Mustang Band Wins Trophy

Olton Mustang Band competed in the fourth annaul Texas Tech Marching Festival Saturday in Lubbock and was selected as the runner-up for the "Outstanding Band" in their division.

Thirty bands competed in the festival. Littlefield was selected as the outstanding AAA band and Olton received second place. Other bands in that division included Muleshoe, Friona, Tahoka, Floydada, Slaton and Lubbock Cooper.

Other winners were Sundown, Class A; Klondike, AA; Lamesa, AAAA; and Lubbock Coronado, AAAAA.

Judges for the festival were G.T. Gilligan, Kermit; J.R. McEntyre, Odessa Permian; and Lee Boyd Montgomery of Texas Lutheran College.

McEntyre said of the band's performance, "Some good playing. Overall very nice effects, good show."

"Band plays good on hard music. Fine flag corps and drum major," commented Gilligan. Montgomery said, "Some good ensemble sounds. Good show design. Good band, good band, good band."

The band's next performance will be at UIL Marching Contest, Wednesday, Nov. 5 at 9:20 a.m. at Jones Stadium at Texas Tech. Everyone is invited to attend and show their support for the band.



MUSTANG BAND WINS TROPHY at Texas Tech last Saturday as runner-up Outstanding Band in their division. Pictured with the trophy are band president Kerry Jones, drum major Tim Franks and vice president, Dwain DePrang.

Booth Space Still Available

Booth space is still available for Alpha Rho Delta's annual Christmas Bazaar which is slated for Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 8-9 in the agricultural community building.

Mrs. Ronnie Redinger, 285-3309, is in charge of booth reservations.

The bazaar will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. There will be no admission for attending and persons may register for a free door prize.

A portion of the proceeds will be contributed to the Jaws of Life indebtedness.

General Election Tuesday, Nov. 4

Citizens all over the United States will make their choices known Tuesday for the man who they would like to see fill the presidency position of the country.

Voters in the Olton area will cast their ballots for their preference of president, along with choices of other leaders and also vote on a number of amendments to the constitution.

Polling place for Oltonites is the Olton Junior High gymnasium and polls will open at 7 a.m. and close a 7 p.m.

Election judge is Wendell Potts. Clerks are Eleanor Sudduth, Lois Brimhall and Aida Saldivar.

Community Thanksgiving Service Planned By Ministerial Alliance

A community-wide Thanksgiving service was planned this week when ministers of the community gathered to re-organize Olton Ministerial Alliance.

The annual service will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 23 in St. Peter's Catholic Church. Larry Boyd, minister of the Assembly of God, will give the Thanksgiving address. Music will be led by the Rev. Jerry Wyatt, pastor of First United Methodist Church. Special music will be presented by a men's group from St. Peter's.

During their re-organization meeting Monday, local ministers elected Father Glenn Rosendale as president; Wyatt, as treasurer. The group will meet each first Monday at 9 a.m. in the dining room of Anita's Kountry Kitchen.

Attending Monday's meeting were Boyd, Wyatt, Rosendale, Dr. Travis Hart, pastor of First Baptist Church, and Rev. Howard Smith, pastor of Church of the Nazarene.

The Olton ENTERPRISE

USPS 408-080

Olton, Lamb County, Texas

November 2, 1980

Volume 54 Number 42 Twenty Cents

Nov. 10-11

'Baby Sitting Clinic' To Be Held

A "Baby Sitting Clinic" is scheduled to be held in the local agricultural building Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 10-11. Sessions are scheduled 7 to 9 p.m. each day.

This unusual opportunity is sponsored by the Lamb County Family Living Subcommittee, under direction of Naomi Wheeler, county extension agent. Mrs. Archie Sorley is Olton representative of this committee.

The training is for benefit of all young people, both boys and girls, high school and junior high school age, who are presently doing baby sitting, or who would like to know how to become an experienced baby sitter.

Young parents, who would like to attend part or all of the sessions, are invited.

In various sessions, Mrs. Billy Carson will explain responsibilities of the sitter, and what the parents expect of them. Mrs. Anita Jones will describe the finer points of getting along with children; she will discuss discipline, play activities, safe toys and what to expect of children of different age levels.

