magazine asked Church to define and defend liberalism as he sees it.

In that article, entitled "What is a liberal?" A liberal "Senator answers," Church responded to charges, similar to those raised today, that liberals merely support more government, and that government had gotten out of control.

It was simplistic just to criticize government, Church wrote. Realistic legislators realize, although sometimes sadly, that "the size and scope of the federal government in our time" cannot be compaired "with the limited role originally assigned to it by the Founding Fathers, a role fashioned to suit the life time of a rural and sparsely populated colonial America."

The world has become more complex, he wrote, and government "has grown up with the country, and its role has expanded in order to protect the public interest in finding satisfactory solutions for the new problems thrust upon us by a highly industrialized payroll economy dominated by gigantic corporations and controlled by labor unions and increasingly characterized by the interdependence which results from congested urban life."

"You may accept it as the liberal's view that neither the formulas of the radical 'left' nor those of the radical 'right' offer us acceptable blueprints for the future," he said. "This does not mean we lack values... It means only that we do not claim to be prophetic. We do not presume to know what the future holds, and so we strive, from day to day, to keep our society open and free, knowing that in the way we can and must apply the same principle when that holds, the problems of the future as has served us so well in the past"

Symms

• Continued from preceding page

based on private ownership principles," he said.

"Private property rights have been fundamental to our nation becoming the richest nation in history. Government planning have improved upon that? ... History shows that unless individuals retain control over the means to house, clothe, and feed themselves, all other freedoms become meaningless."

His basic beliefs about private ownership and its relationship to freedom were formed while a young man working in his parent's orchard.

But those beliefs were fine-tuned when he served at the University of Idaho.

There Symms met an economics professor named Edwin Graue.

Graue was that rarely on campus then, a professor who taught free market economics. The Adam Smith beliefs which would later gain popularity under Milton Friedman.

Graue argued for a laissez faire economy, insidious increased government controls only triggered economic chaos.

Symms today acknowledges that from these lectures came many of the arguments he has advocated as a Congressman. "America's economy is in worse shape than many people realize," Symms said after being elected. "We have gotten ourselves into this mess by inflating the currency through the excess printing of paper money as a result of huge deficit spending by the Federal Government... We must return our economy to the firm foundations of a stable currency and an unbridled free enterprise system."

These arguments placed Symms in the small but growing number of lawmakers arguing for conservative economics.

"There is only one culprit in this nation responsible for inflation, the government," he said. "When further increases in taxation become politically intolerable, as they have in the United States, but government continues to spend beyond its budget, government has only one alternative. It inflates the currency, through the creation of fiat money. This dilutes the currency, cheapens the dollar and results in increased prices."

There were other influences, of course. Two were named Ralph Smeed and Bob Smith.

Smeed has been a long-time gadfly in Idaho politics, arguing for what some call libertarianism, others call anarcho-capitalism, and others simply label as an attack on government.

In the 1960's, Symms and Smeed both attended the same Presbyterian Church. Upset with what they felt was the church's tilt toward the World Council of Churches and "socialist" doctrines, they organized what the national Church donated to the defense fund of black militant Angela Davis.

Together they published "The Layman" which argued for changes in church policy. When that failed, both left the church, with Symms becoming a Methodist.

But the friendship continued. Later, as

both became active in Republican politics they met Nampa lawyer Bob Smith. At first they were just "philosophical outlaws," Smith recalled, advocates of an "unpopular" militia conservatism. Even in coeserated Camas County the three were viewed as farther right than most.

But with their combined efforts, they launched a new publication called "The Idaho Compass, A Journal of Fact and Opinion."

The Compass was destined to have a controversial brief existence. In its half dozen or so issues, it advocated a mix of libertarianism and conservatism that included: Creation of a "chair of capitalism" at the University of Idaho, to offset what was called the school's bias toward socialism; leaving the University's forestry school to Boise Cascade and other timber companies; leaving the University's school of mines to the state and replacing the "compulsory public school system with one based on competition and free enterprise.

Some of the views still seem extreme. But other free market, anti-government ideas raised by the Compass have since been repeated publicly.

Symms, Smeed and Smith, "the Three S's" as they were derogatively called by the Boise Statesman, were indeed controversial. But in arguing economic conservatism they were, if not prophetic, ahead of their time.

Both men would help Symms in his first campaign and throughout much of his political career.

There was another influence on Symms while he was at the university. It was a young student named Frances Stockdale, from Helena, Montana.

She was in many ways the opposite of Symms. Friends recall she was studious, serious, eventually graduating magna cum laude, while Symms, the football player didn't always care for classes as much as for the social side of college.

They had been introduced by Ginger Symms, a sorority sister to Frances. They were married in August, 1969, as Symms entered his senior year.

Frances Symms is a contrast in style to her counterpart Bethine Church. More reserved, she is also less of a campaigner, less willing to move into crowds.

But political observers credit her with a strong influence on her husband. Her political involvement may be different than that of Bethine Church, they say, but the influence on her husband's political life is equally significant.

In 1972, when Symms was an unknown farmer entering Congress race against a two seasoned political pro's, she was one of the few convinced he could win.

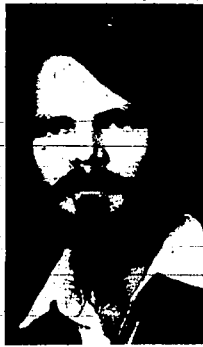
When she thought occurred of challenging Church, she was again one of the first to approve of the idea.

As with the Churches an illness has brought the Symms family closer together.

Frances Symms suffers from scleroderma, a disease similar to arthritis.

Several years ago she was near to death. Although she has since made a significant recovery, her husband told says it was her courage that was a major factor in convincing him to finally enter the Senate race.

Libertarian Fullmer in Senate race



LARRY FULLMER

By DAVID MORRISSEY
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — Frank Church and Steve Symms think they're wrong on most issues.

Larry Fullmer disagrees. Church and Symms are more alike than most realize, he says. Both are authoritarians who differ only on the methods in which they would use government to regulate the lives of individuals, not on whether that regulation is proper in the first place.

Fullmer is the U.S. Senate candidate of Idaho's Libertarian Party. And while he acknowledges his chances of defeating Church and Symms are slight, he believes

his campaign will open the eyes of Idahoans to what he says is their rapidly vanishing individual freedom.

Fullmer, a 37-year-old Pocatello businessman, says a contest between Church and Symms means Idahoans "must choose between the liberal and conservative positions, between those who favor political intervention into our personal affairs and those who favor political intervention into our private economic relationships."

Fullmer insists that should he become Idaho's next U.S. Senator, his every vote "would be aimed at reducing political control of our lives."

Fullmer's platform for achieving this goal is at first glance a

confusing mixture of social liberalism and economic conservatism.

Libertarians, among other things, oppose the draft, want massive tax cut cuts, insist on a balanced budget, grow appalled about the need to significantly reduce government, advocate the legalization of drugs and call for the end to "victimless crimes" such as prostitution.

In international events, Fullmer's platform is equally controversial. Libertarians openly proclaim themselves "isolationists" and advocate "non-intervention, free trade, and friendly relations with all countries."

Fullmer believes his platform is gaining in popularity because

voters are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with government attempts to regulate all voluntary human activity, "whether in the economic marketplace or in the family bedroom."

Summation of the federal government would significantly increase the power of the states, a result Fullmer strongly supports. "It's time the states started talking back to Washington rather than waiting for the next revenue sharing buyoff."

Fullmer says he also believes "that to a large degree the political solutions of the past are the problems of today."

"Why am I running? In short, I think...it's time we legalized freedom."

Agriculture votes

Continued from farm issue page

Hikes in Target Prices

1975. Congress passed an "Emergency Farm Bill" later vetoed by the president. It increased corn, wheat and feed grain target prices.

Symms opposed the increase, but said "I was torn on that one. That was one that bothered me to vote against it." Arguments the measure was inflationary and too costly finally convinced him.

