

## "MY TURN"

By  
Carol Ellis

IT IS STILL broad daylight when the doorbell first rings on Oct. 31 and you are met by Wonderwoman, Batman, Kermit and Garfield on your front porch.

Childish voices chime "trick-or-treat" as they hold out their chocolate-filled sacks. They then disappear into the entourage of autos parked at your curb and head home to consume tons of sweets and get a tummy-ache.

Years ago when the tradition of trick-or-treat was just beginning, very young children did not get to go out. It was mostly older kids who scouted the local homes for goodies. Remember, not everyone had extra food on hand in those days and sweets were considered a luxury. So on the morning of November first, you might find that your outhouse had been tipped over during the night or your wagon was resting on the steps of city hall.

A neighbor of ours used to turn tables on the present generation of little ghosts and goblins by telling them they had to perform a nice trick for her before she could give them a treat. "That is the real meaning of trick-or-treat," she lied. She got some varied reactions to this. "Que?" or "There's a crazy lady at this house. Let's get outa here!"

But she also got some cute tricks. One group of four little girls sang the school fight song, a little boy did his imitation of a rooster crowing and one little guy stood on his head out in the front yard. Needless to say, these kids got extra special treats for their goodie bags.

Now I am going to reveal a deep dark secret that has been going on behind closed doors in our community for many years. In most homes where there are children of trick-or-treat age (pre-13 years) there are not one, but two bowls of goodies ready to be passed out at the door on Halloween night. Yes, there is a bowl of "extra special treats" such as candied apples, popcorn balls, or cupcakes with orange pumpkin-face icing. These are to be passed out only to the best pals of your own children. Then there is the bowl of store-bought wrapped candy which is passed out to strangers or mere passing acquaintances.

Of course, the real "trick" is then perpetuated upon the grown-up who answers the door and must try to figure out which of those plastic cartoon faces belongs to your child's best friends. Thank goodness for a few kids with original costumes which require only some colorful face make-up. It is a little easier to figure out who's who if you just have to look past a red clown's nose or some freckles penciled across the cheeks.

Otherwise you end up playing a guessing game on the front porch. "Now, let's see who could this be?" Pre-schoolers and kindergarten-age kids will usually blurt out their names right away, but the older, wiser ones take a perverse pleasure in telling you they are someone else.

Several years ago, before my get-up-and-go got up and went, I used to dress up as a witch on Halloween night and stand real still in the open doorway with frizzled hair, green face and an eerie light turned on. The little spooks would saunter up the walkway thinking someone had rigged up yet another mannequin and put it in the front door for the entertainment of the trick-or-treat guests. Ho, hum! Just about the time they were ready to ring the bell, I would hop into action and cackle "Come right on in, my pretties! We'd love to have you for supper." Most of them turned, screaming and ran for the cars waiting for them at the curb.

It sure solved the problem of trying to figure out which ones were supposed to get those extra special treats.

SUPPORT YOUR church and Sunday School this Sunday!



**HOMECOMING KING AND QUEEN....Manuel Porras and Tonia Chisom were crowned Football King and Football Queen at halftime at the football game. Manuel is the son of Mrs. Carmen Porras and Tonia is the daughter of Tiny and Pearly Chisom.**

## Dimmitt Man Wins Football Contest

Jimmie Chapman of Dimmitt was first-place winner this week in the Bovina Blade's football contest, correctly picking 13 of the 14 contest games. He was the only contestant to pick 13 games.

Chapman missed only the Washington-Los Angeles Raiders' game. He received the weekly first prize of \$10 cash.

No one else even had a score of 12 for the week, and from a trio who correctly picked 11 games, the other two weekly prizes were awarded.

Jay Grisham and Blake Sudderth shared second and third places. Both missed the Dallas-Phoenix tie-breaker score by 16 points. Grisham picked it 24-17 and Sudderth 25-20.

Grisham missed Dalhart-Canyon, Hart-Olton and Washington-Los Angeles Raiders. Sudderth missed Houston-Cleveland, Miami-Buffalo and Denver-Philadelphia, all in the pro ranks.

The only other contestant to correctly pick 11 games was Dave Miles, who missed the tie-breaker score by 25 points.

Three contestants correctly picked ten of the games, narrowly missing out on one of the weekly prizes. They were Jan Smith, Woot Sudderth and George Villarreal.

Fourteen contestants had scores of nine. They were Rhonda Bentley, Elaine Carson, Teresa Cary, James Grisham, Danny Harris, Daniel Hernandez, Herb Howell, Matt Hromas, Doug Johnson, Kay Roach, Don Spring, Dorothy Stowers, Janie Sudderth and Nicki Villarreal.

Dave Miles took over the lead in the overall contest standings, with a score of 80. Next comes Jimmie Chapman at 77. Danny Harris, Al Kerby, Jr. and Kay Roach have scores of 76, and Dennis Field and Mike Read stand at 75.

Scores of all the leading contestants can be found elsewhere in this issue. Contestants are vying for a \$100 grand prize in the contest, to be awarded at the conclusion of the 13-week contest period.

## School Break-In Reported

Sometime Friday night following the football game, the school was broken into. A person or persons broke out the glass of a window on the west side of the building on the High School end and released a lock on a door.

A candy machine was damaged and some, but not all, of the candy was taken and perhaps some small change. A microscope was taken from Lawrence Widner's room valued at four or five hundred dollars. About \$5 was taken from Art Hunter's Ag Department.

Messes were made throughout the hall with three fire extinguishers when they were sprayed and left a fine powder all through the hallways.

Saturday morning, Irma Hernandez, a janitor, discovered a sack under the bleachers at the football field and it contained the microscope, candy and three screwdrivers.

Bob Owen, superintendent, said the Bovina ISD is offering \$200 for the arrest and conviction of those responsible. If you have any information, call him at the Bovina High School, 238-1336.

St. Ann's Catholic Church of Bovina is sponsoring their annual turkey and trimmings dinner Sunday, November 5, from 11:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.

The meal will consist of turkey, dressing, creamed potatoes, gravy, green beans, relish plate, cranberry sauce, bread, dessert, tea or coffee.

Donations will be \$5 for adults and \$2.50 for children under ten. Take-out plates will be 25¢ extra per plate. Door prizes will be awarded. A quilt will be raffled off at the dinner. Serving will be at St. Ann's Parish Hall on Third Street in Bovina.

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## Gustin Will Seek Office

Leland Gustin, 51, Friona, said this week that he will be a candidate for Parmer County Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, in 1990.

Gustin, a longtime county resident, said he would make his official announcement after January 1, 1990.

## Bovina To Visit Lazbuddie Friday; Dist. Title At Stake

This is the type of game that makes high school football have the power that it holds over fans for an entire season.

Bovina visits Lazbuddie Friday night in a game that will decide the district championship of District 1-A Six Man, and the playoff representative order for 1989 in the district.

The Mustangs and Longhorns, for the second straight year have made it an all-Parmer County finale in the battle for the six-man district title.

Bovina enters the game with a 7-1 season record and 2-0 in district play, having scored 299 points and allowed 190. Lazbuddie is 6-1-1, and 2-0, scoring 393 points and having allowed 129.

And the Longhorns are still seething about last year's 16-14 loss at Bovina that handed the Mustangs the district title. It was the only regular-season loss for the Longhorns, and one of only three losses the team has suffered in three years of six-man competition.

The Longhorns are led by senior quarterback Michael Williams. "Williams is virtually unstoppable. He is quick, fast and strong, and has a good arm," says Mustang Coach Terry Bean.

Eddie Zamora is the premier runningback in the district, and the senior speedster compliments Williams nicely.

Williams' favorite target is said to be Kevin McGehee, who has been on the receiving end for much of the Longhorns' passing yardage.

"If we can stop Williams, that would put a crimp in their offense," said Coach Bean, admitting in the same breath that he didn't know at this point how to accomplish that challenge.

## Clothes Drive Is Conducted

The First Baptist Church is sponsoring a drive for clothes or money to buy clothes for the orphanage at Guatemala where Bo and Jeanne Bartley are.

The size jeans for the boys are 24-26 and girls jeans are 6-8.

These clothes will be given to the children for Christmas and need to be in by December 10. If you have clothes to donate, bring them to the church or if you would like to donate money for the clothes you can bring it by the office or mail a check to the First Baptist Church, Box 550, Bovina, Texas 79009.

## Cotton Harvest Underway

Cotton harvest is underway and the Ovid Lawlis Gin received its first bale of cotton on October 25. It was delivered to the gin by Robert Fowler of Farwell, who will receive a \$100 bonus check.

Lawlis said the only other customer he had had so far was Kent McClaran and the two men had delivered 172 bales of cotton.

It seems the best cotton is that which had been planted around May 1. The cotton that isn't as good was planted after the first of June.

Lawlis said it was hard to tell as of yet about whether it is a good year for cotton but he seemed to think it was "not too good." When harvest is going strong in the next week or so then we can tell what is happening with the cotton, according to Ovid.

Bean said that Mustang safety Izzy Marrufo, and cornerbacks Genaro Ruvalcaba and Corey Kirkpatrick would be severely challenged by Williams' passing. "These three need to have virtually a mistake-free game to hold down Lazbuddie's passing," Bean said.

Bean said he knew that Lazbuddie would be "up" for the game, and felt that his team would

be, too. "In fact, I think our entire school is looking forward to the game," he said.

The Mustang coach said that guard and defensive tackle Cain Neal would miss the game, after suffering a broken hand last week.

"Otherwise, we have some small bruises, but nothing major," the coach said.

Kickoff time is 7:30 p.m. at Longhorn Stadium.

## FOR SEVENTH WIN

## Mustangs Topple Cotton Center

The Bovina High School Mustangs ran their district record to 2-0, and their season mark to 7-1 with a 20-6 win over the visiting Cotton Center Elks last Friday night.

Bovina led by only 8-0 at the half against the Elks, who had the number one defense in the district going into the game.

The Mustangs scored a pair of TDs in the second half, and held Cotton Center to only one score, to set up their big district game against Lazbuddie with both teams undefeated.

"We may have been looking ahead somewhat, and Cotton Center had a good team. I'm just glad we were still able to win," said Coach Terry Bean.

Cotton Center had a strong runningback that seemed to gain yardage regardless. "We had two kids hit him at once on one play, and he still gained," Bean said.

Defensively, Bean thought that the Mustangs adjusted to Cotton Center's spread, and shut them down pretty well.

Jimmy Don Gilbreath gave Bovina the lead by hauling in a three-yard scoring pass from Juan Reyna in the first quarter. Robert Guevara's kick made the score 8-0.

That was to be all the scoring until the third quarter. Coach Bean brought Hector Guevara in at quarterback in the third quarter, and he responded well. "He has a little more speed than Juan (Reyna)," Bean said.

Guevara and Genaro Ruvalcaba hooked up on a 47-yard pass-run play in the third quarter as Bovina stretched its lead to 14-0. The try for points kicking failed.

Cotton Center scored on a 56-yard run by Edward Rodriguez to cut the margin to 14-6 in the fourth quarter, but Izzy Marrufo ran eight yards for Bovina to account for the 21-6 final score.

Bean credited Ruvalcaba, who plays cornerback on defense, as the defensive standout, and Guevara, quarterback, for the top offensive performance.

## Pep Rally Thursday

Everyone is urged to come to the pep rally on Thursday night at 8 p.m. at the High School Gym to support our football team, who will be playing an important game at Lazbuddie Friday night.



PTA PERSONNEL...Phyllis Steelman was chosen "Teacher of the Week" by the PTA (Parent-Teachers Association) and was presented the corsage. Phyllis has taught first and second grade students for 21 years. Her husband is Eddie Gayle and she has one son, Joe, his wife Esther and their three sons. When asked about her hobbies, she said, "Well, I do enjoy my grandchildren, so I guess they are my hobby."

# REFLECTIONS

....from The Bovina Blade

**30 YEARS AGO--NOV. 4, 1959**

A grain truck driver miraculously escaped serious injury last Tuesday night when his vehicle ran off a rural road and overturned in a milo field.

What would have been the "burglary of the year" if the culprit had gotten away with it was pulled in Farwell Wednesday night. A daring (and drunk) Latin American from Amarillo bashed a restroom window in the county courthouse, crawled through, and helped himself to a looting of every official's office on the first floor.

**25 YEARS AGO--OCT. 28, 1964**

A new winner came to the front in last week's Bovina Businesses Cotton Bowl Football Contest. Darrel Read took the \$5 first prize.

Mrs. Jeanne Kerby will join the Blade as a newswriter at the end of this week.

An election night party has been slated by Young Democrats of Parmer and Bailey County Electric Co-op in Muleshoe and will begin when the polls close at 7.

**20 YEARS AGO--OCT. 29, 1969**

Rev. Charles McCause is the new pastor of Pentecostal Holiness Church in Bovina. He and his family moved here Saturday from Guymon, Oklahoma.

Nearly four inches of rain have drenched the Bovina area within the past week, completely paralyzing farming operations. It came at the peak of harvest season, one of the most important times of the year, agriculture-wise.

Burglary of the office of Justice of the Peace Wilbur Charles is under investigation by county and city law enforcement officers.

**15 YEARS AGO--OCT. 30, 1974**

Nearly four inches of rain, accompanied by hail, fog and chilly temperatures, have drenched the Bovina area within the last week, completely paralyzing farming operations. It came at the peak of the corn harvest and practically before farmers could harvest any of the '74 milo crop.