Mrs. Bobbie Hutson will teach reaction in emergencies, giving information about what to do in case of choking, and how to do rescue breathing.

Mrs. Wina Cozart will demonstrate safety in feeding, telling how to feed children safely, listing food items that are unsafe to feed children in various age groups and how to feed and "burp" a baby.

Mrs. Archie sorley will cover child care basics, how a change a diaper, how to bathe a baby, how to dress an infant and notes on sleeping habits.

Nurse Mary Myers will teach child health and safety basics, such as checking the child for sickness, symptoms to look for and what to do in case of illness; how to read a thermometer and take temperature; accident prevention; first aid in poisoning and fire protections, and safety at playtime.

Mrs. Janie Perez will discuss baby sitting in your own home; getting along with brothers and sisters; ways in which a sitter can help his or her own mother in the home; and being a good example to younger family members.

Those who complete the clinic will be awarded a Certificate of Approval by Ms. Wheeler, county extension agent.

There will be no charge for admission to the clinic. Enrollment forms may be had from student council members of high school and junior high school, the home economics teachers, members of Olton Young Homemakers and from Mrs. Sorley.

27-0

Mules Surprise Mustangs

By Freddy Stockdale

Sometimes you just know it's not going to be a good night. Like when your offense fumbles away the football twice on its first three plays. Or when the opposition scores 20 points in the first seven and a half minutes. Things like that are usually good indicators.

Well, it wasn't a good night for Olton last Friday night as the Mustangs committed seven turnovers, including six fumbles, on the way to receiving a 27-0 spanking from the Muleshoe Mules. It was the Mustangs' third loss in their last four games since running back Danny Garcia went down with a knee injury early in a 22-14 loss to Idalou. Their season record now stands at 5-3.

To find the problem, Coach Larry Shackelford needed to look at only two things — his offense and defense. For the second week in a row, the Mustangs were held scoreless while failing to gain over 100 yards. They produced only three first downs, compared to Muleshoe's 17.

The defense wasn't a whole lot to brag about either. They gave up 27 points in the first half, and, even though they redeemed themselves slightly in the second half, they allowed the Mules to roll up 337 total yards, including 260 on the ground.

About the only bright spot for the Mustangs was winning the flip of the coin went quickly downhill.

On the second play of the game, before the game. From there, things quarterback Mart Cordova, starting in place of regular Gregg Smith, attempted a pitchout to Marcy Garcia at Olton's 35-yard line. The ball and Garcia didn't arrive in the same place at the same time, and the result was the Mustangs' first turnover of the night.

From there it took the Mules only five plays to score. Quarterback Monte Hysinger did the honors from eight yards out to give his team an early 6-0 lead.

On first down after the ensuing kickoff, Cordova turned the wrong way, the ball popped out of his hands and the Mules recovered at Olton's 35. Again the Mules traveled the distance in five plays — with Charles Walker providing the final eight yards — and the Mules were up 13-0.

At that point, Shackelford had no choice but to put in Smith at quarterback. But the senior, who had been bitten by the flu bug during the week, couldn't move his team either and the Mustangs were forced to punt.

Three plays later, Hysinger threw a perfect strike downfield to Benny Pena, who took the ball on stride and raced 39 yards to give the Mules a commanding 20-0 lead with 4:37 still left in the first quarter.

Hysinger added to that lead midway through the second period on a 1-yard scamper, and by then it looked like the Muleshoe cheerleaders, who throw miniature footballs to cheering fans after each Mule score, would be dealing with sore arms the next morning.

The score was now 27-0 and about the only thing the Mustangs could play for in the second half was pride. They did hold the Mules to a scoreless tie in the second half, but not before playing part in a very peculiar third quarter.

It had to rank as one of the worst 12 minutes of football played by two teams. No team punted and no team scored, which means only one thing — they swapped turnovers the whole quarter, five, if you're counting.