Church supported the increase. "Farmers, like everyone else, are faced by rising costs, especially in recent years, for fuel and fertilizer, while prices remain low. I don't believe it is fair that farmers should be expected to bear the brunt of inflation."

Milk Price Supports

1975. Symms voted against an increase in milk price supports. He has voted for other price increases, Symms said, but this one was too large. It could have triggered butter and milk overproduction.

Church voted for the increase, saying he has always supported a strong dairy industry.

Grain Inspections

1977. After scandals in the American grain trade, Congress drafted a new grain inspection bill. It toughened the penalties for violating the act and gave federal inspectors more authority over the inspection process.

Symms said he opposed the bill because it gave grain inspectors opposed the bill. No Idahoan was implicated in the scandal, but all Idaho inspectors would come un-

der the new act. The new law went too far, Symms said, "superceding state law."

Church missed the vote but supported the new inspection process. "The legislation grew out of incidents in Houston and New Orleans involving short-weighting of grain, the bribing of inspectors and other illegal acts. It was a fairly modest but long overdue reform."

Four-Year Farm Bill

1977. Congress considered a proposed four year farm bill, which would have increased wheat and corn target prices. It also called for increasing loan levels and a new sugar subsidy program.

Symms voted for the amendment to put sugar under a price support program, but voted against final passage of the bill

containing the amendment. That opposition was because the price support for sugar was reduced after the bill went to the Senate, he said. The final level was inadequate to meet the needs of sugar producers.

Sugar Stabilization Bill

1978. Symms voted for the original version of the sugar stabilization bill, which would have set prices at 15 cents a pound with semi-annual production cost increases. The bill, drafted by Church and a Texas Congressman, passed the House and went to the Senate, where it passed in a slightly different form.

But when the conference bill, ironing out the differences in the two measures came back to the House, Symms voted to kill the bill. Symms said he made that vote because the minimum wages

proposed for agricultural workers were too high, while payments to growers were too low. "The growers didn't want it," he said. Many congressmen from sugar producing districts fought the bill, he said.

Sugar Market

1978. Before the final vote on the sugar stabilization bill, Symms introduced one sugar measure of his own. The House, which didn't become law, would have divided the domestic sugar market by the types of sugar produced. Sugar is produced from three major sources: beets, cane and corn.

One effect of the Symms bill would have been to give a financial edge to the Great Western Sugar Corp., one of just two American sugar refiners then producing sugar from both beets and cane, and which was getting ready to refine

Defense votes

Continued from defense issue page

committee through its 15-month investigation.

In the House, Symms voted against creation of a House intelligence committee, which was passed 248-124.

Church's panel released its report the following year, recommending a new senate committee be formed to review the intelligence community and to authorize all spending by intelligence agencies during each year. The Senate created the permanent oversight committee on an 87-22 vote.

In the House, the investigation was marked by several controversies, not the least of which involved the proposed release of a U.S. intelligence agencies. The panel had voted to release its report, despite President Ford saying it contained information harmful to national security if it

were made public.

The full House voted 248-124 not to release the report, with Symms in the majority. That action followed publication of a summary of the report by the New York magazine, The Village Voice. The report had been leaked to CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr, who refused to identify his source of information.

Symms also voted against creation of a permanent House intelligence committee in 1978. The House created the panel 227-171.

Opponents of the permanent panel said those agencies were already under the jurisdiction of other committees and another committee would increase the chances of leaks of secret information.

But supporters of the permanent committee noted the investigation's conclusions that those committees had provided "inadequate supervision and had tended to extend the new grant to the intelligence community. Monday, October 27, 1980.

• Vietnam — Although the U.S. formally ended hostilities with the North Vietnamese in 1973, declining numbers of U.S. troops were sent to the defense issue during the early 1970s.

A major measure stemming from the Vietnam conflict passed in 1973, despite President Richard Nixon's veto. Passage of the measure placing restrictions on a president's war-making powers was considered a stinging defeat for Nixon.

The measure set a 60-day limit on any presidential commitment on U.S. troops abroad without specific congressional authorization. The commitment could be extended an additional 30 days in order to safely evacuate U.S. troops from a battle area under the act.

Church supported the measure when it first passed the Senate 72-18, and again supported the effort to override Nixon's veto of the measure, which passed 75-18.

Symms opposed the measure when the House first passed it

244-170, and again on the veto override vote, which passed the House 284-133.

In 1973, Symms opposed an amendment to the defense authorization bill limiting military aid for South Vietnam to \$1 billion instead of the \$1.4 billion authorization approved by the House Armed Services Committee. The amendment was rejected 190-211.

A similar move occurred in 1973 when an amendment reducing the Senate Armed Services Committee's recommended aid figure from \$900 million to \$750 million failed 45-46. Church did not vote on the amendment, but he had indicated "his approval of the measure to Congressional Quarterly."

Troop cuts — Church and Symms have also opposed each other on the question of reducing the number of U.S. troops stationed abroad.

In 1973, Symms opposed an amendment to a defense

authorization bill requiring nations where U.S. troops were stationed to pay a portion of the cost of stationing their troops. The measure failed 133-282.

In the Senate that year, Church supported a measure calling for a 40 percent reduction in the 500,000 U.S. troops stationed overseas.

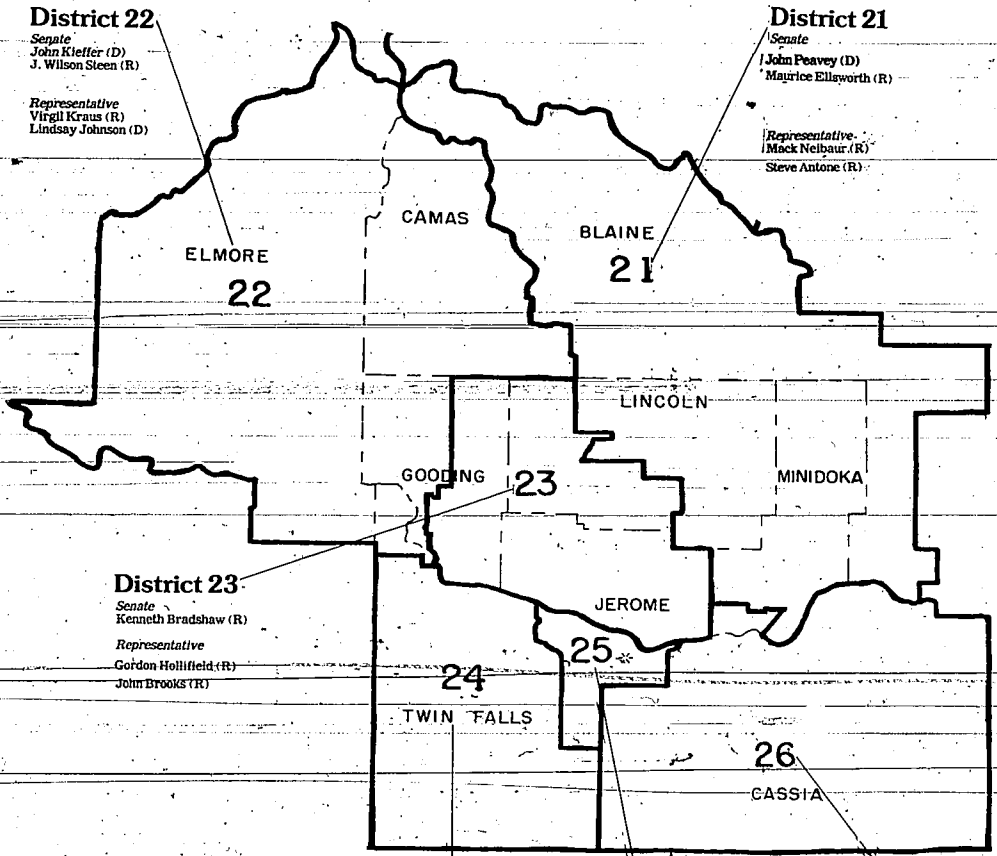
The following year, Symms opposed a measure supported by then-Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill to cut overseas troops by 100,000 men. The measure failed 163-240.