Among the 150 New Mexico Military Institute students promoted in cadet rank during the first two months of the 1974-75 school year were Cadet Corporal Bryan Fillpot and Private First Class Bruce Fillpot. Bryan was promoted from private to corporal with Bruce promoted from private to private first class.

**10 YEARS AGO--NOV. 5, 1984**

The first taste of winter hit the Bovina area when a cold front triggered first thundershowers and a snowfall.

The City of Bovina announced recently the hiring of a new Deputy Marshal, Paul Hughes, 22, who

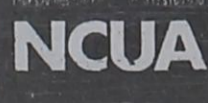
## Sheriff's Report

On October 20, Antonio Flores, Jr., 19, Bovina, was arrested by Bovina Police on a charge of DWI. He appeared before Judge Porter Roberts and on a plea of not guilty, bond is set at \$500. Case is pending in County Court.

Gary Coleman  
Bovina Chief of Police

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## Prairie Acres Party Line

By JANICE STOWERS

It will now be my pleasure as the new secretary at Prairie Acres to report to you what we have done through the week. I am excited about working with our residents and staff members and they have all gone out of their way to make my first two weeks most enjoyable.

Our construction is clicking right along this week. We have watched them move load after load of dirt, pour concrete, and now are framing up the addition to our dining room. Our residents are very intrigued and are making excellent "supervisors."

We would like to extend our thanks to the Agee family for their donation of clothing. I am sure that we will put it all to good use. Velma Gresham, Carolyn Pruitt, Mercedes Williams, Reba Holt and several others are regulars in our craft department. We certainly appreciate their time and continued donations. Thanks to all of you who have donated jars this week. We are still in need of lace for various projects that we have underway. Any help would certainly be appreciated.

The Friona Methodist ladies deserve a big "Thank You" for their help with hair and nail care this week. A special thanks to the Congregational Church for our Sunday service.

Carol Cole will now be working directly with our residents on a one-on-one basis. She will be specializing in exercise, encouraging fluids, and extra activities. Our residents love Carol and certainly look forward to her personalized attention.

We have two new residents this week. Amelia Murillo is from Hereford and we are certainly glad to have her. We also welcome Mrs. May Ardissonne. She is the sister of Joe Talley and the late Calvin Talley. She is a delightful woman, so come by and welcome her to our community.

Life is what you make it, so make the most of yours.

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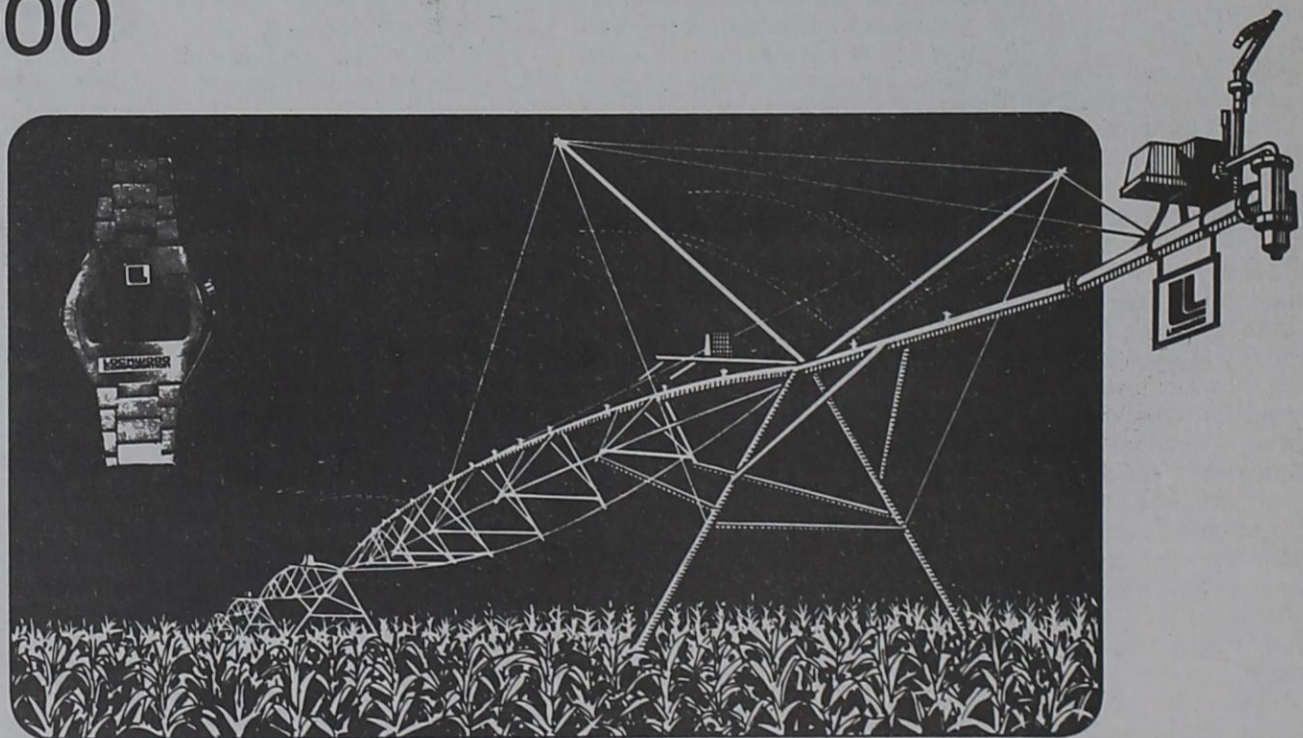


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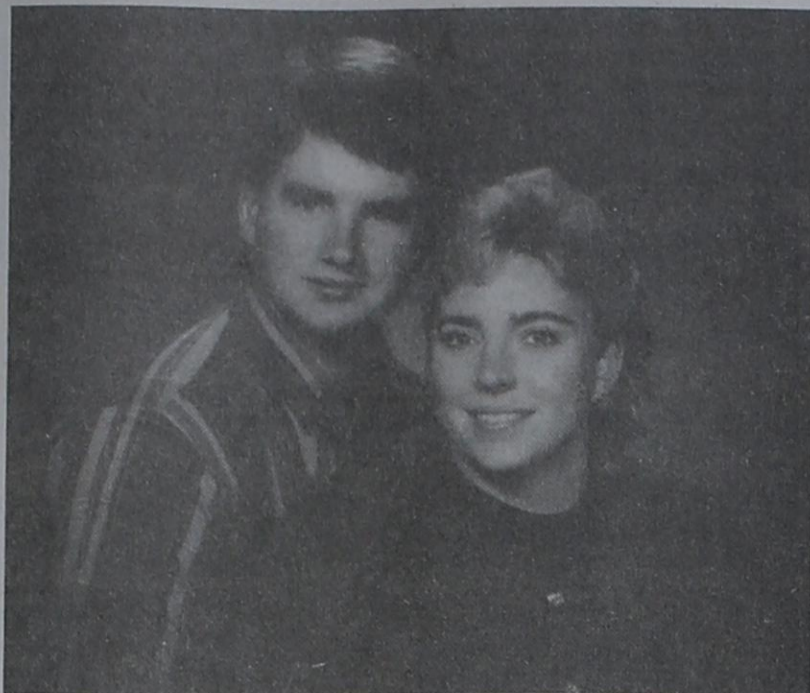
Phone 247-3236

## Luncheon Is Held

The senior citizens met for a regular luncheon on Wednesday of last week.

Those present were Clifford and Julia Leake, Charlsie Eubank, Virgie Adams, Sid Lloyd, Tom and Nannie Rhodes, Buck and Dorothy Ellison, Ethel Johnson, Edna Woelfel, Bessie Trimble, Reagan and Joe Looney, Sue Coleman, Jerry Ware, Lillian Warren, Oma Lee George and Doris McKamie of Austin.

Guests were Joy and Mel Hulme of Monte Sereno, California. They were in Bovina to visit with Hattie Burnett who was out of town. They told the group a few things about the earthquake which was very interesting. The seniors enjoyed their visit.



**BERNY and TERESA MESMAN, together with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Morris of Houston and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mesman of Farwell, are proud to announce their engagement and approaching marriage November 25 at 7 p.m. at St. Ann's Catholic Church in Bovina. Invitations have been sent.**

## Church Sets Anniversary

Plans are progressing for the 75th anniversary celebration by the First United Methodist Church of Friona, scheduled on November 5.

Lois Norwood, one of the committee chairmen for the celebration, said this week that indications are that six former pastors of the church will attend the services.

Those planning to be here November 5 include the Reverends Albert Lindley, Bobby McMillan, James Price, Sammie Ellis Rainey, Clifford Trotter and Archie Echols.

The Sunday morning service will begin at 10:50 a.m., and the speaker for that service will be Rev. McMillan. As a part of that service, the church's new stained glass windows will be dedicated. Rev. Lindley, who is presently serving as District Superintendent for the Methodists, will be in

charge.

A catered meal will be served to all church members and friends at 12:30 at the Friona Junior High Cafeteria. K-Bob's of Hereford is catering the meal.

Rev. Echols will direct a program of "Memories," which will cover particularly the church's last 25 years, beginning at 2:30 p.m. back at the church.

Several musical numbers will also be presented. These will feature the men's quartet, the ladies trio and the children's choir.

Members have been asked to bring their old pictures, to be displayed at the church.

A reception will be held at the church's fellowship hall following the afternoon service.

All members, former members and friends are invited to attend the special activities to celebrate 75 years of Methodism in Friona.

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## Notice Of Public Hearing On The Taxation Of Tangible Personal Property

House Bill 82, passed by the 71st Legislature, amends Section 11.14 of the Tax Code and provides that all tangible personal property, other than manufactured homes, that is not held or used for the production of income is exempt from property taxes. House Bill 82 further provides that the governing body of a taxing unit may, by official action, continue the taxation of tangible personal property.

The City of Bovina will conduct a PUBLIC HEARING to continue the policy of taxing all tangible personal property on December 7, 1989 at 7 p.m. in the City Council Meeting Room at the Bovina City Hall.

All interested persons are entitled to speak and present evidence for or against the continued taxation of tangible personal property. This notice is published in compliance with the provisions of House Bill 82.



# Scooter's Scoops

By Scooter Russell



Residents awoke to a chilly morning Monday when temperatures dipped into the twenties. Seems we only have the clouds and someone else gets the moisture. We are in need of moisture in our area, but not before the cotton is harvested.

You are reminded again to vote next Tuesday, November 7. This is very important to Bovina people as this might be our last chance to get an amendment passed favoring fire departments. It will be Proposition 17-HJR 33.

Proposition 17 authorizes the state to provide scholarships, grants, loans and other financial assistance to local fire departments and other public fire fighting organizations to purchase fire fighting equipment to comply with federal and state law, and to educate and train their members.

This is so important for our Bovina Fire Department and everyone in Bovina, so do vote for Proposition 17-HJR 33!

Dorothy Stowers and daughters, Jessica and Christen, had a good time with Dorothy's other daughter, Robbie, and her husband, Mike, of Austin who came for a visit on Homecoming weekend.

Arnold and Amy Hromas celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary with a three day trip to the Big Bend country and a surprise dinner party at the LaVilla Steak House in Clovis with members of their immediate family. All of Amy's sisters and her brother were there for a good time. They were married fifty years on August 9.

For an anniversary present, their children gave them three days at Nashville, Tennessee where they spent time going to the Grand Ole Opry and touring other sights in the area.

The Hromases and their son, Brad, made a trip that took them through seven states sightseeing. They traveled in their new motor home. They left Bovina October 4 and went east through Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and back home. Amy said it was a wonderful trip although there was a lot of traffic and people everywhere.

While in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, they took in the Passion Play and also the Country-Western Jamboree.

In Branson, Missouri, they saw several shows and saw pretty fall colors throughout the countryside. They spent time in Memphis,

Tennessee and took several tours. They enjoyed seeing craft shows in Kentucky and Illinois.

They really had a good time visiting with dear friends, Mitchell and Mable Medell in Joplin, Missouri. Said they became acquainted with them when they all lived and worked at Pagosa Springs, Colorado. They have since retired and now live in Missouri.

They said the weather was beautiful all the way and as they came through Amarillo on their way back October 18, that it was really snowing and that was beautiful, too. Amy expressed their appreciation and their love for their children for the wonderful time they had in Nashville.

Artie Faye O'Hair was released from the Clovis hospital on Wednesday of last week after having knee surgery several days before. She said she is getting along really well, according to the nurse who has visited. Their daughter, Claudia, came from Longview, Texas on Thursday and will be here for awhile.

My mother, Meca West of Hereford and my cousin, Florene Rice of San Francisco, California visited in our home for a couple of days last week. We had a good time together and Florene left on Saturday.

Coach Roy Stone and his wife, Delorse of Plano, were in Bovina during recent days visiting with daughter, Kay Venable and her family. They had been in Utah deer hunting and in Colorado elk hunting. Said they got a deer but not an elk. The Stones lived in Bovina several years ago and he coached in the school system here.

Billy and Paula Whitecotton have recently returned home from spending two weeks traveling cross-country. This is the first time in 35 years that Billy had spent two weeks on vacation.

The first day they drove to Memphis and toured Graceland. The next day they drove on to Nashville and spent the night. They took the General Jackson River Boat up the Cumberland River where they saw the show and had dinner. They saw the Opryland Hotel and Billy said it was fabulous.