If you think you can keep up, here's a brief summary of the third quarter:

Muleshoe received the kickoff. Four plays later Roy Luera intercepted a pass at the Muleshoe 35. Olton drove to the 18 and fumbled. Muleshoe drove to Olton's 31 and fumbled. Two plays later, Olton fumbled at the 29. Muleshoe fumbled the ball back giving Olton the ball as time ran out to end the period.

The comedy of errors continued in the last quarter as Olton fumbled twice more and threw an interception. The Mules rallied to fumble only once.

The Mustangs, virtually out of the race for the district championship, took a week off in preparation for Friday night's encounter with the Dimmitt Bobcats. Kickoff is set for 7:30 p.m. in Olton.

Former Mustangs Patterson, Lyon Inducted Into Hall Of Fame

In halftime ceremonies during the Homecoming football game between Olton and Hart, two former Mustangs were inducted into the Olton Football Hall of Fame. Chosen this year were Don Patterson, 1948 graduate and Elvin Lyon, 1940 graduate.

Patterson was born in Olton and attended school here from first grade to graduation. He was a three year letterman, playing center and linebacker in football and served as captain in 1948. He also participate in track events...sprints, high jump and shot put. He was elected senior class favorite and was involved throughout high school in the Science and Camera Clubs, Annual Staff and Future Farmers of America.

Patterson attended WTSU on a four year athletic scholarship. His college career includes such achievements as playing on the Border Conference Championship Team in 1950; playing for the Sun Bowl Champions in 1951; All Conference Team, 1951 and received an offer to play with the Philadelphia Eagles.

Patterson is now practicing law in Amarillo. He and his wife, Dorothy, have two daughters.

Elvin Lyon played football for Olton four years as a tackle. He was "All-District" his senior year and was voted "Outstanding Athlete." He also excelled in track, which he was a participant for three years in shotput and discus. He won district and regional track honors his senior year. Lyon also played basketball three years.

Following graduating, Lyon served three and a half years in the Air Force where he played three years of service football. After three years of football at WTSU, he graduated in the spring of 1949, earning a Master's degree in agriculture from Sam Houston State University later.

Lyon coached football at Lockney for 10 years and in 1960 began teaching VoAg, which he has taught for 20 years. In 1970, Lyon was selected "Outstanding Educator" and in 1971 received "Personalities of the South" award and has also received numerous awards in VoAg work. Lyon and his wife, Virginia, have one daughter, Carol Ann.

(Editor's note: We regret the delay in reporting this news, but a delay in getting pictures back from the lab was the cause. We apologize.)



DON PATTERSON & ELVIN LYON

Kelley Scores 'Hole In One'

Gary Kelley scored a "hole in one" Sunday, Oct. 26 at Olton Country Club's number 3 hole.

Using a 7-iron, Kelley recorded his first hole in one.

Witnessing the event were Wendell Potts, Roy LaDuke and John Hair.

'Youth Quake' Now Underway

"Youth Quake" is underway here at First Baptist Church with Tim Frazier of Waco as guest speaker and Dennis Noblett of Levelland, musician.

The spiritual awakening weekend began Friday night and continued Saturday as youth in grades six through 12 participated in a seminar from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Saturday at 6 p.m., the group gathered for a meal and another session.

Sunday, youth were involved in special parts during Sunday School and participated in morning worship services. Sunday afternoon was highlighted by a 2 p.m. flag football game.

Turkey Dinner To Be Served

Community residents are reminded of the opportunity to share a turkey dinner at the school cafeteria Friday, Nov. 7.

This annual dinner is served by members of Olton Women's Clubs and in past years has proven to be very popular.

Turkey, dressing and all the trimmings will be served from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m. just prior to the Mustang-Bobcat football game. Adult tickets are $4 and children, 12 and under, will be served for $2. An advance ticket sale is underway. Tickets may be had from any member of Olton Garden Club or Olton Study Club.

Contest Lead Changes, Two Tied For Season

Upset favorites and tie games plagued most contestants in the Enterprise guessing game last week. Average number of misses by contestants was 9.47. Season leader, Janie Orosco, fell from the top spot and now trails by one point.