Church supported a Senate measure to cut overseas troops by 125,000 men in 1974. The measure was rejected 85-54.

In 1975, Symms also opposed a measure cutting 70,000 overseas troops. The measure was rejected 95-311.

President Carter's campaign pledge to pull U.S. troops out of Korea reached the House twice. Symms opposed the move in 1977, when it was rejected 88-301, and in 1977, when it was rejected 142-247.

Magic Valley legislative districts



District 22

Senate
John Kieffer (D)
J. Wilson Steen (R)

Representative
Virgil Kraus (R)
Lindsay Johnson (D)

District 21

Senate
John Peavey (D)
Maurice Ellsworth (R)

Representative
Black Nelbair (R)
Steve Antone (R)

District 23

Senate
Kenneth Bradshaw (R)

Representative
Gordon Hollfield (R)
John Brooks (R)

District 24

Senate
John Barker (R)

Representative
Noy Brackett (R)
George Anthony (D)
Lawrence Knigge (R)

District 25

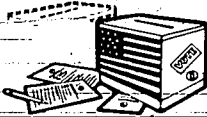
Senate
Laird Noh (R)
Lloyd Shewmaker (D)
Howard Buhler (AP)

Representative
T. W. Stivers (R)
Mildred Howard (D)
Ralph Olmstead (R)

District 26

Senate
Dean Van Engelen (R)
Marie Hanzel (D)

Representative
Ernest Hale (R)
J. Vard Chaburn (R)



Twin Falls County



ANN COVER



HELEN RUTH SAVAGE



BUDDY DEWEESE



JAMES MUNN

2 contests — county commission, sheriff

By BONNIE BAIRD JONES
Times-News writer

TWIN FALLS — A county commissioner race between two women candidates and a contest in the sheriff's office highlight the Twin Falls County Nov. 4 ballot.

In all, five county offices will be filled in the upcoming general election.

Republican candidates are running unopposed for the second district commission seat, prosecuting attorney and coroner.

The two women competing for the third district commission seat are Ann Cover, Republican incumbent of Twin Falls, and Helen Ruth Savage of Kimberly. Savage is an active Democrat and a newcomer to politics in Twin Falls County.

One of the late developing issues in the election involves the future of the old three-story Twin Falls County Hospital Building.

Savage is an outspoken advocate of preserving the structure for renovation. Cover has stated she favors saying it only if it is proven to be in sound condition and if renovation could be accomplished at a cost at least no higher than the cost of new construction.

Cover, 55, is completing her sixth year on the board of county commissioners. Prior to that she served three years as a Twin Falls City Councilwoman.

Her concerns include the establishment of a garbage incinerator plant for the county, planning for a new jail and law enforcement building and the struggle with the 1 percent initiative implementation.

Cover is a graduate of Oberlin College and has lived in Twin Falls for the past 20 years. She is the widow of Jerro Cover.

Savage has criticized the present county commissioners for demol-

ishing the former O'Leary school building, charging, it was one example of the thoughtless waste the commissioners have brought about in the past few years. She said she believes the old hospital need not meet the same fate, but rather could become a profitable investment for the county if restored and kept in use for medical offices or other use associated with the adjoining Magic Valley Memorial Hospital.

Savage, the wife of Joe Savage, Kimberly rancher and farmer, graduated from Filer High school as valedictorian, and completed college business courses. She has worked in business and with her husband in their farming operations.

Sheriff's race

Sheriff James Munn, 50, is seeking his first term as an elected sheriff although he has served under appointment since the death of the late Paul Corider early last year.

He defeated four other candidates, including Buddy Deweese, for the Republican nomination in the primary election. He graduated from high school in Twin Falls and attended two years at Idaho State University.

Munn said he has expanded the peak crime time coverage by increasing night personnel, has organized a trained reserve force that is qualified and ready to serve in emergencies or when more manpower is needed.

He said he is also in the process of establishing a county-wide crime prevention program similar to the neighborhood watch. Munn said he favors more training for his officers. He also has good cooperation from other law enforcement agencies, he says, and is able to work well with city and state officials.

Deweese, who ran as a write-in

candidate in the primary election, is on the ballot as an independent candidate this fall.

Deweese, 44, resigned as a deputy sheriff under Munn in order to seek the nomination. He is a graduate of the POST Academy in law enforcement. He joined the sheriff's office here in 1971 and is a former government aircraft mechanic and active in the U.S. Army Reserve.

Deweese said he would, in addition to maintaining a reserve force, work for further training of his officers and establish a youth program at the county level.

He said he would attempt to work out a cooperative agreement plan aimed at settling many of the juvenile cases before the youth get into court. He said he would also conduct a drug education program for parents and youngsters, and would concentrate on crime prevention. Deweese said his staff would include at least one Spanish-speaking officer who

could work with the migrant people of the area, assisting them and the courts and investigations involving Spanish speaking residents.

Running unopposed

Other candidates for office in Twin Falls County include Thomas Gray who is running unopposed on the Republican ticket for county prosecutor. He is currently a deputy under Prosecutor Jeff Stoker.

Gray said he is concerned about juvenile problems and said he plans to work with youth to prevent them from taking the first early steps toward a life of crime.

He said he is also concerned about protecting the victims of crime and with child abuse, neglect and the child support collections.

Gray has worked in the office of judge advocate and as a law librarian. He is a graduate of the University of Tulsa and worked with the

Law Research Center, Tulsa, Okla.

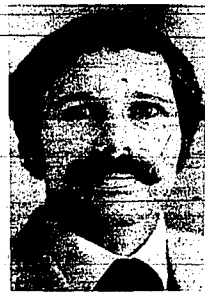
Marvin Hempleman, 44, a former dairy farmer, is seeking the second district commissioner seat being vacated by Tommy Walker, Sr., who did not run for reelection.

Hempleman, a Republican, is a graduate of Twin Falls High School and worked with his family in managing and operating a 100 acre dairy farm until recently.

Hempleman said he is running for county office because of his concern about high taxes and how the tax-money is being spent. Housing and rural development and growth also concern him, Hempleman said. He said he will work closely with the county taxpayers and voters if elected, making every effort to see they are well represented and have a voice in county government.

Cloyce Edwards is seeking reelection as county coroner, running unopposed on the Republican ticket. He is the owner of Magic Valley Ambulance Service and has served as coroner for the past 12 years. Because he is frequently at the scene of an accident or emergency in connection with the ambulance services, he said, he is immediately available when needed for coroner duties.

Edwards, 48, also serves as Twin Falls County Civil Defense Director, a position he has held for the past 15 years. He is a veteran of two years as an army military corpsman in the Korean War, a graduate of the University of Idaho in civil defense management, graduate of the FBI Academy at the Idaho State University in Pocatello, and of the Air Medic Training School at Fairchild AFB in Washington. He also completed two civil defense pre-business schools in Spokane. For 12 years he served with the Twin Falls Police Department including eight years in the detective division.



THOMAS GRAY



MARVIN HEMPLEMAN

Jerome County



HENRY SCHUTTE



FRED TATTERSALL



ELZA HALL



HOWARD DUBOIS

Commissioner, sheriff positions contested

By RON ZELLAR
Times-News writer

JEROME — Two Democrats, a former police chief and a highway commissioner, are trying to unseat Jerome County Sheriff Elza Hall and County Commissioner Henry Schutte.

Republicans are opposed for three other positions on the Jerome County ballot.

Howard DuBois, 63, who retired as police chief for the city of Jerome last February, is making his second run against Hall. "This time, however, DuBois said he will have the advantage of being named on the ballot."

He placed second as a write-in candidate in 1972 in a five-way race to succeed retiring Sheriff James Burns. DuBois polled 1,939 votes to Hall's 2,137. Democratic nominee Foley Asher placed third with 908 votes.

The race eight years ago was largely a referendum on combining city and county law enforcement services, DuBois said. He had recently been appointed police chief, and ran on the promise of trying to merge the two departments.

DuBois is no longer proposing to combine the two departments, but he believes city officers and county deputies still spend too much time duplicating efforts.