While traveling on I-40, the Whitecotts took a drive across country about 65 or 70 miles and saw the pretty colors in eastern Tennessee. On the third day they

reached their daughter, Betty's home in Christianburg, Virginia.

While in that part of the country, they toured the Blue Ridge Parkway and saw them make wine at a winery. They traveled the Parkway Trail through the mountains and spent a day in Charlottesville. They spent four days with their daughter and family.

They traveled through the Smoky Mountains National Park and saw the pretty town of Gatlinburg, Tennessee, drove to Little Rock, on to Texarkana and to Paris, Texas and spent the night with Billy's aunt, Alice Whitecotton and her daughter, Mary Lou Wall.

They also spent time in Nocona with Billy's children, B.J. and Kim, and then returned to Bovina. Had a great time and saw lots of beautiful country.

Sam and Ella Jo Stormes and their children had a good time with Sam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stormes of El Reno, Oklahoma.

While here, they attended a pep rally for the first time. Also went to Grandson Andy's football game

and Granddaughter Tammy's basketball game in Clovis. Had a great week being with family!

Doris McKamie of Austin has been in Bovina for a month visiting with her daughter and son-in-law, Sue and Gary Coleman. Sue said she will be going home this week and they have had a good time together.

Billy and Obretta Sudderth attended funeral services for Obretta's uncle, Elbert West, 83, of Dumas. Services were held at the Calvary Baptist Church on Friday of last week. He was survived by his wife, Pearl, two children, Linvel West and Relda Watkins and several grandchildren. He died with a heart attack but had been ill a long time.

Maesie Flynn fell last week in Amarillo and suffered a broken arm. She did not have to stay in the hospital but said the big bone in her left arm was cracked when she fell.

She and her sister, Grace, were going to a restaurant for lunch when she fell in some greasy spot

on the sidewalk caused by drainage by the restaurant. She said needless to say, they did not eat there but the manager agreed to pay all of the expenses. She is getting along fine.

Maesie Flynn's niece, Jean White of Ft. Cobb, Oklahoma, sent her a page from a TV News magazine she had received and the following article entitled "McCain Brothers Successful Team" appeared in the magazine. It read: "A reader from Del City wrote requesting more information about Butch and Ben McCain.

"Ben, 34, and his 'favorite and only brother,' Butch, 31, are originally from Bovina, Texas, a farming community in the Panhandle.

"After successful individual broadcasting careers in their home state, the brothers came to Oklahoma to establish themselves as the only news and weather brother team in the nation.

"They began their careers at KTVY (4) in 1981, hosting the early morning show. The duo came to KOCO-TV (5) in 1987 to host Good Morning, Oklahoma.

Additionally, they co-anchor the 5 Alive News at noon and are hosts of 'Challenge Bowl,' an educational game show produced as part of 'Project Challenge.' "The McCains' talent does not end with television news.

"The brothers and their band have opened concerts for the Oak Ridge Boys, Glen Campbell, Merle Haggard and other entertainers.

"They have made guest appearances on Hee Haw and Nashville Now. They have appeared on ABC's All My Children and General Hospital, as well as portraying newscasters in the feature film, 'Dark Before Dawn.'

"Both are avid outdoor enthusiasts, and enjoy water skiing, horseback riding and swimming. Butch and his wife, Betty, reside in Oklahoma City and Ben also lives in Oklahoma City."

(Maesie and I thought this was worth sharing. The boys' parents are Les and Rose McCain.)

Have a great week and thanks for helping with the news and Scoops....Scooter.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

CARTHEL BROTHERS FARMS

JACK CARTHEL (505) 762-5997

RICK CARTHEL (505) 762-0383

Tractors - Combines - Trucks - Farm Equipment - Shop Equipment

9:30 AM - Saturday - November 4

Clovis, New Mexico

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>TRACTORS</b><br/>1978 I.H.C. 1485<br/>1972 JOHN DEERE 4320<br/>1972 JOHN DEERE 4320<br/>1971 CASE 1070<br/>COMBINES, SWATHER,<br/>CORN HEADS,<br/>GRAIN CARTS<br/>1980 I.H.C.<br/>INTERNATIONAL 70 14' 4-wheel<br/>graper swather, p.u. reel<br/>PUMP CHIEF 706 hyd. 4-wheel<br/>dump wagon<br/>CALDWELL 400 bushel grain<br/>cart Model GC<br/>I.H.C. 84 6-row cornhead<br/>SAMMANN 6-row corn saver<br/>GRAIN TRUCKS/PICKUPS<br/>1967 CHEVROLET 60 T.A. grain<br/>truck<br/>1966 G.A.C. 5500 T.A. grain truck<br/>1980 CHEVROLET 1 ton dually<br/>1982 TOYOTA 4x4 pickup<br/>1982 TOYOTA pickup<br/>1980 CHEVROLET pickup<br/>1975 FORD 1700<br/>EQUIPMENT<br/>KRAUSE 2000 5.5 foot hydraulic<br/>fold wing big sweep<br/>ROLL-O-CONE 8-row lister<br/>(2) TVE planter units<br/>CRUSTBUSTER 6-row 3-pt. drill,<br/>H &amp; W 6-row rotary hoe,<br/>KRAUSE 1499 18 ft. offset disc<br/>(2) HAMBLY 8-row, rod-weeder<br/>SUPER RHINO 20" blade<br/>PAC 8-row WEDGEWICK<br/>I.H.C. 500 CYCLO-AIR planter,<br/>8-row, dbl. disc, monitor<br/>CALDWELL 4-row, shredder<br/>TVE grain drill, 8-row, 8" drill<br/>ALLIS-CHALMERS Model 74<br/>planter unit, 8-row<br/>BIG 12 4-row cutti-packer<br/>JD 737 4-row shredder<br/>ALLIS-CHALMERS LILLISTON<br/>8-row rolling cultivator<br/>Shopmade 20-ft. dbl. blade land<br/>float<br/>INTERNATIONAL #10 4-row 8"<br/>grain-drill<br/>OLIVER 4-row 10" grain drill<br/>GRAHAM MOEME 14' drag type<br/>ROLL-A-CONE 20' bed roller<br/>JOHN DEERE 20' drag rotary<br/>hoe<br/>WYLIE 150-gallon spraying unit<br/>WYLIE poly 300 gal. spray rig,<br/>(2) WYLIE 150 gal. poly tanks<br/>w/stands<br/>HAMBLY 21 ft. sweep plow<br/>I.H.C. 9-shank V-ripper plow<br/>(3) MIDWEST 7-ft. mulch har-<br/>rows<br/>(3) ROLL-O-CONE 8-ft. mulch<br/>harrows<br/>S &amp; S 8-row NH-3 applicator<br/>8-row lister with tire markers<br/>SERVIS 8-ft. 3-pt. blade<br/>INTERNATIONAL 480 21' tan-<br/>dem disc<br/>SNIFFLOWER 32 shank chisel<br/>BUSH HOG 18' offset disc<br/>22' 42" 1200 rod-weeder</p> | <p>BIG OX 9-shank ripper<br/>S &amp; S 11-shank ripper<br/>KRAUSE 50 ft. one-way (good)<br/>HAMBLY 8-row cultivator<br/>KAC 6-row 3-pt. roll cultivator<br/>JOHN DEERE DR-B 16-10 grain<br/>drill, C<br/>TRAILERS, TANKS,<br/>LIVESTOCK TRAILERS<br/>40-ft. van trailer (construction<br/>job site trailer)<br/>Shopmade 6 x 14 tandem axle<br/>metal seed trailer<br/>500-gallon tandem axle fuel trail-<br/>er/12-volt pump<br/>1000-gallon skid mounted fuel<br/>tank w/pump<br/>24' full metal top livestock trailer<br/>16' tandem axle livestock trailer,<br/>(2) BIG 12 running gears<br/>W-W 30' x 6' triple axle G/N<br/>stock trailer<br/>500 gal. 2 whl. liquid feed trailer<br/>IRRIGATION MOTORS<br/>&amp; EQUIPMENT<br/>(2) MCLINE HD-800 motors<br/>(2) WAKASHA 135 motors<br/>CHRYSLER 315 motors<br/>CHRYSLER 413 motors<br/>I.H.C. 446 irrigation motor<br/>440 CHRYSLER motor<br/>G.M.C. 478 V-6 irrigation motor<br/>(2) INJECTOMETER pumps<br/>model #170-7515<br/>(80) 7" x 20-ft. gated irrigation<br/>pipe<br/>(14) WATERMAN 12" x 7" &amp; 12"<br/>"C" hydraulics<br/>WATERDOG fall water pump<br/>Lot of elbows, tees &amp; plugs<br/>SHOP EQUIPMENT<br/>KELLOGG-AMERICAN Indus-<br/>trial air compressor<br/>(2) Drill presses<br/>AMROX Model WB-400 band saw<br/>(2) Grinders (1) SEARS 1/2 HP<br/>LINCOLN welder<br/>LINCOLN portable welder-gen-<br/>erator on 2 wheel trailer<br/>FOURNIEY welder<br/>HARRIS acetylene torch<br/>CONTINENTAL hydraulic press<br/>(2) Sets cutting torches (2) Port-<br/>able tool boxes on rollers<br/>(2) 34" x 42" bolt bins</p> |
|---|--|

TERMS: Full settlement day of sale cash, cashiers check, personal or company check with proper identification.  
Driver Directions: Go north out of Clovis, New Mexico on High 70/209 to Highway 77 (Pleasant Hill Highway) turn east go 4 miles. From Farwell, Texas take Highway 66 toward Clovis, at Cooks Truck Stop go north 5 miles to second paved intersection turn right go 2 miles. From Bovina, Texas, take Farm Market 2209/N.M. Highway 77 and go 17 miles.



(806) 983-2511  
Lic. #6114




# CLEAN SWEEP

# Sale

# Everything must go!



# 1/2

# OFF

Our Entire Stock Reduced To Clear

We Must Make Room For Merchandise Coming In For Christmas!

TWO DAYS ONLY:  
SATURDAY & SUNDAY  
8-5 Sat., 10-5 Sun.  
TERMS AVAILABLE

NATIONAL FURNITURE

Seventh & Prince-Clovis

McCa  
A  
Life  
Crop Mail  
Com  
1. HI  
2. RA  
3. LOC  
4. FR  
5. FLO  
6. TE  
7. NE  
PARN  
SPRAY  
HEA  
FM  
PH.  
MEDI  
WEST TEX  
COOPERA  
ALL  
W  
MUS  
Fi  
FDIC  
MIKE  
Ma  
SUP  
JUST E  
AN

**McCallum Agency  
AGRI-PLAN**

\*Life \*Auto \*Home  
\*Crop Hail \*Appraisals  
Complete Independent  
Agency

1. HIGGINS AT McLEAN

**PARMER COUNTY  
SPRAYING SERVICE**

HEADQUARTERS ON  
FM ROAD 2290  
PH.225-225-4990



2. RALLS AT SEAGRAVES

**DON'S  
MEDICINE CHEST**

PH.238-1659

AND  
DON'S CREATIVE  
PHOTOGRAPHY



3. LOCKNEY AT ABERNATHY



4. FRIONA AT MULESHOE

**ALL THE WAY  
WITH THE  
MUSTANGS!!**

**First Bank**

FDIC Bovina, Texas

5. FLOYDADA AT DIMMITT

**CAPROCK  
FEEDERS**

MIKE HEARD  
Manager

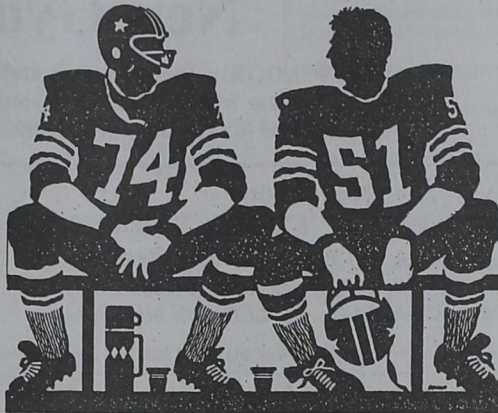
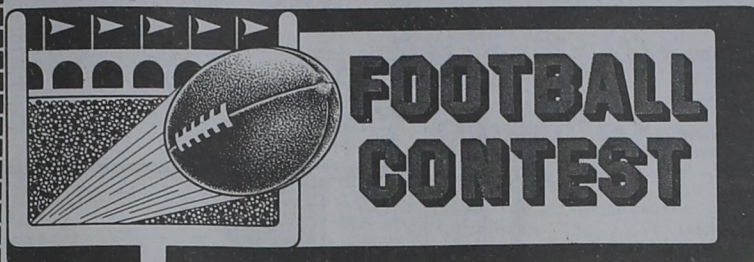


6. TEXAS TECH AT TEXAS

**BOVINA  
SUPERMARKET**  
PH.238-1324

--NO GIMMICKS--  
JUST EVERYDAY LOW PRICES  
AND SUPER SERVICE!

7. NEBRASKA AT COLORADO



YOU MAY WIN!!!