New season leaders are Gary Davis and Kevin Workman with 128 correct predictions for the season. Fourteen persons are within ten points of the lead and all are possible winners. At least four contests remain to be counted.

For the week, four persons missed just six games each with the tie-breaker determining the money winning finishes. Top prize goes to a former coach, Tom Duncan of Muleshoe. He was off 13 points with a 7-21 prediction.

Missing by 15 points with 6-18, Alan Williams claims second place. Third place goes to James Mathews who missed by 18 with 6-15. Eliminated from winnings was Workman. He missed by 33 with a 13-7 prediction.

No contestant should give up merely because they trail by a number of points. Last week's contest is proof that standings do change. Keep competing!

Donations Sought For Santos Molinos

Items to benefit Mr. and Mrs. Santos Molino are being accepted in the Chamber of Commerce office to be given to the burn-out victims when they are released from the hospital.

Both are doing well from burns they received Oct. 12 when their home and all their possessions were destroyed in a butane explosion and fire.

Persons having furniture, furnishings or any household items may contact Lois Brimhall, Chamber manager, for information concerning where to bring the shower offering.

VOTE Tuesday

The Olton Enterprise

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Editorial

A very important election is being held Tuesday, Nov. 4. One in which we select the leader for the highest office in our country, along with representatives from our area.

If we don't get out and vote Tuesday, then we are going to show apathy for the way our country is run. If we don't get out and vote, we have NO RIGHT to fuss if the country is not run the way we feel it should be.

Everyone should feel it their DUTY as well as PRIVILEGE to vote. This is a privilege that if we abuse it...might go away. Then we'd have no voice AT ALL in our government.

Regardless of what you have been told, you can vote either Democratic and Republican or split your ballot.

In 1921 the Texas Supreme Court held that to require party loyalty would be a violation of our constitutional right to a secret ballot. Any qualified voter may cast his vote however he wishes.

A supplement explaining different views, records, historical data and a voting sheet is enclosed with the paper this week. If you're one of those "undecided" still at this point, we hope this will help you to determine which one of the presidential candidates you'll choose.

Four years ago, we endorsed Ford for president. This year, we favor Reagan. We feel like with his experience with the trouble in California at the time he took office as governor of that state...he can begin to turn the United States around toward a more economic, more secure country. We certainly don't need to continue on the road that we are now on with higher inflation, higher interest rates, less defense, higher unemployment rate and humiliation of our country in the eyes of the world for "knuckling under" to every whim of every nation.

We need a leader who can bring the United States to deserve the respect that it once had in the world. We need a leader who knows how to cut back government spending and waste so that we all won't have to dig deeper for more taxes so the bureaucrats can continue to waste and spend our hard earned dollars.

Reagan handled the welfare problem in California with a great deal of success and we'd like to see him have the opportunity to deal with the welfare problem our nation is facing now. In our area, which is one of the richest areas in the world, there is absolutely no need for over fifty percent of the school children to be given free lunches. This has become a pattern...a way of life for these people, and we feel that it will worsen under the present leadership with all the "give-away" programs they endorse. In order for the government to have money to fund these "give-away" programs - it has to have an income. That income is from **OUR POCKETS** - in the form of taxes. Why does "Big Brother" think he can spend your money more wisely than you can spend it yourselves?

Letter To The Editor

The following letter was sent to the County Judge and Commissioners Court.

Gentlemen:

I am writing to inform you that I, for one, was bitterly disappointed in your dropping the Bookmobile. The way in which it was done..without any notice to users..was a second blow.

I was a faithful member of the County Library Board for some nine years and made many trips to Littlefield to support it. I was involved in the effort that brought about the establishment of the Bookmobile program.

In my work on the Board, I was proud of the headway made in building up the County Library. In my visits there and in the reports that we received I was able to see how very much it was used by the Littlefield school students. I could not keep from being a bit envious of those children for that privilege since most schools have limited book supplies. I strongly wished that our kids could have additional sources for research...not only **OUR** youngsters but those of **OTHER** outlying areas, for we had for years been a deprived area, so far as accessibility to books was concerned. The beginning of the traveling library seemed a partial answer. It seemed to fill a need for many people, in that through the State loan facilities almost any book could be obtained.