Deputies should spend more time in unincorporated areas of the county, he said. And residents of Eden and Hazelton should not be charged twice for law enforcement protection.

One deputy on the county payroll lives in the Hazelton area. A second officer is funded jointly by the two municipalities.

DuBois came to Jerome with 17 years experience in California's Sacramento county sheriff's office. Assignments there included homicide and forgery investigations, jail duty and training reserves.

He acquired nearly enough credits for a law enforcement degree at Sacramento State College, DuBois said, and is recognized by Idaho courts as a handwriting expert.

The former chief said he has nothing against the incumbent sheriff, but believes he can run the department more efficiently, providing either better law enforcement protection or "a savings to county taxpayers."

DuBois said his campaign has been hurt by a controversy surrounding his Jerome successor, Police Chief James McGowan.

Mayor Marshall Evertson has twice attempted to dismiss McGowan. Three councilmen who support the chief said problems that led to the resignation of four officers last July were left over from DuBois' administration.

The city department experienced no problems whatsoever in 7½ years of the time he held office, DuBois said. Problems that arose last fall, he said, were the result of private communications between one or two officers and a couple of councilmen.

"A police chief's position is shaky if any one member of the county doesn't support him," he said. "When I saw a rift coming, I elected to retire."

DuBois said he spent the spring and summer "hauling a lot of wood and hay" and moving his family to a residence in the country. He added that his health is excellent, and he sees no need to "hang it up just yet."

Hall, 55, said he is running on his record of the past eight years in seeking his third term in office.

He said the county's seven deputies "do a pretty good job when you consider they are covering 598 square miles."

A recent news article listing 20-year budget increases for various county departments misled voters when it depicted a 223 percent growth in the sheriff's budget, Hall said.

The figure does not reflect

budget items which are self-supporting or bring some return to the county's coffers, he said. Included are \$30,000 paid by the city for shared dispatch and record keeping, the \$24,000 paid by Eden and Hazelton for a second east-end deputy and the additional revenue generated by serving more civil papers and selling more drivers' licenses.

"The county's population has risen from 10,000 to 19,000 people in the past 20 years, Hall noted.

"There's no way I can run this office and please everybody," Hall said, but he added that a measure of confidence in the office is the large number of residents who call to volunteer information during investigations.

COMMISSIONER RACE

Fred Tattersall, who farms southwest of Eden, said he is seeking the District 3 county commissioner seat because the east end deserves better representation.

Tattersall, 67, is president of the Hillsdale Highway District Board of Directors, and has served on the board the past nine years.

He opposes the proposed Southern Idaho Regional Airport Authority and thinks the SIRA's steering committee should be disbanded in the interest of saving tax dollars. Planes flying to and from the proposed airport would fly over his farm, he said, and he has found no one recently who still supports the project.

Tattersall said he approves of the county's proposed comprehensive plan, believing residential developments should not be built on prime farm land.

To fully understand other county issues, he said, a newcomer would have to spend some time in office first.

He said incumbent Henry Schutte has too many personal business dealings to effectively represent his district, and criticized Schutte for planning to build

a large-scale alcohol plant in Twin Falls County.

"He should build it here — keep Jerome County's business in Jerome County," Tattersall said.

He said he has conducted a low-key campaign for the job, visiting taverns and public places to ask voters for their support.

He was first elected to the highway board as a write-in candidate, he noted, adding that he plans to knock on doors in Jerome during the closing days of the campaign to introduce himself to voters who are not his friends and neighbors.

Schutte, 47, said the county's nearly completed land-use plan strikes a good balance between necessary controls on growth and personal freedoms enjoyed by property owners.

"I understand some dairymen are now going to Buhl, but they may not understand what the plan does," he said.

Agriculture remains the primary goal for land use in the county, Schutte said. Special use permits required to construct new dairies only require that the rights of existing homeowners are respected, he said.

Eden residents have been unhappy with a law enforcement contract between the county and the cities of Eden and Hazelton, he conceded. The main dissatisfaction arose when the deputy assigned to the post resigned on short notice, he said.

Some residents also may not realize that half-time coverage by an officer means about three hours a day on "cover-duty week," he said.

He supports the proposed regional airport, and said abolishing the SIRA would require repeating the necessary groundwork whenever the project receives the support of all eight counties in the authority's area of control.

His decision to build an alcohol plant in Twin Falls county was based solely on economics, Schutte

said. The plant had to be near raw materials, which will be piped from the county's food-processing industries.

"I notice that Mr. Tattersall uses International farm equipment, which is not available in Jerome County," he said.

Schutte said counties are being asked every year to make more complex decisions, many of them involving proposals to share resources and risks with other counties.

For example, he said the Association of Idaho Counties is proposing a catastrophic insurance plan to protect units of government that are hit with multi-million dollar lawsuits or indigent medical bills.

Schutte said he favors the proposal if a private carrier can be found to write the insurance. Simply establishing a statewide pool, he said, would tempt some officials to find uses for the money that builds up.

"Larger cities have more resources than we do, and there always seems to be people who find a way to get at any funds left lying around," he said.

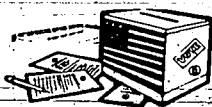
Schutte said his accomplishments in office include convincing county employees to keep the courthouses open between 4:30 and 6-p.m. for residents who might otherwise be inconvenienced.

UNOPPOSED CANDIDATES

District 2 Commissioner Russell Howell, 66, is unopposed in his bid for a second term.

Former Jerome County public defender Roger Burdick, who is unopposed for prosecuting attorney, has announced plans to maintain an office part-time in the county courthouse to work closely with city and county law enforcement officials.

Gerald Oster, who is unopposed for county coroner, is the owner and operator of Jerome Ambulance Service and an emergency medical technician.



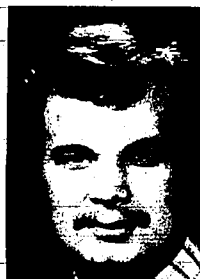
Gooding County



GEORGE LEMMON



ROBERT TUPPER



BRENT GEISLER



LOIS NELSON

Commissioner, assessor seats contested

By BRUCE HAMMOND
Times-News writer

GOODING — Democrats in Gooding County have fielded only three candidates to bid against six Republicans seeking county offices.

The assessor and two commissioner spots are being contested. Republican candidates are running unopposed for sheriff, prosecutor and coroner.

How to utilize limited county revenue, frozen at 1978 levels by state law, to cope with the constantly rising costs of county services seems to be the main concern of all Gooding County candidates.

ASSESSOR RACE

Brent Geisler, 24, Republican, has served as acting assessor since April 1, following the retirement of Wes Tromsoun. He said his major goal is to continue programs he's initiated.

"We've started a new program appraising all the farm property here in following the retirement of Wes Tromsoun. He said his major goal is to continue programs he's initiated.

"We've started a new program appraising all the farm property here in following the retirement of Wes Tromsoun. He said his major goal is to continue programs he's initiated.

Geisler believes one advantage he has is his ability to appraise property, rather than hiring a specialist.

"I've been able to reduce the assessor's budget for next year by \$12,000 by eliminating one staff position and doing appraisals myself," Geisler said.

As experience for the job, Geisler lists four years of college courses in business and real estate.

and three years with the county assessor's office.

"In this campaign, I also felt it was important to foot the bill myself and not to accept any contributions that could possibly sway my position in appraising someone's property," Geisler said.

Lois Nelson, 59, Democrat, has worked in the Gooding County assessor's office for 28 years.

"The assessor's role is an administrative one. It's being capable and experienced to handle problems in the motor vehicle department, the land department and the appraisal department," Nelson said. "I have extensive experience in each."

"My priority would be to man the office in such an economical way as to save taxpayers money," Nelson said. "To do this you have to know each department well enough to understand how to shift the limited personnel around as needed."

"I've handled every job in the office, and have trained new employees in every capacity," she stressed.

Nelson said the most significant duty remains equitable property assessment — "making sure appraisals are right."