\$10<sup>00</sup> \$7<sup>50</sup> \$5<sup>00</sup>

PLUS

**GRAND \$100  
PRIZE** IN CASH

1. There are 14 football games listed in ads on this page.
2. Pick the team you think will win in each game and place the WINNER'S NAME beside the corresponding number in the contest entry blank at the bottom of this page.
3. Pick the score of the tie-breaker game and place your guess in the appropriate blanks on the entry. The tie-breaker game will not count on your won-lost record. It will be used only in case of a tie.
4. Winners will be named by the Monday following the contest deadline each Friday, if possible. Cash prizes of \$10.00 for first, \$7.50 for second, and third prize of \$5.00 will be awarded.
5. Tabulation of individual entrants will be kept all season and at the end of the season the Grand Prize Winner will be named.
6. There is nothing to buy. No requirements other than to bring the entry blank, filled out, to The Blade office to 5 p.m. or postmarked by 5 p.m. Friday.
7. Only one entry blank may be submitted per individual. If more than one blank is submitted by an individual, all will be disqualified.
8. Tabulations will be available for public inspection. Members of the Blade staff will serve as judges for the contest.
9. Contestants must be 10 years old or older.
10. Everyone, except employees of this newspaper and their families, is eligible to enter.

TURN THIS ENTRY BLANK INTO THE  
BLADE OFFICE BY 5 p.m. FRIDAY

BOVINA BUSINESSES FOOTBALL CONTEST ENTRY BLANK

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

1.	8.
2.	9.
3.	10.
4.	11.
5.	12.
6.	13.
7.	14.

TIE-BREAKER:

(pick Score) DALLAS \_\_\_\_\_ WASHINGTON \_\_\_\_\_

**BOVINA FEEDERS**



Gail Morris, Manager

8. FLORIDA AT AUBURN



**Deaf Smith Electric  
Cooperative, Inc.**

HEREFORD

9. LSU AT KENTUCKY

**LAWLIS  
GIN COMPANY**

FOR BETTER TURNOUT AND  
BETTER SAMPLE GIN WITH



OID LAWLIS  
HWY. 86 EAST  
PH.238-1513

10. L.A. RAMS AT MINNESOTA

**BOVINA  
PUMP COMPANY**

AMERICAN TURBINE  
PUMP COMPANY

DEEP WELL  
TURBINE PUMPS

11. PITTSBURGH AT DENVER

**AGRI-  
SPRAYERS, INC.**



BOX 66  
BOVINA

(806)238-1475

12. SEATTLE AT KANSAS CITY

**CHARLES OIL CO.**



PH. 238-1284  
PHILLIPS 66

**SUPERCLEAN**  
Unleaded  
Plus

More Octane Than  
Regular Unleaded  
At Less Than  
Premium Price

\*Tires \*Batteries \*Accessories

13. CINCINNATI AT L.A. RAIDERS

**SHERLEY  
GRAIN CO**

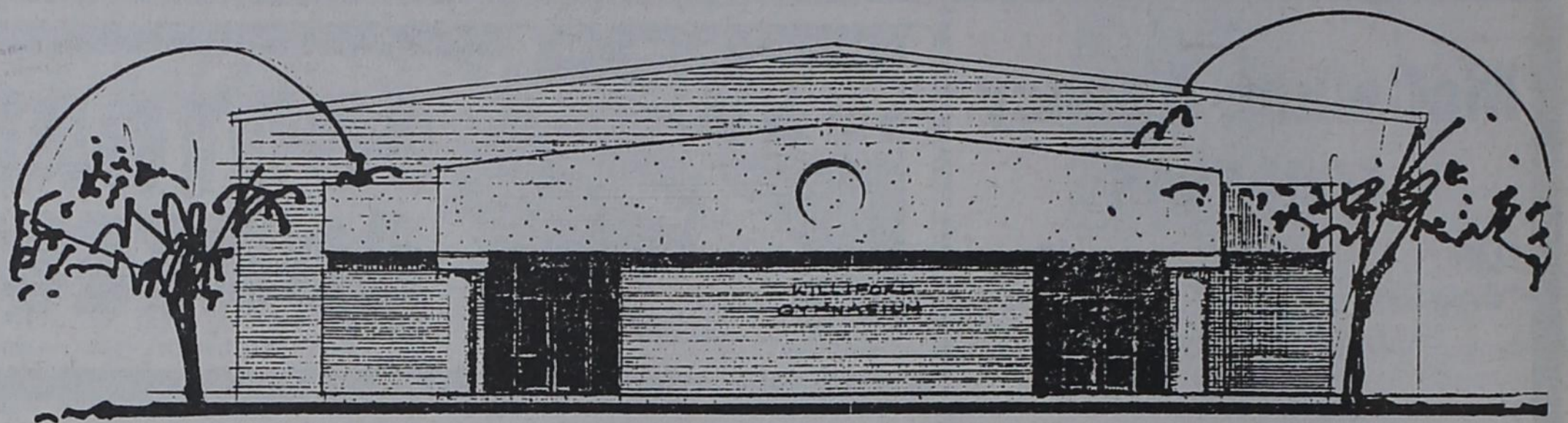
SERVING THE  
PARMER COUNTY FARMERS  
THE YEAR 'ROUND

PH. 238-1521 BOVINA

14. CLEVELAND AT TAMPA BAY

# Contest Standings

- 80-David Miles.
- 77-Jimmie Chapman.
- 76-Danny Harris, Al Kerby, Jr. and Kay Roach.
- 75-Dennis Field and Mike Read.
- 74-Richard Villarreal.
- 73-Jerry Bentley and A.M. Wilson.
- 72-Blake Scaff.
- 71-Rhonda Bentley, Hattie Burnett, Doug Johnson, Blake Sudderth, Woot Sudderth, George Villarreal and Frances Willard.
- 70-Matt Hromas, Jackie Morgan, Angie Riley, Dorothy Stowers, Glenden Sudderth and Mary Jane Wilson.
- 69-Teresa Cary.
- 68-Matt Howell, Trish Sherrill, Jan Smith and Del Ray Sudderth.
- 67-Linda Sudderth, Daniel Hernandez, Herb Howell, Missy Johnson and Penny Johnson.
- 66-Dorothy Harris, Kenneth Sherbon and Janie Sudderth.
- 65-Nicki Villarreal, Carmen Porras, Jerry Roach, Frances Johnson, Corey Kirkpatrick, Jo Blackwell and Ronnie Cary.
- 64-Melissa Contreras.
- 63-Paula Nance and Manuel Porras.
- 62-Lisa Hromas, Jim Scott, Jessica Stowers and Robert Tapia.
- 61-Opal Wines, Don Spring, Darren Hromas and Nina Gomez.
- 59-Benigno Barrientos, Irma Hernandez, Jason Kerby and Virginia Steele.
- 58-Joe Harris, Cheryl Howell, Art Hunter and Angel Porras.
- 57-Stephanie Wines.
- 55-Charles Steele.



## New Gymnasium

NEW LOOK....Pictured is an architectural sketch of what the new gymnasium will look like on completion. The new addition will be completed in early January of 1990.

No. 0000  
**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ELECTION (ELECCION SOBRE ENMIENDAS A LA CONSTITUCION)**  
 (Condado de) Parmer County, Texas  
 November 7, 1989 (7 de noviembre de 1989)  
**SAMPLE BALLOT (BOLETA DE MUESTRA)**

INSTRUCTION NOTE: (NOTA DE INSTRUCCION:) Place an "X" in the square beside the statement indicating the way you wish to vote. (Marque con una "X" el cuadro al lado de la frase que indica la manera en que usted quiere votar.)

No. 1	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to limit the salary of the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house of representatives to not more than one-half of the governor's salary and to limit the salary of a member of the legislature to not more than one-fourth of the governor's salary." ("Enmienda constitucional que limite el sueldo del vicegobernador y del presidente de la Cámara de Representantes de tal manera que no excedan de la mitad del sueldo del gobernador, y que también limite el sueldo de los legisladores de tal manera que no exceda de la cuarta parte del sueldo del gobernador.")
No. 2	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to authorize the issuance of an additional \$500 million of Texas water development bonds for water supply, water quality, and flood control purposes." ("Enmienda constitucional para autorizar la emisión de 500 millones adicionales de dólares en bonos para el desarrollo de recursos hidráulicos en Tejas destinados al abastecimiento y control de calidad del agua así como al control de inundaciones.")
No. 3	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for the recovery and further development of the state's economy, with goals of increasing job opportunities and other benefits for Texas residents, through state financing of the development and production of Texas products and businesses." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice a la legislatura para propiciar la recuperación del estado y promover su desarrollo económico, con miras a aumentar las oportunidades de empleo y otros beneficios a los residentes del estado de Tejas, mediante la financiación estatal de la elaboración de productos y el desarrollo comercial de Tejas.")
No. 4	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to exempt property of nonprofit veterans organizations from ad valorem taxation." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice a la legislatura para eximir de impuestos ad valorem los bienes de organizaciones de veteranos que no tengan fines lucrativos.")
No. 5	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment promoting economic growth, job creation, and fair tax treatment for Texans who export goods to other states and nations by restoring and allowing, on a local option basis, an ad valorem tax exemption for certain personal property that is in Texas only temporarily for the purpose of assembling, storing, manufacturing, processing, or fabricating." ("Enmienda constitucional que fomente el desarrollo económico, el establecimiento de trabajos nuevos, y el trato equitativo en asuntos fiscales, a los tejanos que exporten mercancías a otros estados o países, mediante restitución y autorización por opción local de una exención de impuestos ad valorem sobre ciertos bienes muebles que se encuentren en Tejas solo temporalmente con fines de ensamble, almacenaje, manufactura, procesamiento o fabricación.")
No. 6	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"Authorizing the members of a hospital district governing board to serve four-year terms." ("Se autoriza a los miembros de la junta directiva de un distrito de hospital para desempeñar cargos durante cuatro años.")
No. 7	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to require that a member of the legislature, the secretary of state, and an elected or appointed officer, before assuming office, sign a written oath stating that the member, the secretary of state, or the officer did not engage in bribery to obtain the office." ("Enmienda constitucional que requiera a los legisladores, al secretario de estado, y a funcionarios electos o designados, antes de ocupar su puesto oficial, que firmen un juramento escrito afirmando que dicho legislador, secretario de estado, o funcionario no participó en actos de cohecho a fin de lograr el correspondiente cargo oficial.")
No. 8	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds for projects relating to facilities of corrections institutions, youth corrections institutions, and mental health and mental retardation institutions and for the expansion of statewide law enforcement facilities." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice la emisión de bonos de obligación general para proyectos referentes a instalaciones propias de instituciones correccionales, de salud mental y atraso mental, así como de instituciones correccionales para jóvenes, y también para la ampliación de establecimientos en todo el estado dedicados a la ejecución de las leyes.")
No. 9	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to organize and combine various state agencies that perform criminal justice functions." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice a la legislatura para organizar y consolidar a varias agencias estatales dedicadas a la ejecución de la justicia penal.")
No. 10	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to require or permit courts to inform juries about the effect of good conduct time and eligibility for parole or mandatory supervision on the period of incarceration served by a defendant convicted of a criminal offense." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice a la legislatura para requerir o permitir que las cortes informen a los jurados de las consecuencias para el período de reclusión que deban cumplir los condenados por delitos, de sus créditos por buena conducta y su habilitación para libertad condicional o vigilancia obligatoria.")
No. 11	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to set the amount of per diem received by a member of the legislature at the amount allowed for federal income tax purposes as a deduction for living expenses incurred by a state legislator in connection with official business." ("Enmienda constitucional para fijar el importe de la remuneración diaria de los legisladores de manera que iguale el máximo permitido para efectos del impuesto federal sobre la renta como deducción por concepto de gastos de vida diarios incurridos por el legislador en virtud de sus funciones oficiales.")
No. 12	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to provide for using the permanent school fund and its income to guarantee bonds issued by the state for the purpose of aiding school districts." ("Enmienda constitucional que disponga el uso del fondo escolar permanente y sus utilidades para garantizar los bonos emitidos por el estado con el propósito de ayudar a los distritos escolares.")
No. 13	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment providing a bill of rights for crime victims." ("Enmienda constitucional que establezca una carta de derechos para las víctimas del crimen.")
No. 14	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment requiring a district attorney serving in Fort Bend County to be elected and serve a term in the manner provided by general law for criminal district attorneys." ("Enmienda constitucional que requiera al que desempeñe el puesto de fiscal del Condado de Fort Bend ser electo y desempeñar su cargo de conformidad con la ley general que rige a los procuradores penales.")
No. 15	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to permit and regulate raffles conducted by certain nonprofit organizations for charitable purposes." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice a la legislatura para permitir y regular rifas efectuadas por ciertas organizaciones sin fines lucrativos y destinadas a fines estrictamente caritativos.")
No. 16	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment granting to the people the right to decide whether to create and maintain hospital districts to protect the public well-being in a manner independent of the legislature." ("Enmienda constitucional que otorgue a los habitantes el derecho a decidir si se deberá o no establecer y mantener distritos de hospital con el propósito de velar por el bienestar público de manera que no se dependa de la legislatura.")
No. 17	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment authorizing the state to provide scholarships, grants, loans, and other financial assistance to local fire departments and other public fire-fighting organizations to purchase fire-fighting equipment, to aid in providing necessary equipment and facilities to comply with federal and state law, and to educate and train their members." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice al estado para otorgar becas, subvenciones, préstamos, y otros tipos de ayuda económica a departamentos locales de bomberos y a otras organizaciones de bomberos, con miras a adquirir equipo para combatir incendios, así como para ayudar a proporcionar el equipo y facilidades necesarios para el cumplimiento de las leyes federales y estatales y para la instrucción y capacitación de sus integrantes.")
No. 18	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to eliminate certain time limitations relating to the issuance of Texas agricultural water conservation bonds." ("Enmienda constitucional que elimine ciertas limitaciones al plazo para emisión de los bonos del estado de Tejas para conservación de agua para fines agrícolas.")
No. 19	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to authorize local governments to invest their funds as provided by law." ("Enmienda constitucional que autorice a los gobiernos locales invertir sus fondos de conformidad con la ley.")
No. 20	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment to abolish the office of county surveyor in Cass, Ector, Garza, Smith, Bexar, Harris, and Webb counties." ("Enmienda constitucional que elimine el puesto oficial de Agrimensor Municipal en los condados de Cass, Ector, Garza, Smith, Béjar, Harris y Webb.")
No. 21	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR (A FAVOR DE) <input type="checkbox"/> AGAINST (EN CONTRA DE)	"The constitutional amendment providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds as college savings bonds to provide educational loans to students and to encourage the public to save for a college education." ("Enmienda constitucional que disponga la emisión de bonos de obligación general a título de bonos de ahorro para estudios superiores, a fin de otorgar a los estudiantes préstamos para su educación, y también para alentar al público a ahorrar para estudios superiores.")