I have had opportunity to read one of your letters of explanation that attempted to make the cancellation sound "practical." But I want to differ with you in one or two areas.

So far as having the movement started on Revenue Sharing funds...I do not even remember hearing that term at that time.

As to the objectional books being available to children, I would cite you to the television that sits in every home feeding much more violence and garbage into the minds of children than they would ever get from a chance book. And, too, I believe there is something about "freedom of the press" that does not allow any public library to makes its own judgments about what can be placed upon its shelves. I doubt there was anything in the Bookmobile so repulsive as they can find in every drug store and news counter.

As for the Bookmobile being strictly recreational...I thoroughly disagree. Actually reading stimulates an inquiring mind. A reader has to put forth some effort in the reading of a book, while TV can easily be used as an anesthetic. Teaching a young child to enjoy reading opens many doors for him and gives him something that will fill a void for him all of his life.

One more thing...I feel that the cancellation was discriminatory to taxpayers. You have chosen to invest this money (tax dollars) for the benefit of Littlefield patrons, leaving all of the rest of the County out.

Again, I am very sorry that you have made this decision. I definitely feel that it is a step backward for our area.

Very truly,
Mrs. C.S. Silcott
s/ Lily May Silcott

Kids Elect Reagan

Students in H.P. Webb Elementary are in step with time. In different ways, boys and girls have been studying, talking about and reading current events concerning the presidential election coming Tuesday.

Fifth grade students, in social studies classes, followed up their studies Wednesday with a mock election, complete with "private election booth", and cast their choices for president and vice-president.

Mrs. Esther Graham, social studies teacher, reported the vote canvass gave one vote each to Ed Clark of the Libertarian party and John Anderson-Patrick Lucey, Independent party candidates. Fifth graders gave Jimmy Carter-Walter Mondale 22 votes and Ronald Reagan-George Bush, 40.

The students were requested to watch the debates Tuesday night so they might learn more about the candidates. After their election Wednesday, classes were then assigned papers so they might tell why they voted as they did.

Reprinted here are some of those reports. Also reprinted are papers by Mrs. Bonnie Gaston's third grade students, who had similar assignments.

I would like President Carter to be the next president. Because he is for equal rights and wants to help people. I do believe that. Because when the food stamps were going to be taken out because they needed money, President Carter gave them the money and also President Carter is giving welfare to people with kids and no husband and also to old people that can't work. Mr.

Reagan is not for equal rights and he won't give food stamps and welfare to old people and to women with kids and no husbands.

I voted for Jimmy Carter because Reagan wants to go to war with Iran. Although Carter is not winning my mother and father will still vote for Jimmy Carter. I doubt that we will go to war with Iran, because Iran has enough trouble with Iraq. I just hope that we will not go to war/

I voted for Jimmy Carter because Reagan was going to take the food stamps away and welfare too. Jimmy Carter is going to cut taxes on gas and good. Carter has four years already being a president. President Carter already relisted the hostages. He is going to have millions of new jobs for the people who want to work. The social security is still going to continue and that's good news.

I like Carter because he is not going to make new things like Reagan.

Carter is going to let the hostages out after a while and going to use the same equipment and I think Carter would make a good president.

Reagan should not tell us to join the war like if he could boss our life around.

I do not really care who wins I think both make good president.

I voted for Jimmy Carter was that I think he would make a much better president than Reagan. Reagan is blaming Crter about unemployment and inflation. I don't believe that's true. I'm not going along about what Reagan says about Carter and either does my family. We're behind Carter all the way. We're still hoping on him to become president of the United States of America. Reagan says that he'll cut down taxes and inflation but every candidate for president says that because they want people's votes. Carter hasn't promised anything this year.

I voted for president Carter because he was a good president since he had started.

I though how a good president should be and I think thats what Jimmy Carter was a president. But I re-elected Carter because he is not like Reagan.

Reagan said that he was going to put grocery prices low, but he won't because my grandfather said he isn't, he says that the prices are going up where he lives.