She admitted some criticism has been leveled at her because of her age and nearness of retirement.

"But I haven't taken a day of sick time this past year and, if I win, I will run again in 1982," Nelson said. "I want to continue the job as long as possible."

DISTRICT 2 COMMISSIONER RACE

Incumbent George Lemmon, 60, Democrat, seeks re-election after two years in the post. He is serving as commission chairman this year.

"Basically, I'm running on the policy that what's good for the people is good for Gooding County," said Lemmon, a Hagerman farmer.

One of his goals is to ensure good communications between the public and Gooding County Com-

missioners so county officials can address key problems concerning local residents.

"The main problem facing us is taxation and paying the (county's) bills," Lemmon said. "The people of Idaho voted in the 1 percent, yet there are certain services that have to be filled. At the same time, inflation means these things will cost more to provide. These problems will have to be met as they come along."

Lemmon believes his experience as Hagerman watermaster for about 25 years has tuned him in on county procedures and public needs. He is a member of Hagerman's Odd Fellows Lodge and grange.

Robert Tupper, 60, Republican, is opposing Lemmon "to become involved in county government."

A Hagerman rancher, Tupper was asked to seek the commissioner position by representatives of the Gooding County Republican Central Committee.

"I really don't have any complaints about the way things have been handled," Tupper said. "I'm sure the 1 percent initiative will be

a major problem to handle, but I can't really offer any recommendations until I become involved in the budgeting."

Tupper believes he's qualified for county budgeting after serving two terms on the Hagerman School Board and 10 years on the Hagerman Highway District Board, where he's served as board chairman.

Tupper has also served two terms as a board director for the Wendell Grain Supply.

"I am experienced with budgets and I think I can handle the commissioner job," Tupper said.

DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER RACE

Fredrick Brailsford, 33, Republican, is seeking re-election after serving four years as District 3 county commissioner.

Brailsford, a Wendell sheep rancher, said he can help keep Gooding County solvent despite pressures from the 1 percent law.

"I think I've brought more organization to our county government," Brailsford said. "We've developed a personnel manual and plan to see employees know where

they stand and I feel we made the right choice in how to handle the county's weed problem."

"We were losing about \$30,000 a year by spraying the weeds ourselves," he continued, "but now we contract it out, and at the same time we are no longer competing with private enterprise."

Brailsford believes he's qualified for the job based on previous commission experience and "because I have an open mind."

M.A. Strickland, 63, Democrat, is challenging Brailsford for the District 3 commissioner seat.

Strickland, a Wendell farmer, said he wants to help curb the impact of the 1 percent law on Gooding County revenue and program operations.

"I'm concerned about inflation, the cost of county government and weed control," Strickland said in a released statement.

In addition to managing his farm, Strickland lists experience in budget preparation from serving 25 years on the West Point Highway District Board.

Strickland has served the past 16 years as highway board chairman.

UNCONTENDED CANDIDATES

Robert Aja, 48, Republican, has served as acting sheriff since Earl Brown retired last winter.

Aja said his main priority is "increasing patrols to hold down burglaries." He also plans to promote drug education programs for youth while seeking stiffer enforcement against drug sales.

James Molehan, 42, Republican, has served as Gooding County coroner since 1972.

Severt Swenson, 40, Republican, is bidding for re-election as county prosecutor.

He lists his priority as economy of operation, adding that, "1978 (prosecutor) office expenses were 13.1 percent under budget. The 1980 budget was reduced 1 1/2 percent and (by May) expenses were 13 percent under budget."



FREDRICK BRAILSFORD



M.A. STRICKLAND

Blaine County



RUPERT HOUSE



DENNIS HAYNES



ORVILLE DREXLER

Nuclear initiative on ballot

KETCHUM — Blaine County residents will get the opportunity to vote on the question of keeping the county "nuclear free."

The ballot initiative, sponsored by the Groundwater Alliance, a local anti-nuclear group, would create an overlay zone prohibiting the storage and processing of radioactive materials in the county.

Opposition to the initiative is primarily coming from the American Nuclear Society local chapter, located at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in southeastern Idaho.

Supporters of nuclear power,

including the ANS, claim atomic energy is safe and that contemporary lifestyles require abundant supplies of electricity.

Initiative sponsors counter that argument with statements relating to the toxicity of nuclear fuels and long-range problems that could result from mistakes.

Questions have arisen regarding the measure's legality, specifically in regard to mining, where federal law would take precedence. The initiative's sponsors state that while the mining itself cannot be controlled, the related disposal of waste can be controlled.

Focus is on sheriff, commission races

By RON ZELLAR
Times-News writer

HAILEY — Races between two veteran law enforcement administrators and two political newcomers head the Nov. 4 ballot in Blaine County.

Ketchum Police Chief Dennis Haynes, a Republican, will take his second crack at the sheriff's seat held for the past 16 years by Democrat Orville Drexler, who is seeking his fifth term.

In the District 2 commission race, clothing designer Janet Berenson, a Democrat nominated by a primary write-in campaign, will face Republican Rupert House, House, street supervisor for the city of Hailey, was foreman at the Triumph Mine before it closed in the 1950s.

SHERIFF'S RACE

Dennis Haynes said he has learned a lot since he first challenged Orville Drexler in 1972. Enforcement of traffic laws, for example, should vary according to community desires.

Haynes, 41, said he spent much of the summer knocking on doors and listening to residents in rural parts of the county.

People don't expect law enforcers to solve every crime, he said, but they do expect a prompt and professional response to pleas for assistance.

A county dog ordinance should be developed that recognizes differences between populated and unpopulated areas and takes into account game needs in winter, he said.

"Many areas of the county have no problems with dogs," he said. "I don't do deserve a reply."

Haynes said he would like to build a sheriff's department "that the whole county can be proud of," one that respects citizen's rights yet promptly and effectively in-

vestigates complaints.

A recent incident involving the seizure of a reporter's film at an accident scene might not have happened had the sheriff or the supervisor of a state patrolman been present to back up their men, he said.

Turnover and low morale presently plague the department, Haynes said, and the larger cities in Blaine County receive almost no benefit from the department they help fund.

The Ketchum chief points to his training and experience for the leadership he says is lacking. Haynes holds basic, intermediate and advanced training certificates from the Idaho Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) Academy, as well as a degree from the FBI National Police Academy in Quantico, Va.

He has been chief of the Ketchum department for 11 years.

Drexler concedes Haynes' educational claims by noting he was in law enforcement six years before the POST Academy was started.

Sandwiched between his reference books is a thick stack of certificates, including FBI courses and workshops covering jail facilities, dangerous drugs, police administration and law enforcement communications.

Drexler concedes his last election was close. He defeated challenger Gary Flavell 1,974 to 1,823. But he said deputies had been campaigning against him in portions of the county.

"Turnover in the department is no higher than elsewhere in Idaho," Drexler said. And some opposition from within police ranks is to be expected because some officer have advances as far as they can without a change in administration.

There were problems in the time it took his office to process complaints prior to the last election, he said, problems which he says have

been remedied.

Sheriffs cannot respond personally to every complaint or be present at every accident, he said. That's why they have trained men in the field.

"I think we respond quite rapidly, given the area we have to cover and the time required to get from one end of the county to the other," he said.

The sheriff said he was present while officers investigated the first of two fatal accidents on the day the film was seized, but he happened to be elsewhere during the second investigation.

Drexler, 54, is a past president of the Idaho Peace Officers Association — and has been the county's civil defense director for 12 years.

COMMISSIONER'S RACE

Rupert House and Janet Berenson disagree on the need for a "nuclear-free Blaine County" in their District 2 race to succeed Commissioner Charles Corwin, who is not seeking re-election.

House, 54, said he is running for the District 2 county commission slot because "I like Blaine County and care about its future."

He opposes the Blaine County initiative to create a nuclear free zone, which would effectively ban uranium mining by prohibiting the processing or disposal of radioactive materials.

House was underground foreman at two of the county's gold and silver mines during his 27 years of mining experience.