Presented Courtesy Of:

# FIRST BANK and THE BOVINA BLADE

PUNKIN PEOPLE... out Tuesday night

for Farw area. Gu plus comm opportuni If interest

Farm Phon

THE LYCEUM THEATRE PRESENTS

Jo

with the CLA

Thu

Featur

Big Band Patriotic Marches THE NE BELL, ar

Dr. Eas

Brand ne

'O of

'We Me



**PUNKIN PEOPLE...Mr. and Mrs. Pumpkin were all decked out Tuesday night for Halloween.**

## It's A Boy For Couple

Roy and Orpha Robledo became parents of a baby boy, named Brandon Aaron, on October 15, 1989, at Clovis High Plains Hospital, Clovis, N.M. The newborn infant weighed seven pounds, one and one-half ounces, and was twenty-one inches long. He has a sister, Britney Ashley, who is eleven months old. Grandparents are Maria and Pedro Jass of Friona and Javier and Maria Robledo of Bovina. Great-grandparents are Pedro and Lupe Jass of Lampassas, and Jose Sammarron of Friona.

# CLASSIFIED ADS

**PH. 238-1523**

Word Ads, first insertion, per word ..... 15 cents  
 Additional insertions (no copy change), per word ..... 12 cents  
 Minimum Charge ..... \$2.00  
 Classified display (boxed ads) 1 column or 2 column width. Per column inch ..... \$3.00  
 Card of Thanks—same as classified word rate.  
 Minimum Charge ..... \$2.00  
 Check advertisement and report any error immediately. The Blade is not responsible for error after ad has already run once.

**DEADLINE** for classified advertising in Wednesday's issue is 5 p.m. Monday.

**FOR RENT....**House with 2 bedrooms across the street from Bovina School, 405 Halsell St. Call Cleve Chapman after 6 p.m., 806-839-2727. 13-4tp

**REPORT CHILD ABUSE**  
 CALL 1-800-252-5400  
 tfnc

**ALLAN HAILE**  
 Agent  
 Friona, Texas 79035  
 Off.: (806) 247-2734  
State Farm Fire and Casualty Company  
 Home Office: Bloomington Illinois

### The Bovina Blade

(Publication No. USPS 550-800)

Published Wednesdays, weekly except the week after Christmas at 100 Third Street Bovina, Texas 79009 Second Class Postage Paid At Bovina, Texas 79009

Subscription rates--Parmer and adjoining counties, \$9.46 per year. Outside area, \$11.56 per year.

NEW, 1295' Lockwood Pivot Sprinkler, from \$28,500 installed. Complete with concrete base, 5-year warranty on gear boxes. Call Bob's Pump & Machine, 247-3236. 16-tfnc

**B & J JANITORIAL**  
 Window Washing  
 Home & Office.  
 238-1504  
 16-4tc

### NEW & USED TRACTOR PARTS

Will Buy Used Tractors For Salvage  
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 Evening Worship-6 p.m.  
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### OKLAHOMA LANE METHODIST CHURCH

Morning Worship-9 a.m.  
 Sunday School-10 a.m.

### ST. JOHN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Sunday School-9:30 a.m.  
 Morning Worship-10:30 a.m.

### ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mass-Sunday, 8:30 a.m.  
 CCD-After Mass Sunday  
 Confession: Sunday,  
 8-8:25 a.m.

### PLEASANT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday School-10:30 a.m.  
 Texas Time  
 Morning Worship-11:30 a.m.  
 Texas Time  
 Church Training-7 p.m.  
 Texas Time  
 Evening Worship-8 p.m.  
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 Wednesday Night Meeting-  
 8 p.m.

### CHURCH OF GOD OF THE FIRSTBORN

Sunday School-9:45 a.m.  
 Morning Worship-11:00 a.m.  
 Evening Worship-6 p.m.  
 Wednesday Evening Prayer

### MISSION BAPTISTA BELEN

Escuela Dominical-9:45 a.m.  
 Mensaje-11:30 a.m.-Union De  
 Pre Preparacion-5:30 p.m.  
 Miercoles Estudio De La Biblia-  
 7:30 p.m.

### BOVINA CHURCH OF CHRIST

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 Worship-10:45 a.m. and 6 p.m.  
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Sunday School-9:45 a.m.  
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 Wednesday Prayer  
 Meeting-7:30 p.m.

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League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund  
NONPARTISAN

# VOTERS GUIDE

1212 Guadalupe, No. 107 • Austin, Texas 78701

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1989

This Voters Guide is funded and published by the League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund to help citizens prepare to cast an informed vote. The League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund, associated with the League of Women Voters of Texas, was organized and operates exclusively for educational purposes in the general area of government and public policy in the United States and the State of Texas. It carries out its purposes through research, publication of educational materials, and other appropriate projects.

The League of Women Voters is a nonpartisan organization which works to promote political responsibility through active, informed participation of all citizens in their government. Neither the League nor the Education Fund supports or opposes any political party or candidate.

The information on the proposed amendments was compiled by the trustees and associates of the League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund from various sources, and the arguments for and against are not necessarily those of the League. A major source for the information gathered was the House Research Organization of the Texas House of Representatives.

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### Qualifications for Voting

1. You must be a citizen of the United States.
2. You must be at least 18 years old on the day of the election.
3. You must be registered to vote.
4. You may register to vote at any time. However, in order for you to vote in a particular election, your application for registration must be postmarked or received by the registrar at least 30 days before that election.

## A PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE FRIONA STAR & BOVINA BLADE

### AMENDMENT 1 Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO LIMIT THE SALARY OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO NOT MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY AND TO LIMIT THE SALARY OF A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO NOT MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH OF THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

### Explanation

Salaries for legislators, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the lieutenant governor are set in the Texas Constitution, therefore requiring voter approval to be changed. This proposed constitutional amendment would change the current salaries by setting the salary of the members of the legislature at a figure equal to one-fourth of the salary of the governor, whose salary is set by law. The speaker of the house and the lieutenant governor would each receive an amount equal to one-half of the governor's salary. The lieutenant governor would no longer receive the governor's salary when serving as governor.

The proposed pay raise for legislators and the speaker of the house would take effect when the 1991 legislative session begins. The increase for the lieutenant governor would take effect in 1991 on the first day of the term of office.

Currently members of the legislature receive a salary of \$600 per month, a per diem (daily allowance for food and lodging) of \$30 for each day during the regular and special sessions of the legislature, and mileage at the rate set by law for state employees. The speaker and the lieutenant governor presently receive the same pay as legislators. The governor's pay for the current fiscal year is \$91,600.

### Arguments For

- The last legislative pay raise was approved by voters in 1975. It fixed salaries at \$7,200 a year. Inflation has reduced that figure to a worth of only \$3,300 in 1975 dollars. Among the 10 most populous states, legislative pay averages \$32,000 a year, and Texas ranks last. Texas legislators no longer meet for only 140 days every two years. Complex issues require longer hours, special sessions, and much work during the interim between sessions. The current low salary is not sufficient to compensate members of the legislature adequately.
- Poor pay and lack of time to hold normal jobs have made it almost impossible for the average citizen to serve in the Texas Legislature. It is time for the people of Texas to realize that the era of the part-time legislator no longer exists. Only one legislature in the past 20 years met for the minimum 140 days.
- We need to pay our legislators a reasonable income in order to attract high-caliber talent. Tying the pay raise to the governor's salary keeps legislators' salaries in line with the current cost of living and eliminates the need to amend the constitution each time the matter of legislative pay comes up.
- With increased financial and time pressures, it becomes harder for legislators to remain independent from lobbyists and political contributors. Legislators rely on contributions to pay for non-reimbursable expenses. Adequate pay would reduce legislators' reliance on contributions.

### Arguments Against

- Texas lawmakers are not so poorly compensated that they need a 224% raise. Lawmakers continue to earn salaries in the off year when they are not in session, and they are reimbursed for living and office expenses.

#### AMENDMENT 1 (continued)

- Legislators receive a generous retirement plan which they control through adjusting judicial pay, to which it is linked. Lawmakers also have enhanced opportunities for business and employment because of their prestige.
- There is nothing wrong with maintaining the time-honored Texas tradition of the part-time citizen legislator. It ensures that only those legislators who are sincerely interested in government service seek election. By continuing to earn a living in their communities, legislators remain in touch with the citizenry and are more likely to hear about and understand their concerns.
- By automatically adjusting salaries to conform to the governor's salary, which is set by the legislature, the proposed amendment would eliminate voters' control over legislative pay raises. Attempts to raise salaries in recent years have failed because the electorate has been able to affirm its opposition to the proposals.

### AMENDMENT 2 Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF AN ADDITIONAL \$500 MILLION OF TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BONDS FOR WATER SUPPLY, WATER QUALITY, AND FLOOD CONTROL PURPOSES.

#### Explanation

The \$500 million of bonds proposed by this amendment would be issued by the Texas Water Development Board for the following purposes: \$250 million for water supply projects, \$200 million for water quality projects (wastewater treatment), and \$50 million for flood control projects. Most of the bond proceeds would be used to continue existing programs through which the Water Development Board lends money to cities and water districts at rates lower than they could obtain elsewhere, with the borrowers making full repayment to the state.

Up to \$100 million could be used for subsidized loans and grants to provide water and wastewater facilities in economically distressed areas of the state. Needs for these subsidies have been identified in studies of the *colonias*, rural subdivisions in counties along the Texas-Mexico border. As these studies show, many *colonias* lack indoor water service, and some have no drinking water supply. Most have inadequate sewage facilities. Subsidies would also be available to residential areas with similar problems in several other Texas counties where income is 25 percent below the state average and unemployment is 25 percent above the state average.

Subsidized loans would be made to counties, cities, water districts, or nonprofit water supply corporations to provide water and sewer services in accordance with minimum state standards. Water conservation and use of local labor would be encouraged.

The amount of the state subsidy would be based on residents' ability to pay a portion of project costs through water and sewer rates. Counties and cities where state subsidies are provided would be required to prohibit new residential developments that lack adequate water supply and sewer services.

#### Arguments For

- Many thousands of Texans have no safe drinking water supplies and no sanitary means of sewage disposal. The serious public health problems created by these conditions must be addressed. State financial assistance should be provided in areas where residents cannot pay the full costs of water and wastewater facilities that meet minimum health standards. This proposed amendment would make \$100 million available for state cost-sharing for these urgently needed facilities.
- The rest of the \$500 million of water development bonds would be used to extend present programs that provide loans to local governments. Many cities and water districts have been able to keep their water and wastewater rates lower by financing new facilities through the Texas Water Development Fund. Local costs of flood control projects are also reduced by use of this fund.

#### Arguments Against

- Aid to the *colonias* should be provided through appropriations of state funds, rather than through a bond program. Interest costs make bond financing about twice as expensive over the long term as cash appropriations. Bond repayment costs for the subsidized loans and grants will cause future drains on the state's General Revenue Fund.
- There is no need for additional authorizations for water development bonds at this time. Of the \$980 million in bonds authorized by voters in 1985 and 1987 for water supply, water quality, and flood control, \$689.5 million have not yet been issued.

### AMENDMENT 3 Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECOVERY AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE'S ECONOMY, WITH GOALS OF INCREASING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR TEXAS RESIDENTS, THROUGH STATE

FINANCING OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF TEXAS PRODUCTS AND BUSINESSES.

#### Explanation

This proposed amendment would authorize the legislature to issue a total of \$75 million in general obligation bonds to provide venture financing for small businesses, new products, and agricultural enterprises. This could include up to \$25 million for the Texas Agricultural Fund to provide financial assistance for production, processing, marketing, or export of Texas agricultural products grown by small agricultural businesses; \$5 million for the Rural Microenterprise Development Fund to foster the creation and expansion of small businesses in rural areas; \$25 million for the Texas Product Development Fund to encourage development and production of new and improved products; and \$20 million for the Small Business Incubator Fund to stimulate small business growth through loans and grants.

Revenues for all four funds would come from bond proceeds and loan repayments, as well as other sources such as royalties, dividends, investment income, and other revenues deposited by the legislature. The general obligation bonds authorized by the amendment would have first call on state funds not constitutionally dedicated to other purposes.