That's what the letter that my grandfather said: re-elect president Carter.

I voted for Reagan because he is a good president and he does not believe in war. He believes that people shouldn't have to go through the pain. Reagan should know, he has seen four wars and one he was in and for four years President Carter has been president and he should let someone else have the chance to be president and I vote for Reagan because he is a good man because president carter took away our missile.

I voted for Ronald Reagan because I think he can do a better job than Carter. I think if Reagan was president right now he would do something or at least try to do something about the hostages in Iran.

I think that if Reagan was a good governor for California he'll be a darn good president for the United States.

Mr. Carter has raised prices, inflation so high that we can't afford. Maybe Reagan won't.

I don't see why Carter cancelled the B1 bomber and the XI missile. I am hoping Reagan will give these things back to us.

I voted for Reagan because he will lower the prices, and will help the people in Iran. Carter has been president too long. He will not help the people in Iran. He has taken away the special missiles. Carter needs to retire. And Reagan will not spend all of our tax money. Reagan can help our country.

He will help people in Iran. He will give them food. Carter made a bunch of promises but he did not keep them. Reagan will keep his promise.

I think Anderson would be a good president cause I like the way he talks and he says he would do his best to get the hostages back as soon as he was the president of the United States of America.

Anderson is the man for this job..nobody else.

The reason I voted for Reagan cause he will do away with food stamps and welfare. He will do something about unemployment and cut down taxes which Carter made go sky high. He did a great job in California as governor. He will get ready for war if we have to go. He will help the old people and build old folks home. He will balance the budget. He will try to do something about the crisis and the hostages. He will try to do something about women's rights.

I voted for Reagan because he would take away the food stamps and he would free the hostages. He would not make a war like everyone says. Reagan is a good man. He helped California get out of debt and I think he will be good for our economy and he will want to improve our military strength. To have a new president for a change. A president that has new ideas.

Reagan for president.

He wants to open the missile base up so if we go to war we can win. Reagan may be old but I think he will be a better president than President Carter is now. Reagan will get the hostages out of Iran. Reagan will just be a better president.

I voted for Reagan because he's smart and Carter made prices rise double the amount they were four years ago.

Reagan can help us with our prices and gasoline shortage.

I think Reagan will not take us to war because Carte got rid of our defenses and made up that gasoline shortage.

I voted Ronald Reagan-Bush. Because I think he would be happy to win. And he wants low pay. And he wants world peace. He says that it has been four years since the last war they had. And he says that Carter's tax will pay 8,600 dollars out of people's pocket and he also says that his tax pay will not come close to 8,600 dollars. And he does not want to see a field with blood. The reason he does not want war to start because he knows that America is strong.

I voted for Ronald Reagan because he wants to stop inflation and I think he would be a better president than Jimmy Carter and Mondale. Ronald Reagan has stopped inflation in California and I hope he can stop it in other parts of the U.S. I hope he can keep war from becoming more dangerous than it is right now. That's why I voted for Ronald Reagan to be our new president.

I voted for Carter because he's on our side. He helps all the people by giving the jobs. He might not help us but he helps the old people by giving them homes and everybody else as well. Reagan is on the rich people side. He don't care what happens to us. He just cares for himself getting in for president. He want to take food stamps and welfare away too. What are we going to eat with? He even wants to go to war.

I voted for Reagan because he said that he would lower prices of food. Then he said he would lower taxes for us. Then he said that if Jimmy Carter stayed as our president that we would not have enough food to feed our families.

Hear a special promise that Reagan made to us, that he would make our armed forces strong. Hear another reason I don't like President Carter because he's to soft head. And my reason I don't like him because in four more days it it going to be a year that the hostages have been over there. How would you feel if your son or daughter was over there for a year? Would you vote for Carter? That is why I am going to vote for Reagan and Bush.