Federal mining laws dating back to 1872 are "plenty restrictive" on the questions of ground water quality and the storage of tailings, he said.

He believes the county's mining potential will again blossom as the price of precious metals increases and new technologies found.

The county's comprehensive plan is doing the job of regulating residential growth in the county,

he said, and efforts to tighten restrictions should be resisted.

"Some younger people now think we should close the gates," he said. "I came up here in 1936. I keep wondering what would have happened if they'd closed the gates in '36."

Berenson, 35, said she supports the anti-nuclear measure and believes the county should take advantage of its location to use solar and geothermal resources wherever possible.

"We should turn to energy forms that are available and which are proven safe," she said.

Water quality in the Big Wood River will be among the county's greatest future challenges, Berenson said. The county's comprehensive plan should be used to restrict further construction along the river's banks.

Commissioners should also make sure the county takes advantage of federal grants and other opportunities to improve commuter transportation and provide alternatives to the automobile, she said.

Berenson opposes the placement of trout farms on silver creek, and supports plans for bike paths and cross-country, ski trails in the county.

UNOPPOSED RACES

Ketchum attorney Barry Lubovicki, a Democrat, is unopposed in his District 3 bid to replace Commissioner Ivan Gustafson, who did not seek another term.

Lubovicki, 37, is a Ketchum city councilman and a member of the Ketchum Sun Valley Transit Authority.

County Prosecuting Attorney Keith Roark is unopposed for his second term.

Roark, 31, took several independent stands on Blaine County political battles during his first term in office. He used the city of Hailey over procedures used to annex the controversial Northridge Subdivision, which has since been de-annexed.

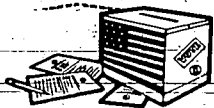
The prosecutor also advised backers of the anti-nuclear initiative last spring to remove clauses prohibiting uranium mining and processing. Such references in a county ordinance would be stricken by the courts, he said, because of federal jurisdiction over the extraction of minerals.

Running unopposed for corner is independent Donald J. Mason.

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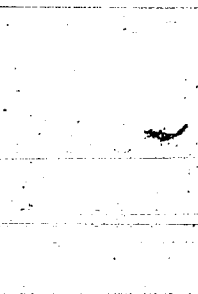
Lincoln County



DARWIN MILLS



ANNA MAE YEATES



DOUGLAS ROSE



DEBORAH KRYSAL

Sheriff, prosecutor positions contested

By BRUCE HAMMOND
Times-News writer

SHOSHONE — Law enforcement and juvenile programs are major concerns of candidates vying for Lincoln County sheriff and prosecutor Nov. 4.

Both prosecutor candidates, Douglas Rose, Republican, and Deborah Neher Krystal, Democrat, are calling for stricter prosecution of juvenile offenders and increased child support enforcement.

More consistency in dealing with violators and establishing new drug education programs are top campaign items for sheriff candidates, Darwin Mills, Republican, and Anna Mae Yeates, Democrat.

Neither incumbent Prosecutor Jack Murphy or Sheriff Bill Anderson are seeking re-election.

Other Lincoln County offices are being sought by untested incumbents.

"LINCOLN COUNTY SHERIFF."
Darwin Mills, 41, Republican, believes a "common sense" approach to law enforcement is the best asset for a county sheriff.

"I understand the problems of Lincoln County," Mills explained. "I was born and raised here, and I think I've some common-sense ideas about what changes the county needs."

Mills' highest priority, if elected, would be concentrating on youth-related programs that increase the awareness of law enforcement and deter drug abuse.

"My major idea in running (for sheriff) is to get more education going with our youth, especially drug education, so our young people know exactly what their choices are," Mills said.

Mills believes the county has already benefited from "a city law enforcement program that is a little more strict and a new judge (15th District Magistrate Judge

Daniel Hurlbutt) who is doing some real good."

Consistent prosecution and increased education about law enforcement are the keys to deterring juvenile mischief and vandalism, Mills said.

Other aspects of the Lincoln County Sheriff's program will probably remain unchanged if he is elected, said Mills, who has served as a Lincoln County Sheriff's deputy since July.

Prior to that time, he worked as a Shoshone employee, Mills said.

Anna Mae Yeates, 38, Democrat, said Lincoln County needs increased patrolling of county highways to prevent crime and to respond to accidents.

"I know that accidents have happened on some of our back roads that—well, too long before being found," Yeates said. "If we can increase road checks (by sheriff's deputies) then maybe some of these accidents won't turn out as they do."

In addition to increased patrols, Yeates wants to see more consistent enforcement of laws, especially traffic violations.

"We need more fair law enforcement," she said. "If one law is good for one person, it's good for all."

Yeates said there has been too much laxity and not enough consistency in writing citations for violators in Lincoln County.

A life-long resident of Lincoln and Gooding counties, Yeates said her familiarity with local practices and problems qualifies her for the sheriff's office.

"I'm also experienced from working in bars where I'm use to handling people in all situations imaginable," Yeates said. "I've worked with people all my life, but other than that I really don't have qualifications as such."

COUNTY PROSECUTOR
Deborah Neher Krystal, 34, Democrat, has established her

campaign platform on four issues: increasing child support enforcement, increasing protection for abused children, increasing juvenile prosecution and consistent attendance of all county commissioner meetings.

"As I see it, the prosecutor's responsibility is to handle all the county's legal business, not just prosecution cases," Krystal said.

"This means always being available for county officers and attending all commissioners' meetings to make sure processes are in accordance with the law before officers commit themselves."

However, Krystal also hopes to increase prosecutor efforts in juvenile cases, especially in child protection/intervention cases.

"As a teacher here in Shoshone (for three years) I saw too many examples of abuse and neglect—this is one of the reasons I decided to go back to law school," Krystal explained.

She said previous county prosecutors have neglected this portion of the job.

Another prosecution area Krystal wants focused on is child support enforcement.

"This just hasn't been done here, but it's a very important aspect of the prosecutor's job," Krystal said.

Krystal based her opinions on two years of experience as chief deputy prosecutor for Latah County, a position she accepted after graduating from the University of Idaho law school. Krystal also worked for a year as an associate professor of criminal law at Washington State University and has completed post-graduate work in land use planning, family violence and county government liability.

The fourth area Krystal said needs attention is prosecution of juvenile offenders.

"The juvenile has to accept re-

sponsibility for his own actions," Krystal stressed.

She proposes a program in Latah County where convicted juvenile offenders must not only pay restitution for any damage they've done, but also complete some kind of community service.

"If kids realize they can't get away with things like vandalism and other crimes, you stop most of the problem right there," Krystal said.

Douglas Rose, 36, Republican, is campaigning for county prosecutor on a platform of stricter prosecution, juvenile programs and community involvement.

"To me the prosecutor is the county government's attorney," said Rose, now serving as Lincoln County Treasurer. "This means advising county officers as well as prosecuting cases."

If elected, one of Rose's goals is to form "tighter relations with local law officers through training sessions and review meetings."

Rose also believes increased watch-dogging of child support obligations is needed by the Lincoln County prosecutor.

"This is one area that all prosecutors seem to dove into the background, but I'd like to see it given more priority in our county," Rose said.

A graduate of the University of Idaho law school, Rose has been practicing law for 2½ years with law partner Jack Murphy, Lincoln County prosecutor. He has completed seminar study on criminal law and criminal procedure.

"My civil practice has given me important experience in contract work, which is a major part of the prosecutor's job," Rose said. "I also believe my experience as (Lincoln County) treasurer has

been extremely beneficial because I've learned how county government operates."

"All county officers have to deal with tax structures, and as treasurer I've had an inside-look at this," Rose continued. "I've also participated in several state committees for implementation of the 1 percent (law) and so am familiar with state operations and who to contact if a county officer needs information or help."

Rose also wants to see stricter enforcement and prosecution of curfew violations, "hot rodding," and other misdemeanor violations.

"Every community has a segment of kids who are problem raisers and we need to work with them," Rose said. "This also means drug enforcement, because drug use is another problem we have like any other community."