The Texas Agricultural Fund, Texas Product Development Fund, and the Small Business Incubator Fund were established by the 70th Legislature in 1987, but in 1987 voters defeated a proposal to authorize \$115 million in general obligation bonds for the programs. In addition to authorizing the \$75 million in bonds, the current proposal would reduce the Texas Agricultural Fund from \$100 million to \$25 million and would add the Rural Microenterprise Fund at \$5 million. The Texas Product Development Fund would be increased from \$15 million to \$25 million, and the Small Business Incubator Fund would be increased from \$10 million to \$20 million.

#### Arguments For

- The capital that would be provided by this proposed amendment is needed to preserve the state's agricultural economy, which accounts for 20 percent of all jobs in Texas but is suffering from an on-going farm crisis. The Texas Agricultural Fund established in 1987 can provide loans to agricultural businesses that cannot get financing elsewhere, but it needs the \$25 million in seed money that this proposition would authorize in order to get the program off the ground. The Rural Microenterprise Development Fund would assist small businesses serving rural areas that might otherwise lack necessary supporting services.
- Two-thirds of all new jobs come from new businesses. The Texas Product Development Fund and the Texas Small Business Incubator Program can provide a shot in the arm for economic recovery, but they require the funding this proposed amendment would authorize in order to foster innovative products and services. This model has worked well in other states.
- The state cannot lose any more money than it puts in. Each fund is structured as a revolving loan fund so that the state will get its money back with interest.

#### Arguments Against

- The Texas Constitution calls for a "pay as you go" philosophy, which is undermined by this type of amendment. The state already has almost \$7 billion in bonded indebtedness and authorization for even more. Increasing bonded indebtedness risks higher interest rates and may compete with local public works projects.
- It is better to promote economic growth by investing in education rather than these bond programs. Quality education attracts new businesses to locate in Texas.
- The state should not compete with private lenders, and particularly should not venture into speculative territory avoided by private lenders.

### AMENDMENT 4

#### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AUTHORIZE THE LEGISLATURE TO EXEMPT PROPERTY OF NONPROFIT VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS FROM AD VALOREM TAXATION.

#### Explanation

The Texas Constitution clearly defines the types of property that the legislature may exempt from taxation. These include public property used for public purposes, churches, cemeteries not held for private or corporate profit, solar or wind-powered energy devices, all buildings used exclusively for school purposes, and public charity institutions. All other exemptions are expressly made "null and void." Because the constitution does not specifically authorize an exemption for property owned by veterans' organizations, the Texas Attorney General in 1982 ruled unconstitutional a section of the Tax Code exempting certain veterans' organizations if the property is not used to produce revenue or gain. In 1983 a proposition exempting from ad valorem taxation the property of certain veterans' organizations and also of certain fraternal organizations was placed on the ballot and was defeated by voters.

#### Arguments For

- This proposition is necessary to create uniform exemptions for veterans' organizations as the legislature originally intended. At present, the

**AMENDMENT 4 (continued)**

organizations are subject to local tax appraisers' interpretations of "purely public charity" under the Tax Code and there is no uniform statewide treatment.

- Without this exemption, many veterans' organizations must cut back their services or ask their communities for more support. Some would be unable to survive.

**Arguments Against**

- This proposition would raise the tax bill for other taxpayers who would have to pay higher taxes to make up the difference. Although many veterans' organizations provide commendable services, other organizations that provide similar services are not automatically exempted from paying property taxes. The voters have already clearly demonstrated that they do not want this exemption.
- Organizations that qualify as legitimate charitable organizations are already able to obtain exemptions; a blanket exemption is unnecessary and opens the door to misuse by organizations whose purpose may be to engage in social or profit-making activities rather than purely charitable ones.

**AMENDMENT 5**

**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH, JOB CREATION, AND FAIR TAX TREATMENT FOR TEXANS WHO EXPORT GOODS TO OTHER STATES AND NATIONS BY RESTORING AND ALLOWING, ON A LOCAL OPTION BASIS, AN AD VALOREM TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY THAT IS IN TEXAS ONLY TEMPORARILY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSEMBLING, STORING, MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, OR FABRICATING.

**Explanation**

This proposed amendment would enable the legislature to exempt from ad valorem (property) taxation any goods, wares, merchandise, and ores that are in the state no more than 175 days for processing or manufacturing purposes. This exemption does not include oil, gas, and petroleum products.

This proposition would allow counties, school districts, junior college districts, and municipalities to override all or a percentage of the exemption by taking action to do so. To override the exemption for 1990 and subsequent years they must act before January 1, 1990. To override the exemption beginning in 1991 they must act before April 1, 1990. A jurisdiction that chooses to override the exemption may later rescind that decision and exempt the property, however, once a local jurisdiction has exempted the property, that decision is irrevocable.

This proposed amendment would restore, with a local option to participate, the "freeport exemption" for goods in transit that was in effect for many years but was declared unconstitutional in 1986. A similar issue was submitted to voters in 1987 and was defeated by 44,340 votes out of 2,025,088 votes cast. The current proposition differs from the previous one in that it exempts goods originating in the state as well as those coming into the state.

**Arguments For**

- This proposed amendment would make it possible for the legislature to reinstate a tax exemption that has already proven its value for economic development. Many jobs were created for Texans by exempting from taxation property brought into or acquired in the state to be assembled or processed and then shipped out of state, such as fabric to be made into clothing, or components for computers.
- Texas is the only state that has neither an inventory exemption nor a goods-in-transit exemption of any kind. Such an exemption was recommended by the Select Committee on Tax Equity so that Texas could compete economically with other states.
- Local taxing entities could avoid the loss of property tax revenue by exercising their local option to maintain the tax. If they allow the exemption to take effect, they will see gains in economic activity that will balance any loss in revenues.

**Arguments Against**

- This exemption would cost local taxing districts millions of dollars in lost revenues. This would result in higher taxes for the remaining taxpayers, or reduced services in local or educational programs to taxpayers. The time frame for waiving the exemption is too short to allow local governments to take advantage of it.
- Leaving the "freeport" tax a local option would result in uneven policies statewide. The legislature should have followed the recommendation of the Select Committee on Tax Equity to offset the "freeport" exemption with a local motor-fuels tax or sharing of a revised franchise tax.
- Oil, gas, and petroleum products are a major part of the Texas economy and ought to be included in the "freeport" exemption.

**ABSENTEE VOTING**

**October 18 to November 3**

Call your county clerk or elections administrator for information.

**AMENDMENT 6**

**Wording on the Ballot**

**AUTHORIZING THE MEMBERS OF A HOSPITAL DISTRICT GOVERNING BOARD TO SERVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS.**

**Explanation**

Under Article XVI of the Texas Constitution, terms of government offices are limited to two years unless a longer term is authorized elsewhere in the constitution. Since the terms of hospital district governing board members are not set elsewhere, they fall under the two-year limit. If this proposed amendment is passed, it will allow the legislature to set the terms of these board members at up to four years.

**Arguments For**

- Because terms of office are usually staggered, the two-year term of office forces many hospital districts to hold elections every year. Such frequent elections cost the districts money that could be better spent on health care, and they result in a proliferation of elections which attract few voters. Less frequent elections would save hospital districts money and might result in better voter participation.
- This proposed amendment would allow for greater continuity on hospital boards. Over the years, many amendments allowing longer terms for state offices have passed, and the two-year term of office has become the exception rather than the rule for local districts.

**Arguments Against**

- Short terms keep hospital district board members accountable to the public. The cost of the elections is minimal compared to the value to the public of assuring that board members will be responsive to their desires.
- Hospital districts have been operating successfully for years with the current two-year terms. It is not necessary to tinker with the constitution to change this system.

**AMENDMENT 7**

**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO REQUIRE THAT A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND AN ELECTED OR APPOINTED OFFICER, BEFORE ASSUMING OFFICE, SIGN A WRITTEN OATH STATING THAT THE MEMBER, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OR THE OFFICER DID NOT ENGAGE IN BRIBERY TO OBTAIN THE OFFICE.

**Explanation**

The Texas Constitution requires that members of the legislature, and all other elected officials, take the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of \_\_\_\_\_ of the State of Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and I furthermore solemnly swear (or affirm), that I have not directly nor indirectly paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, nor promised to contribute any money, or valuable thing, or promised any public office or employment, as a reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected. So help me God." The secretary of state and all other appointed officials take a similar oath.

This proposed amendment would remove from the above oath the section referring to bribes and rewards and place similar words into a written statement which the elected and appointed officers listed in the ballot wording must sign and file with the secretary of state before taking the oath or affirmation. The member or official would then repeat the following oath or affirmation when being sworn into office:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office of \_\_\_\_\_ of the State of Texas, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, so help me God."

**Arguments For**

- The bribery provisions contained in the 1876 Texas Constitution reflect the reaction to the corrupt Reconstruction period and are not appropriate in more modern times. The shorter oath would be more fitting to the spirit of celebration of modern-day swearing-in ceremonies.
- The bribery provisions are not removed from the process, but rather are placed in a written statement to be signed prior to taking the oath. This method allows for serious reflection on these statements but in a less public setting.
- The President of the United States takes an oath of office that is 35 words long. Other states use similarly short oaths. The current oath in Texas is nearly three times as long.

**Arguments Against**

- Legislators and others have been repeating this oath for more than a century. This is a harmless enough thing to do and is not worthy of the time and

#### AMENDMENT 7 (continued)

expense necessary to add another proposition to an already unwieldy number of proposed amendments.

- The ballot language is misleading in that it implies that the bribery provision of the oath of office is a new requirement when it has been a part of the oath since 1876.
- Recent media reports concerning ethical issues in government would indicate that this is not the time to discard language from an oral oath that requires members or officials to state publicly that they have not taken bribes or promised rewards.

### AMENDMENT 8 Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS FOR PROJECTS RELATING TO FACILITIES OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS, YOUTH CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS, AND MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION INSTITUTIONS AND FOR THE EXPANSION OF STATEWIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES.

#### Explanation

This proposed constitutional amendment would add an additional \$400 million of general obligation bonds to the \$500 million of such bonds approved by the voters in 1987, to build additional prisons, Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facilities, and Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (TDMHMR) facilities and to undertake renovations. This new bond proposal would also allow the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to spend \$5.8 million to purchase and renovate a building in Austin in order to expand its headquarters. Additional proposed allocations are \$197.8 million to the Texas Department of Corrections for approximately 5800 beds and additional renovations, \$48.5 million to TDMHMR, and \$16.9 million to TYC, leaving \$131 million unallocated at this time.

#### Arguments For

- Lack of prison capacity is impeding law enforcement efforts and undermining the deterrent effect of prison on criminal activity. Even though there will be about 15,000 new prison beds available when all the 1987 bond funds are spent, statistics on crime and recidivism rates projected for the next three decades indicate that without the additional 5800 beds called for in this bond proposal, future needs will not be met. Texas do not want dangerous criminals who belong in prison held in local jails for lack of space in state facilities.
- Using bonds to finance construction makes fiscal sense for long term investments such as prison facilities because it stretches the payment period over many years. Texas' bond debt is among the lowest in the nation and this necessary expenditure would add little to it.

#### Arguments Against

- Texas will not be able to build enough prison beds to meet projected needs without adding enormous debt service and operations costs to our annual budgets. Debt service alone on this proposed bond program amounts to more than \$38 million annually from 1991 to 2010, for a total of more than \$800 million. These interest payments come directly out of the state's general revenue and must be paid before any other appropriations can be made. It would be fiscally wiser to spend at least this much money on proven alternatives to incarceration, including programs at the community level such as education, drug and alcohol programs, etc., before investing such a large amount in bricks and mortar.
- Since 15,000 new prison spaces will be available by the end of 1991 and the 1989 Legislature has appropriated more money than ever before for community alternatives to incarceration, it seems logical at least to postpone additional construction for several years to see if these cost-effective programs work.

### AMENDMENT 9 Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO ORGANIZE AND COMBINE VARIOUS STATE AGENCIES THAT PERFORM CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNCTIONS.

#### Explanation

The 71st Legislature passed legislation creating a new agency by combining the Department of Corrections and the Board of Pardons and Paroles (both executive agencies) with the Adult Probation Commission (a judicial agency). This new agency, the Department of Criminal Justice, will have a nine-member board appointed by the governor. Judges are eligible for appointment to the board. Each former agency will become a division within the new Department of Criminal Justice.

This proposed constitutional amendment is designed to eliminate possible conflict with the constitutional requirement for the strict separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. In the past, the courts have ruled that parole is an executive function, while probation is

granted and administered by the judicial branch. This proposed amendment would allow these executive and judicial functions to be performed by the same agency. It is anticipated that consolidation of these three agencies will occur on January 1, 1990, regardless of the passage or defeat of this proposed amendment.

#### Arguments For

- This proposed amendment would ensure that the combination of functions could occur without violating traditional interpretations of the separation of powers clause of the constitution. It would also give voters the opportunity to voice their opinions on the merits of consolidation.
- The various parts of the criminal justice process – incarceration, probation, and parole – are obviously related to one another. A single agency would provide a statewide overview of criminal justice policy, promoting efficiency by allowing the reorganization and streamlining of the complex criminal justice system.

#### Arguments Against

- Separation of powers among the three branches of government was established by the Founding Fathers to provide checks and balances to protect the individual against the uncontrolled power of government. This proposed amendment would sweep away many of these restraints in the name of government efficiency by combining agencies with clearly defined executive and judicial authority, without sufficient consideration of the potential implications of that change.
- No independent analysis of possible benefits or drawbacks exists to provide evidence that consolidation would create a more efficient and cost-effective criminal justice system. The agency responsible for planning and research in criminal justice matters was not even made part of the new agency. The Sunset Advisory Commission considered and rejected the idea of consolidation as recently as 1987.