STONE ETERNAL



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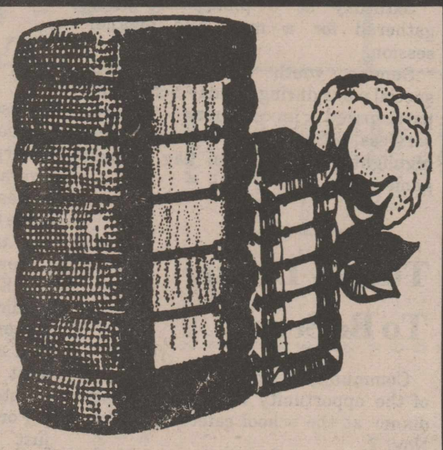
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MRS. CLAY ROSE

Recipe Revue

By Mozelle Trotter

"I guess I'm really a little boy at heart," says Mrs. Clay Rose in describing her interests. She particularly enjoys being outdoors and lists horseback riding as a favorite pastime.

Melinda confides she also enjoys helping with the tasks that come from raising cattle and living on the farm.

Life on the farm was new for Melinda when, in her seventh grade year, her mother married Bill Johnson. She and Clay moved to the farm about a month ago after living in town since their marriage two years ago. They are at home in the farm house in which Clay grew up.

Now that she's back on the farm, Melinda confides that two little kittens are joining their household this weekend. She loves kittens and believes farm homes need "mousers."

Melinda likes to crochet and has recently become involved in macrame. She loves ceramics and has painted about a year. She enjoys spreading out her paints in the middle of her living room and painting to her heart's content.

Among Melinda's completed ceramics are assorted pots filled with plants. She enjoys the challenge of rooting new plants and confides her bedrooms are over-flowing from that hobby.

Melinda loves to cook and says her husband is easy to cook for. She shares recipes they enjoy including a yummy cobbler that's very quick and easy and green enchildadas. She also shares a "recipe" that her mother enclosed in a recipe file when she and Clay married.

"It means so much to me, I'd like to share it," she says.

FOR BREAKFAST
(Read at least once a day)

Do not be discouraged when things
don't go your way.
Quit griping and complaining, get down
on your knees and pray.
When you're plagued by troubles and
don't know what to do,
Lift up your head and look to God and
He will see you through.
If you have an abundance, if joys
abound your way,
Don't forget to thank Him or take the
time to pray.
In sadness and in happiness, in Him
you can confide
He's always there to talk to...
He never leaves your side.
He knows your every weakness, but if
you try to live,
According to His word and teachings,
He will always forgive.

GREEN ENCHILADAS
2 lb ground beef
Salt, pepper, onion & garlic to taste
1 T cooking oil

Saute until brown. Remove from skillet and let drain.

Take 2 cans Cream of Chicken soup, 1 can water, 1 sm can chopped green chili peppers. Combine and simmer for about 10 mins.

1 lb grated cheese
1 lg onion, chopped
12 to 15 flour tortillas

Add meat to sauce, mix and simmer for 10 more mins. Fill tortillas with meat sauce and roll up. Sprinkle with grated cheese and onion over enchiladas. Pour enchilada sauce over tortillas and bake at 350° for 20 mins.

(Melinda uses El Monterrey enchilada sauce mix.)

SUGAR COOKIES
1 c butter
2 c sugar
2 eggs
4 t baking powder
1 t salt
3½ c sifted flour
1 t vanilla

Cream butter, sugar and add eggs. Mix well. Add dry ingredients which have been sifted together. Add vanilla.

Roll into tiny balls and press with glass dipped in sugar. Bake at 350°.

QUICK PEACH COBBLER
1 stk oleo
¾ c flour
½ c sugar
1 t baking powder
1 #2 can sliced peaches
½ c sweet milk

Melt oleo in baking dish. Mix flour, sugar, milk, baking powder. Pour this over oleo, then pour peaches into batter and bake 15 mins at 450° then 20 mins at 350°.

SHOP
Saturday, Monday & Tuesday
DOLLAR DAYS
at
Carmen's WESTERN WEAR

DOLLAR DAYS
are
Saturday,
Monday&Tuesday





1 group
7-14 COATS 1/3 Off

FALL COORDINATE SETS
buy a set of 2 or more
pieces and receive
1/3 Off

Mini Mall

Going Away Party In Sorley Home

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edwards were honored Sunday evening with a "Sorry You're Leaving - Wish You Well" party in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sorley.