UNOPPOSED OFFICES
Everett Ward, 54, Democrat, is running unopposed in his bid for re-election as District 2 county commissioner. He's served on the commission for six years and is commission chairman.

Ward said his major reason in seeking re-election is to complete several proposed programs that the county commission has started, including waste disposal a flood control.

Orville J. Harris, 68, Republican, is seeking re-election after serving four years as District 3 county commissioner. Harris said the major problem facing Lincoln County is implementation of the 1 percent law and how to operate county programs on a budget that essentially has been the last three years.

R.G. Neher, 60, Republican, has served as Lincoln County Coroner continuously since 1954.

"I run sort of as a public service," said Neher, a licensed surgeon. "I don't really care if people vote for me or not, but it is a job that has to be done."

Minidoka County



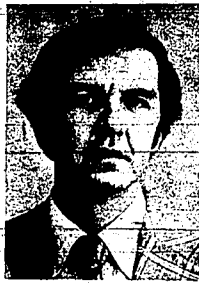
FRED MAIER



LILLIAN BELLEM



MARK TAYLOR



JOHN BRADLEY



H.W. MANNING

3-way race for prosecutor tops ballot

By LARRY SWISHER
Times-News writer

RUPERT — A heated three-way race has developed for prosecuting attorney in Minidoka County.

In the other county contest, for commissioner from District 3, incumbent Republican Fred Maier is being challenged by Democrat Lillian Bellem for a two-year term. Voters competing five local officials Nov. 4, three of whom are running unopposed.

Ray Jarvis, the incumbent sheriff, and Lyle Barton, chairman of the county commission, are both unopposed for re-election on the Republican ticket — to four-year terms.

Incumbent Democratic Coroner Kim Christensen has no opposition for re-election to a two-year term.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
The Democrat and Republican, who have both served in the position, are competing hard over several issues, including the handling of the Rufefer manslaughter case.

Meanwhile, Mark Taylor, 30, a Republican running as an independent, charges neither man has devoted full-time to the prosecutor's job.

H.W. "Bill" Manning, 36, the Republican candidate for prosecutor, served in that office for two terms before being defeated by Democrat Bob Workman in 1978.

Workman did not run again this year and resigned shortly after the election, in which John A. Bradley, his law partner and deputy prosecutor, became the Democratic nominee. Workman is now deputy prosecutor.

Manning accused Workman of conducting a "phony publicity charade" by resigning to become city attorney for Rupert. Manning said that position and Workman's

position now as deputy prosecutor constitute a conflict of interest.

"I would hire a deputy attorney not with any city, though the county could handle criminal cases for the city," Manning said.

Bradley said he is not handling any city cases and noted Manning also sought the Rupert appointment. Further, Bradley said the county commissioners could have chosen to appoint Manning instead of Workman. "I look that as a vote of confidence."

Workman resigned because he had decided not to run for re-election and "had another opportunity come up, so he chose to take that," he said.

Taylor criticized both Bradley and Manning for maintaining private practices while being prosecutor.

"If elected, I plan to be there on a full-time basis. I would dispose of whatever private practice is left on Jan. 1," Taylor said.

On the Rufefer case, in which a man and his wife were charged with the death of her mother, Manning charged Workman allowed the Rufefer's to plead guilty to a reduced charge "for his own convenience."

As prosecutor from 1975 through 1978, Manning said he "worked my tail off for four years" on the case and felt he had a "99 percent chance" of obtaining a second-degree kidnapping conviction and a probable chance of a second-degree murder conviction.

He said delaying tactics by the defense attorney dragged the case out for four years and the outcome under his successor was a "miscarriage of justice."

Bradley said he was not involved in making decisions on the case but he agreed with Workman's handling of it. Manning, he said, had allowed too much time to elapse, which jeopardized any conviction because of the defendant's right to a speedy trial.

Bradley said the case would not

have gone to trial for five or six years after the crime and Workman avoided that error.

"I might or might not be the presiding judge said on the record the case was, in his opinion, a manslaughter case," Bradley said. "I think it is significant that Ernest Rufefer is in the state pen today."

Taylor said Manning was "too enamored" of the higher offenses but that the final outcome under Workman was "poor — way to resolve the problem."

Each of the three candidates for prosecutor said he could do the best job of prosecuting drug users and dealers.

Taylor said the other candidates have "bragged" about doing a good job against the drug problem, but he cited a Minico High School survey that found half the Juniors had smoked marijuana at least once.

"I'm not sure they're winning the battle. It goes back to a lack of dedication," he said, referring to their private practices.

Bradley said he has taken a "hard stand" on drug control and meets with regional narcotics officers once a week.

He said in 2½ years he has handled or is handling a total of 20 to 25 felony prosecutions involving heroin, cocaine, large quantities of marijuana and prescription drugs.

Despite his opponent's statements, Manning said he is not aware of "any big drug prosecutions yet." He said he successfully prosecuted an \$80,000 heroin drug bust that stopped traffic in the area.

All three candidates have special programs they would institute in the prosecutor's office.

Taylor said he would work toward making juvenile violators and adult criminals reimburse their victims.

Bradley said he wants to maintain the drug control program and a good working relationship with city and county enforcement of-

ficers.

Manning said he would re-establish a successful program to handle bad check writers which he maintained while prosecutor. It worked by encouraged violators to avoid prosecution, make restitution and repay the county for costs, he said.

Bradley and Manning have received the endorsement of a number of officials. Taylor claimed since he entered the race someone said privately they will vote for him.

Sheriff Ray Jarvis, a Republican, has endorsed Bradley, a Democrat, who also says almost all law enforcement officers support him.

Manning claimed Jarvis resents him because of a "run-in" when he was prosecutor over an officer who, he alleged, "was speeding for no reason."

DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER
Democratic candidate Lillian Bellem, 54, listed several concerns: county funding, a proposed garbage incinerator, property reassessment, and support for senior citizens.

Bellem, who managed the driver's license bureau in the assessor's office for three years, said the county is faced with surviving the present fiscal crisis.

Her background — she is a bookkeeper and accountant — would allow her to monitor budgets closely, she said.

"I don't have a position on new taxes at this time," Bellem said. "I would have to see" how present budgets could be handled, she said.

Secondly, the proposal to join Cassia County in purchasing a solid waste incinerator and steam plant "will be a necessary project for the future, but a lot of problems have to be looked into and dealt with before we can make any kind of decision," she said.

Bellem said it is also important for the county to update present assessments on property to comply

with the 1 percent initiative.

"Along with the 1 percent, we have to watch how there are provisions in that for senior citizens," she said. "Some of our senior citizens do not have enough to manage on and need additional help and care."

She said the local senior citizens center has tried to be self-sufficient, but "I believe the community could be of help to the center."

Bellem and her husband, Clarence, farm near Rupert and have eight children. Incumbent County Commissioner Fred Maier, 62, a Republican, has served six years. Prior to that he was on the Acequia City Council for 17 years. He owns a farm and custom farming business near Rupert.

Maier is stressing his experience, which he says is especially needed "to manage limited resources in these inflationary times."

"What little bit of surplus we had has been absorbed, every inch," he said, referring to budgets frozen under the 1 percent. "We haven't got a pad in any budget department."

"They're either going to have to modify it or lift it in the near future or have us all in big trouble," he said about the freeze.

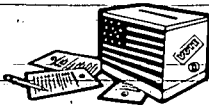
The county has no debts, such as tax anticipation notes, and operates on a cash basis, he said.

"They're either going to have to modify it or lift it in the near future or have us all in big trouble," he said about the freeze.

He expressed confidence the Legislature will address the problems, "if the initiative doesn't work, before they see us all hurt."

Concerning the garbage incinerator, Maier said Minidoka County has not been able to commit itself to any partnership or financial cooperation with Cassia County because it lacks funds.

"Essentially, I'm in 100-percent agreement if they need our garbage for full operation. It would cut our costs at the landfill operation," he said.



Cassia County

Sheriff only contested race on the ballot

By BONNIE BAIRD JONES
Times-News writer

BURLEY — An Independent candidate is seeking to unseat veteran Cassia County Sheriff Ray Mitchell in the Nov. 4 general election.