### AMENDMENT 10 Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO REQUIRE OR PERMIT COURTS TO INFORM JURIES ABOUT THE EFFECT OF GOOD CONDUCT TIME AND ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE OR MANDATORY SUPERVISION ON THE PERIOD OF INCARCERATION SERVED BY A DEFENDANT CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

#### Explanation

This proposed amendment would expand the existing constitutional power of the legislature to enact parole laws to include laws that require or permit courts to inform juries about the effect of good conduct time and eligibility for parole, thus making what is currently in a law part of the constitution.

In November 1987, the Court of Criminal Appeals struck down the statute that required judges to instruct the jury about state laws on parole and good-conduct time, saying that it violated the separation of powers required by the Texas Constitution. The court felt the statute was an attempt by the legislature to direct the judiciary to interfere with the parole power which is held exclusively by the executive branch. This proposed amendment would give the legislature the authority in question.

#### Arguments For

- Sentences imposed by jurors are often affected by how jurors perceive laws on parole and good-conduct time based on a vague understanding of the issue derived from media reporting of a few sensational cases. Thus jurors may impose sentences that are too harsh or too lenient.
- Presently juries are not allowed to consider such information, but they do anyway. Passage of this proposed amendment would allow them to have factual information about the effects of good-conduct time and parole. Such information helps jurors determine sentences they believe are adequate.
- There is no evidence that the instructions to the jury on parole and good-conduct time would lengthen the sentencing phase of a trial.

#### Arguments Against

- Judicial instruction about the existence of laws governing parole and good-conduct time will create more, not less, confusion among jurors because, at the end of such instruction, the judge must also instruct the jurors NOT to consider the extent to which these laws would affect the particular defendant whose punishment is under consideration by the jury. The penalty phase of jury trials would lengthen as defense attorneys would want to introduce evidence explaining how the parole and good-conduct time laws are applied.
- This proposed amendment would lead to longer prison sentences based on jurors' fear of early release of prisoners. Overcrowding of prisons would result, creating just the situation jurors want to avoid: early release.
- It is difficult to explain adequately the complicated system of parole and good-conduct time within the confines of jury instruction allowed under the law because it is impossible to forecast how these provisions would affect a defendant's future actions and how the Texas Department of Corrections and the parole board would view these actions.

## AMENDMENT 11

### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO SET THE AMOUNT OF PER DIEM RECEIVED BY A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE AT THE AMOUNT ALLOWED FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES AS A DEDUCTION FOR LIVING EXPENSES INCURRED BY A STATE LEGISLATOR IN CONNECTION WITH OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

### Explanation

The compensation for legislators is set in the Texas Constitution at \$600 per month with an additional \$30 per diem (daily allowance for food and lodging) paid during regular and special sessions. This proposition would amend the constitution to eliminate the fixed \$30 per day payment and change it to a floating amount equal to the maximum federal income tax deduction allowed for state legislators on legislative business. Per diem is paid only when legislators are in Austin. Legislators also are entitled to reimbursement for legislative expenses, and for mileage at the rate set for state employees. They have a budget for office, staff, printing, and postage. They may also have officeholder accounts to defray expenses connected with legislative duties.

### Arguments For

- The \$30 per diem allowance was adopted in 1975, and inflation has cut its purchasing power to less than half the original level. The \$30 per diem does not adequately reimburse legislators for the costs incurred in legislative service.
- A good way to keep per diem reasonable and in line with the cost of living is to tie it to the federal income tax deduction. By so doing, the per diem will be increased or decreased according to changes in the economy. This formula has been relatively stable and does not fluctuate greatly.
- When per diem is not adequate, it opens up the opportunity for lobbyists to cover costs incurred by legislators. This can result in public policy that favors those who can afford to help legislators with their expenses.

### Arguments Against

- At \$30 per day, legislators receive approximately \$900 per month while the legislature is in session. This amount is in addition to the regular salary of \$600 per month. This amount is adequate for the citizen legislator.
- Per diem for state legislators should not be tied to the federal allowance. The state has no control over the amount of the federal allowance, which is based on expenses incurred by state legislators all over the country. It does not necessarily reflect the cost of living in Texas.
- Changing the per diem will not solve the problem of lobby influence. Lobbyists spent \$1.35 million in 1988 when the legislature was not even in session.

## AMENDMENT 12

### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR USING THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND AND ITS INCOME TO GUARANTEE BONDS ISSUED BY THE STATE FOR THE PURPOSE OF AIDING SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

### Explanation

As amended in 1983, the Texas Constitution authorizes the legislature to use the Permanent School Fund (PSF) and its income to guarantee bonds issued by local school districts. This proposed amendment would authorize the legislature to use the PSF to guarantee bonds issued by the state to aid school districts. Up to \$750 million in revenue bonds could be outstanding at a time. Loans could be made to a school district to refund its outstanding bonds or to purchase a district's bonds. Funds could be used to buy or build items used for classroom teaching, including equipment, furnishings, fixtures, and buildings with a useful life of more than two years. The funds could not be used to buy land or build facilities used for extracurricular activities. There could be a requirement for the district to provide matching funds, or a limit on the amount of aid received by any one district could be imposed. Any payment made from the PSF would be reimbursed from the state treasury. The amount of any delinquent loan would be deducted from the district's next Foundation School Fund payment.

### Arguments For

- This proposed amendment could save school districts \$10 million a year by lowering their costs of borrowing money. Because the state would be able to issue a larger amount of bonds at one time than could a school district, it would enjoy relatively lower issuance costs, such as attorneys' and underwriters' fees. Because the bonds issued by the state would be guaranteed by the PSF, they would receive much higher ratings than bonds issued by a school district.
- This proposition would promote equalization because it would provide some help to poor schools. Large districts already have high bond ratings and would probably not receive aid from this amendment, if it is approved.
- Providing state support for construction would address concerns about the constitutionality of the state's school funding system. (Texas is one of 10 states which does not currently provide state funding for school construction.)

- This program would be self-financing and voluntary. No bonds would be issued by the state unless school districts requested aid from the proceeds.

### Arguments Against

- A pool for state bond proceeds would be created with the possibility that no one would use it because the current bond guarantee program is sufficient to meet school district needs.
- This proposed amendment does not promote equalization because districts that need the most help are too poor to participate in this bond cost-saving program; they need direct state aid. The school financing system should include funding for facilities, and this amendment would not do that.
- The items for which bonds could be used are defined too broadly, so school districts could use long-term bonds to finance purchase of short-lived items. In addition, although the implementing legislation would only authorize up to \$750 million, that limit could be raised in the future by amending the statute by a simple legislative majority, thus evading the constitutional restriction requiring voter approval of general obligation bonds.
- Persons knowledgeable about the bond market say this proposed amendment is useless because small school districts can sell their own bonds cheaper than they would be able to borrow from a bond bank.

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VOTE

POLLS OPEN 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

NOVEMBER 7

## AMENDMENT 13

### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR CRIME VICTIMS.

### Explanation

This proposed amendment would guarantee constitutional protection of certain rights for crime victims. Victims' rights would include fair treatment, respect for personal dignity and privacy, and reasonable protection from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.

Upon request, the crime victim would be allowed to confer with a representative of the prosecutor's office and in certain circumstances be present at court proceedings. If the accused were convicted, victims would be entitled to receive information about the sentence, imprisonment, and any subsequent release from prison.

Victims would not be entitled to participate as parties in a proceeding or to contest the outcome, nor would they have standing to sue state attorneys, judges, law enforcement officers, or agencies for failure or inability to provide these rights.

### Arguments For

- Providing a constitutional guarantee of rights for victims of crime to balance against the rights already guaranteed to persons accused of crime would ensure a more equitable state criminal justice system. Victims should have rights too.
- Crime victims sometimes want to be present at court proceedings, but defense attorneys routinely have them excluded as potential witnesses to keep them out of the jury's sight. If this proposed amendment were passed, victims would have a right to be present even if they were to testify unless the judge determined their testimony would be materially affected by hearing other testimony.
- Crime victims often have felt deprived of information about the prosecution, sentence, imprisonment, and/or subsequent release of the person accused of the crime against them. If this amendment were passed, victims of crime would be guaranteed the right to obtain such information throughout the court proceedings.

### Arguments Against

- This proposed amendment is not necessary because it would just duplicate what the 69th Legislature passed into law in 1985, with the enactment of the Texas Crime Victims' Act. The constitution already is too long and confusingly cluttered with amendments without another unnecessary one.

**AMENDMENT 13 (continued)**

- The witness exclusion rule is one of the oldest rules governing trials, having its roots in biblical scripture (Isaiah). Allowing victims/witnesses to attend court proceedings and hear testimony of other witnesses would prejudice the trial against the accused, opening the door to increasing numbers of appeals.
- State prosecutors have enough difficulty securing convictions of persons accused of crimes without the problem of crime victims asking for information and explanations about something as complex as our criminal justice system. They should be allowed to do their job with minimal distraction.

**AMENDMENT 14**

**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REQUIRING A DISTRICT ATTORNEY SERVING IN FORT BEND COUNTY TO BE ELECTED AND SERVE A TERM IN THE MANNER PROVIDED BY GENERAL LAW FOR CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

**Explanation**

This proposition would amend the constitution to allow an election for the newly created office of district attorney serving Fort Bend County to be held at a different time than the constitution currently prescribes for district-attorney elections. The district attorney would still serve a four-year term. To make this possible, the proposition would amend the constitution to have the election of the district attorney serving Fort Bend County governed by the law that relates to the election and term of office for criminal district attorneys. Related legislation passed by the 1989 Legislature, which creates the new posts of county attorney and district attorney serving Fort Bend County and which abolishes the current post of criminal district attorney, will not take effect unless this proposed amendment passes.

The constitution calls for county attorneys and district attorneys statewide to be elected to four-year terms, with the next election to be held in 1992. Criminal district attorneys across the state are also elected to four-year terms, with their next election to be held in 1990.

If this proposed amendment passes, legislation will be implemented that creates two posts and abolishes one post in Fort Bend County. The post of county attorney for Fort Bend County would be created, and commissioners court would appoint a person to fill the vacancy in the new post from January, 1991 until the 1992 election, when Fort Bend County voters would elect a county attorney for a four-year term at the time the constitution calls for such elections.

The accompanying legislation would also create the post of district attorney serving Fort Bend County. According to the constitution, the governor would fill this vacancy by appointment until the next election, scheduled for 1992. The proposed amendment would instead allow voters to choose the Fort Bend district attorney in 1990 and for the usual four-year term. The result would be that the terms of office of the county attorney and district attorney in Fort Bend County would be staggered instead of their elections being held in the same year as the constitution currently prescribes for these offices statewide.

The other major effect of the accompanying legislation would be to abolish the current post of criminal district attorney in Fort Bend County. The constitution does not allow a county to have both a county attorney and a criminal district attorney.

**Arguments For**

- This proposition and the accompanying legislation would allow voters in Fort Bend County to choose their new district attorney in a reorganization for efficiency that would create two posts and abolish one in this fast-growing area.

**Arguments Against**

- Rather than making a single exception for the district attorney serving Fort Bend County, the arbitrary staggering of local office terms by the Texas Constitution should be repealed. Adding an exception to a provision that has no real meaning would just increase the clutter in the constitution.

**AMENDMENT 15**

**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE LEGISLATURE TO PERMIT AND REGULATE RAFFLES CONDUCTED BY CERTAIN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

**Explanation**

The Texas Constitution prohibits lotteries and gift enterprises, but permits nonprofit organizations to conduct bingo games for charitable purposes on a local-option basis. The proposed amendment would permit qualified charitable and non-profit organizations to conduct raffles for charitable purposes. Enabling legislation forbids cash prizes, places a limit of \$25,000 on the value of prizes, and requires that the lottery be managed by the organization itself rather than by agents hired for the purpose.

**Arguments For**

- Many nonprofit organizations sponsor raffles to raise money for charitable purposes, unaware that this constitutes a third-degree felony. Law enforcement officials are reluctant to prosecute charities for unintentional violations. The law should be consistent with common sense and practice.
- Charitable giving in Texas has been hurt by the state's economic downturn and by changes in the federal income tax laws for charitable donations. Charities are having to find more creative ways to raise funds. This proposed amendment would support them in that effort.
- By approving an amendment in 1980 to allow charities to conduct bingo games, Texans have already endorsed giving community groups the right to raise funds for charitable causes. This amendment would enable the legislature to permit well-regulated raffles for charity, with reasonable safeguards against abuse.

**Arguments Against**

- This proposed amendment puts the state in the position of endorsing one more form of legalized gambling and could set a precedent for others such as a state lottery. Studies show that legal gambling leads to increases in illegal gambling.
- Charities should not raise money from gambling. Texans should be concerned about the increase in "charitable gambling." It is poor policy to involve school children and well-intentioned adults in gambling by encouraging them to sell raffle tickets.
- There is no machinery for regulation of raffles to ensure that sponsors are in fact "qualified" organizations, that they are complying with state law, and that no abuse is involved.