The only race at the county level on Cassia's ballot, the contest was created when Richard Hull, a former Utah Highway Patrol officer, filed following the primary election.

Hull, 38, says he feels a younger, more active sheriff would benefit Cassia County, noting that Mitchell has served well for 16 years.

Mitchell served as a deputy in the Cassia office from 1961 until 1964 when he was elected sheriff, taking office Jan. 1, 1965. The two men seek a four-year term.

Mitchell is a member of the National and Idaho Sheriffs' Associations and has helped organize search and rescue groups in Idaho, including the 25-member active Mini-Cassia unit.



RAY MITCHELL



RICHARD HULL

He said he is also proud of the cooperation he has received not only from other law enforcement agencies but the public in general. "We have purchased a mini-pumper to help us in washing fuel

spills and putting out fires at traffic accidents on the remote stretches of the interstate and other highways in Cassia County. The Search and Rescue unit and public in general contributed much

of the cost of this," Mitchell said. It is just a 500-gallon unit, the sheriff said, but added this is enough to put out a fire or wash down dangerous fuel spills in areas where there are no fire districts. "It can save a lot of lives," he added.

Mitchell said he is also working to improve jail standards in Idaho. Cassia, he said, has a fairly new jail and is more fortunate than most counties, but he is currently bringing it up to new standards. He said he also stands for full time administration of sheriff's duties: full coverage of the county by sheriff's officers, and thorough and effective investigation of all crimes as well as an effort to reduce drug traffic and cut the overall crime rate in the county, especially in the juvenile division.

Hull, a native of the Ogden-Utah area, served seven and a half years with the Utah Highway Patrol before coming to Cassia County in 1974 to farm.

Hull said he has had special training in accident investigation

and also in the ASAP (Alcoholic Study Action Program) to curb drunken driving. He has attended several other law enforcement schools sponsored by the FBI and other agencies.

Hull said he would like to see better county wide coverage and a more active sheriff in the county. He said he would also work with the state and national associations for better methods of county law enforcement.

UNOPPOSED RACES

In the second district commission post, Clive Holland a Republican from Burley, is seeking re-election.

Norman Dayley, 49, Republican incumbent in District 3, seeks re-election on the board of commissioners.

Alfred E. Barris, Republican is running unopposed for prosecuting attorney.

C. Bruce Young, Republican, is running unopposed for the office of county coroner.



Camas County

Two candidates seek election as treasurer

By BRUCE HAMMOND
Times-News writer

FAIRFIELD — Efficient bookkeeping and tax collecting are goals of Camas County's two candidates for treasurer.

The county treasurer's race is the only contested position up for election this November in Camas County. It was necessitated after Treasurer Loy Vanskike retired Sept. 30 after serving 21 years.

No candidate has filed for Camas County coroner, including present office holder Dennis Verzon, who has been appointed to the job by Camas County Commissioners two terms in a row.

Verzon explained he is not seeking election as coroner because of non-partisan beliefs, but would not refuse the office if he is again appointed by county commissioners.

COUNTY TREASURER

Wilma Colter, 28, Republican, is staging her second campaign for the treasurer position after losing to Vanskike two years ago. "I was chosen to run again by the Republican Central Committee, which I'm very happy to do," Colter said.



WILMA COLTER



TRACY GILL

"My main goal is keeping the community happy and getting the courthouse records straightened out," Colter said.

Colter believes the main responsibilities of treasurer involve accurate bookkeeping, typing and operation of office machines, "all things that I've done before."

Colter has worked as a clerk and cashier at Soldier Mountain Ski Resort, the Corral Grocery Store. She presently works at the Country Kitchen Restaurant in Fairfield.

Tracy Gill, 23, Democrat, was appointed acting treasurer by the Camas County Commissioners following Vanskike's retirement, and wants "to keep doing the job."

Gill said she is qualified for the position after serving as deputy treasurer for seven months prior to replacing Vanskike.

"I was valedictorian of my high school class, graduating with a 4.0 point (grade average), and I attended Idaho State University for a year and a half as a business student," Gill said.

She also lists cashier and bookkeeping employment with the Fairfield Drug Store and the Idaho Bank and Trust Co. Focastello as background for the treasurer job.

"Because of the 1 percent thing our tax levies are staying about the same, so that part of the job isn't changing," Gill said. "I am preparing the tax collection which is coming out Dec. 20 and June 20."

UNCONTESTED OFFICES

Democrat Pat Funkhouser is unopposed in his bid for re-election as District 3 county commissioner.

"I've had four years on the commission and since it takes a while to get into and understand this sort of job, which I've done, I'd like to stay on for at least a couple more years," Funkhouser said.

Claude Blodgett, a Republican seeking re-election as District 2 commissioner, is living on-site in a Forest Service road construction project and has been unavailable for comment.

Camas County Sheriff Harold Lee, a Republican, is running for re-election after serving five years as sheriff. His primary goal is to curb the county's rising burglary and theft rates, apparently caused by increased traffic through the county.

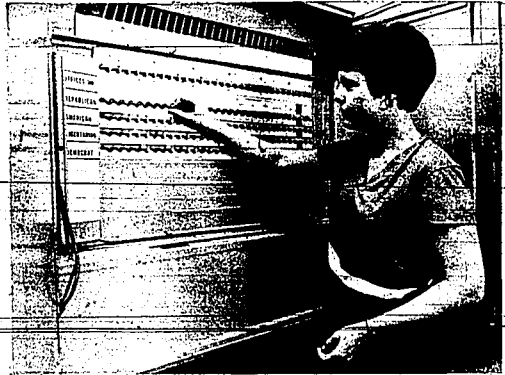
Republican John F. Varin said that "dealing with juvenile problems has been a high priority in the past and will continue to be in the future." If he's re-elected as Camas County prosecutor.

"Growth in the community will, hopefully, continue but will result in a present which must be solved," Varin predicted.

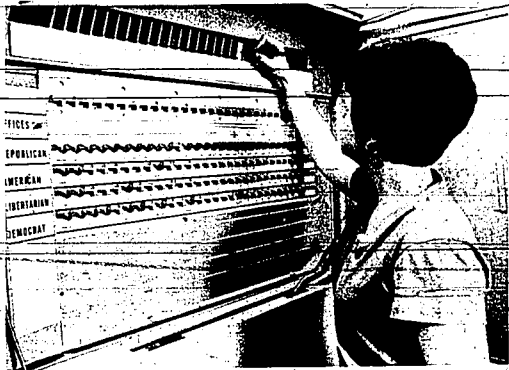
How to use voting machine



Grasp handle and pull it all the way to the right



Turn down pointers over names of your candidates



To write-in, move slide at top up and write name on exposed paper



Grasp handle and pull it all the way to the left

Instructions, including how to write in

1. Move the handle of the curtain lever to the right as far as it will go and leave it there. This will close the curtain around you and unlock the voting machine.

2. Turn down a pointer over the name of each candidate in your party row and leave it there. When the voter selects his first candidate on any one of the parties, his vote automatically locks out all other parties. If the voter changes his mind and decides to vote a dif-

ferent party, he may simply push the vote lever back up on the first party he selected and move to another lever.

3. To vote on a question, turn down a pointer over the "Yes" or "No" of the question and leave it down.

4. To vote for a person whose name does not appear on the voting machine, raise the slide at the top of that column and write his or her name on the paper thus exposed.

Then lower the slide again.

5. After arranging your ticket, leave the pointers as they are, that is, in a turned-down position; move the handle of the curtain lever to the left as far as it will go and leave it there.

This will automatically register a vote for each of the candidates for whom you voted and at the same time turn back the voting

pointers and open the curtain.

Remember, no votes are registered until the handle of the curtain lever is moved to the left to open the curtain. Therefore, as the curtain is closed around you, you can change your vote as many times as you desire by simply turning the pointers up and back until you are satisfied with your ballot.

The machine will not allow you to vote for more than the proper number of candidates.