**AMENDMENT 16**

**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT GRANTING TO THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO DECIDE WHETHER TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN HOSPITAL DISTRICTS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC WELL-BEING IN A MANNER INDEPENDENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

**Explanation**

The Texas Constitution currently allows the legislature to provide by law for the creation and operation of local hospital districts, which must then be approved by local voters. The constitution presently requires a separate legislative authorization for each hospital district. If passed, this proposed amendment would allow the legislature to enact a general law under which hospital districts could be created by local voters without specific legislative authorization. The general hospital district law needed to implement the amendment has already passed the legislature.

The proposed amendment would also change the current requirement that creation of a hospital district must be approved by a majority of **taxpaying** voters in the district to a requirement of approval by a majority of **qualified** voters in the district.

**Arguments For**

- A hospital district has local taxing authority and provides a local service. Creating, abolishing, or changing such a local entity should be left to the local voters, who are most concerned and most knowledgeable.
- If the proposed amendment is passed, local residents will not be forced to wait until the legislature is in session before they can begin the process of establishing a hospital district. Sometimes the wait can be more than a year, a delay that can create real problems in an emergency.
- The requirements for hospital districts set forth in the companion legislation to this amendment are the same as those usually used in the bills creating hospital districts. The proposed amendment and the companion legislation would only remove the legislature from the process, changing nothing else.

**Arguments Against**

- Hospital districts have extensive powers, including taxation, issuing bonds, and the power of eminent domain. The creation of each of these important entities should be considered individually by the legislature.
- The current requirement of a separate bill for each hospital district ensures that a local consensus on the district is formed, and potential problems are faced, before legislation is passed and the issue is brought before the local voters.
- If passed, this proposed amendment could lead to the hasty creation of hospital districts to solve specific problems that do not really require such districts.

THIS VOTERS GUIDE WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH FUNDS FROM THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND.

## AMENDMENT 17

### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING THE STATE TO PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS, LOANS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER PUBLIC FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS TO PURCHASE FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT TO AID IN PROVIDING NECESSARY EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL AND STATE LAW, AND TO EDUCATE AND TRAIN THEIR MEMBERS.

### Explanation

This proposed amendment would permit the legislature to authorize the use of public money to provide scholarships, grants, loans, and other financial assistance to municipal fire departments, volunteer fire departments, and publicly supported organizations that provide equipment or training to fire departments. The legislature has already passed implementing legislation for the proposed amendment. The fire department emergency program would be under the jurisdiction of a seven-member Fire Department Emergency Board appointed by the governor, composed of five members involved in fire service activities and two members representing the general public.

### Arguments For

- Many small communities have no fire protection or are served by fire departments that operate with outdated equipment and untrained personnel. These communities lack alternative sources of funding for fire protection services. Some areas are too sparsely populated to incorporate to create a municipal fire department or so poor that a rural fire-prevention district cannot generate sufficient revenue even at the maximum property-tax rate allowed by law.
- Under the implementing legislation, aid to eligible local fire-fighting organizations would be distributed according to need as determined by a board including members nominated by the State Firemen's and Fire Marshals' Association and the Association of Fire Fighters. Therefore, this proposal should not promote rural versus urban conflict because any municipal or volunteer fire department would be eligible for a grant if it were otherwise unable to purchase necessary fire-fighting equipment or adequately train and educate its members.
- Increased fire protection in one area of the state would benefit all areas since the fire insurance rate is set statewide according to statewide losses to fire damage.

### Arguments Against

- A fire department emergency program is not necessary. Other mechanisms such as rural fire-prevention districts already exist to raise revenue locally to finance fire-fighting operations in rural and undeveloped areas.
- Municipalities that received money from the program probably would just reduce their own tax support for fire protection, thus shifting the cost from local taxpayers to state revenues without a net gain in funds for the local fire department.
- The fire-fighting assistance program that would be authorized by this proposal would have a negligible impact on the level of fire insurance premiums statewide. Relatively few policies are written for rural areas compared to urban areas so a decrease in losses due to fire in rural areas would be of minor importance in setting the base rate. Furthermore, local fire-fighting capacity and the local incidence of loss due to fire have a greater effect on a homeowner's fire insurance premium.

## AMENDMENT 18

### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE CERTAIN TIME LIMITATIONS RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF TEXAS AGRICULTURAL WATER CONSERVATION BONDS.

### Explanation

In November 1985, Texas voters approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the Texas Water Development Board to issue \$200 million of agricultural water conservation bonds. Provisions for the issuance and use of these bonds were to be specified by the legislature. A four-year time limit for issuance of the bonds was included in the 1985 amendment. This proposed amendment would remove that time limit.

Also in 1985, the legislature appropriated \$5 million for a pilot program of low interest loans for agricultural water conservation equipment. This money has been used by the Water Development Board for loans to water districts, which have then lent the money to farmers. Most loans have been used to purchase water-efficient sprinkler systems that minimize evaporation losses and reduce water use by an average of 20 percent. No defaults on loan repayments have occurred.

In May of this year, the legislature passed a bill providing for the implementation of the \$200 million agricultural water conservation bond program. This legislation authorizes the Water Development Board to use bond proceeds for loans to groundwater districts, soil and water conservation districts, irrigation districts, and similar districts for the following purposes: to improve the water

efficiency of existing irrigation systems, to prepare irrigated lands for conversion to dryland conditions, or to prepare dryland farms for more efficient use of rainfall.

Under the proposed conservation program, districts could make improvements to their own conveyance systems, such as lining canals to reduce seepage, or they could lend money to individual farmers. Land-contouring to reduce runoff is one measure that could be used by dryland farmers.

### Arguments For

- Texas needs all the water it can save. Because irrigation accounts for 60 percent of Texas water use, agricultural water conservation could be an important factor in stretching water supplies. In some instances, water saved by irrigators could help meet pressing municipal water needs.
- More efficient use of water is essential to the economic future of Texas agriculture. Much of Texas receives amounts of rainfall that are inadequate or barely adequate for the production of crops. Groundwater supplies on which farmers rely are being depleted. Proven agricultural water conservation practices can help farmers continue to grow crops with limited amounts of water, and experience with the 1985 pilot program shows that loans will be repaid.

### Arguments Against

- State bond money should not be used for financial assistance to individual farmers. Texas should reduce its debt, rather than setting up new programs to spend now and pay later. New increases in state debt could result in lower ratings for the state's general obligation bonds and thus in higher borrowing costs for all state bond programs.
- If water conservation measures are cost-effective, farmers and irrigation districts will be able to implement these measures by borrowing from banks or other private sources. The state should not compete with commercial lending institutions to provide these loans.

## AMENDMENT 19

### Wording on the Ballot

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AUTHORIZE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO INVEST THEIR FUNDS AS PROVIDED BY LAW.

### Explanation

This proposed amendment would authorize the legislature to designate the types of investments that political subdivisions can make. Currently the Texas Constitution specifies the types of investments that jurisdictions may and may not make, and any changes in allowable investments must be made by constitutional amendment.

The Texas Constitution prohibits cities, counties, and other political subdivisions from becoming stockholders in private corporations, associations, or companies. In a 1988 ruling regarding the Public Funds Investment Act of 1987, the attorney general interpreted this to mean that political subdivisions are prohibited from placing their funds in such cash investment instruments as money market mutual funds or bank trust funds.

If this proposal passes, political subdivisions will be able to invest funds in accordance with the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act, which was passed by the Texas Legislature in 1987 and amended in 1989. Political subdivisions include cities, towns, counties, public school districts, state-supported institutions of higher education, conservation and reclamation districts, hospital districts, fresh water supply districts, and nonprofit corporations acting on behalf of these entities.

The Public Funds Investment Act specifies the types of investments that taxing entities are permitted to make. These include obligations of the U.S. government and the State of Texas, as well as those of other states, agencies, or political subdivisions that carry investment ratings of A or above. Also permitted would be SEC-registered money market mutual funds and bank common trust funds that invest exclusively in investments that are permissible under the act. Investments must be made in accordance with a written policy approved by the governing body of the jurisdiction.

### Arguments For

- It is important to give lawmakers the ability to respond to changing financial developments, federal tax law, and economic conditions. What seemed safe to the writers of the constitution may now be risky because it does not provide adequate diversification for public investments. It is cumbersome to have to amend the constitution every time a new financial instrument becomes available and, in any case, the level of detail necessary to ensure safe, timely, and flexible investment policies for public funds does not belong in a state constitution.
- Cities and other jurisdictions must make the most of available cash resources in order to lessen the impact of property taxes. The types of investments specified under the Public Funds Investment Act would enable these jurisdictions to get better returns on their investments, save money on record keeping, and have the liquidity necessary for good money management.

### Arguments Against

- The writers of the constitution wanted to ensure that public money would not

**AMENDMENT 19 (continued)**

be exposed to risky or speculative investments. Public money should be invested conservatively. This proposition, as implemented by the Public Funds Investment Act, would make it possible for local governments to take investment risks that they are not sophisticated enough to evaluate. Money market mutual funds, unlike bank and savings deposits, are not federally insured.

- The new types of investments authorized by the Public Funds Investment Act would compete with local banks for local government funds and could make money less available for local consumers and businesses.

**AMENDMENT 20**  
**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF COUNTY SURVEYOR IN CASS, ECTOR, GARZA, SMITH, BEXAR, HARRIS, AND WEBB COUNTIES.

**Explanation**

The Texas Constitution requires each of the 254 counties in the state to elect a county surveyor. This proposition would abolish the surveyor's office in each county listed, provided a majority of the voters in that county who vote in the November 1989 election approve abolishing the office of county surveyor in their own county. In 1985, the county surveyor's office was abolished in Collin, Dallas, Denton, El Paso, Henderson, and Randall Counties. If this proposition passes, the commissioners court in each county that abolishes the office of county surveyor will transfer the surveyor's duties to another county officer or to an employee.

**Arguments For**

- The office of county surveyor has become largely a record-keeping position and is unfilled in many counties. Its duties could easily be transferred to another office, thus increasing the efficiency of county government.
- Commissioners courts are required to provide an office for the county surveyor. If the post were abolished, this office could be used for other purposes, thus saving taxpayers money.

**Arguments Against**

- Texas must stop the abolition of elected county offices, such as surveyor and treasurer. Every time the voters abolish such an office, it puts more power in the hands of county commissioners, who then decide who will perform the duties of the office abolished.
- If the county surveyor's office is truly antiquated, this ballot proposition should ask voters to abolish the office in every county in the state, not just the ones listed. It is wasteful to continue amending the constitution to remove a handful of elected county positions every year or so.

**AMENDMENT 21**  
**Wording on the Ballot**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AS COLLEGE SAVINGS BONDS TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL LOANS TO STUDENTS AND TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLIC TO SAVE FOR A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

**Explanation**

If this proposed amendment passes, the Higher Education Coordinating Board will be authorized to issue up to \$75 million in general obligation bonds in the form of tax-free college savings bonds. Implementing legislation provides that the bonds be in denominations of \$1000 and \$5000. Proceeds of the bonds would be credited to the Texas Opportunity Plan Fund, and could be used for loans to students attending public or private institutions in Texas.

**Arguments For**

- This program would give Texans a safe and convenient way to cope with the rapidly escalating costs of college education. The tax-free bonds would be accessible in price to individual purchasers. The return would be guaranteed by the state. The first \$10,000 in income from the investment could not be considered when determining the eligibility of the student for financial aid.
- This program would attract Texans who might not otherwise save for college because they are not familiar or comfortable with higher-paying, riskier investments.

**Arguments Against**

- This program would attract fewer investors at a higher cost than the already existing conventional student loan program. Investors in high enough tax brackets to benefit from tax-free bonds have many investment options that pay a better return than the proposed college savings bonds.

- The higher cost of issuing and servicing lower denomination bonds to individual investors could reduce the amount of funds available through the existing student loan program, or make those loans more costly.

**VOTING CERTIFICATE**

- After you register, you receive a voter registration certificate which you should present at the polling place in order to vote.
- The current voter registration certificate is white.
- If you did not receive a white voter registration certificate in 1988, your name was purged from the list of voters. In order to vote on November 7, you must re-register by October 8.
- If you have lost or misplaced your certificate, notify the voter registrar of your county in writing, and he or she will issue a replacement certificate.
- You may vote without your certificate by signing an affidavit at the polling place stating that you do not have your certificate and are a registered voter.
- You will receive a new certificate every two years as long as your registration is not cancelled.

**MOVING WITHIN THE COUNTY**

- If you move within the county, you should transfer your registration to your new address as soon as possible.
- You may vote at your previous precinct for 90 days after you move (or until your registration is transferred, whichever comes first) on any office or proposition common to the ballots of your new and old precincts.

**MOVING FROM ONE COUNTY TO ANOTHER**

- If you move from one Texas county to another, you must re-register in the county of your new residence.
- However, you may be eligible to vote a limited ballot for 90 days after you move if your new registration is not yet effective.
- Contact the county clerk or elections administrator in your new county for information.

**Fall 1989 VOTERS GUIDE**

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We are pleased to provide you with the 1989 VOTERS GUIDE, prepared objectively by the League of Women Voters of Texas. We urge you to study the pro and con arguments of the proposed constitutional amendments, then stand up and be counted on election day, Nov. 7. Together, we can make Democracy work.

Copies of the VOTERS GUIDE are being made available to the students in Dimmitt, Hart and Nazareth High Schools. Additional copies are available, free of charge at the Castro County New office, 108 W. Bedford St., Dimmitt.

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