Punch, coffee, spiced tea and cookies were served by Mrs. Don Franks and Mrs. Larry Witten.

Elmer Lewis made the presentation of a money tree to the departing residents. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are moving to Whitney.

BIRTHDAY DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sluder were in Canyon recently to visit Miss Kari Hull, student at WTSU and Carl Finch, also a student. They were all joined at a local restaurant by Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gheer of that city, for a birthday dinner honoring Miss Hull on her birthday.

Look Who's New

Dr. and Mrs. Ron Hawkins of Lubbock announce the arrival of a son, Christopher Allan. Born in a Lubbock hospital Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 1:59 a.m., the little lad weighed nine pounds, one-half ounce, and measured 21 inches. He has an older brother, Stephen Brentt, who is three years of age. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A.W. Cummings and Mr. and Mrs. D.P. Hawkins of Dallas.



One ladybug can eat up to forty or fifty aphids a day.

RECENT GUESTS

Visitors in the Ivin Wozencraft home recently were his aunt, Mrs. Rilla George of Freeport and cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wozencraft of Merkel, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sluder.

The earliest Chinese coins were made in the shapes of knives and spades, indicating, experts say, that such objects had previously been used in bartering.

HOW TO WIN AT THE LOSING GAME
DIET CENTER®
WEEK DAYS
8:00 - 11:00 a.m.
4:30 - 6:30 p.m.
SATURDAY
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon
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365 DAYS A YEAR

ALLSUP'S
CONVENIENCE STORES

WE ACCEPT FOOD STAMPS

"THERE'S ONE NEAR YOU"

SHURFINE CUT GREEN BEANS 3 CANS $1.00

SHURFINE SALTINE CRACKERS 16 OZ. BOX 59¢

BORDEN'S HI-PROTEIN MILK ½ GAL. CTN. $1.09

ASSTD. MORTON DINNERS PKG. 89¢

SHURFINE SHELLED BLACKEYED PEAS 3 PKGS. $1.00

SHURFINE CHUNKS/CRUSHED/SLI. PINEAPPLE 2 CANS $1.00

GERBER APPLESAUCE/PEACHES/PEARS JUNIORS JAR 39¢

SHURFINE BLEACH 1 GAL. JUG 69¢

SHURFINE STRAWBERRY PRESERVES 10 OZ. JAR 99¢

SHURFINE TOMATO SAUCE 6 8 OZ. CANS $1.00

SHURFINE FLOUR 5 LB. BAG 69¢

SHURFRESH BM/SM BISCUITS 6 CANS $1.00

SHURFRESH CHEDDAR/COLBY CHEESE 10 OZ. PKG. $1.19

CREAM STYLE/WHOLE KERNEL SHURFINE CORN 3 17 OZ. CANS $1.00

DRIP/ELECTRIC PERK/ REGULAR GRIND SHURFINE COFFEE 1 LB. CAN ONLY $2.19

ALLSUP'S BREAD 1½ LB LOAF 3/99¢

SHURFINE FRUIT COCKTAIL 17 OZ. CAN 59¢

SHURFINE EARLY JUNE PEAS 2 17 OZ. CANS 79¢

SHURFINE FROZEN ORANGE JUICE 2 12 OZ. CANS 99¢

SHURFRESH SLICED AMERICAN CHEESE 12 OZ. PKG. $1.39

SHURFINE CATSUP 32 OZ. BTL. 79¢

PUZZLES 69¢

SHURFINE PORK AND BEANS 3 16 OZ. CANS $1.00

SHURFINE SALAD DRESSING 32 OZ. JAR 89¢

SHURFINE DECORATOR PAPER TOWELS 2 JUMBO ROLLS $1.00

SYLVANIA 40/60/75/100 WATT LIGHT BULBS 2 CT. PKG. 89¢

SHURFRESH SOFT 16 OZ. TUB MARGARINE 59¢

SHURFINE HALVES/SLICES PEACHES 2 16 OZ. CANS $1.00

SHURFINE PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING 48 OZ. CAN $1.69

BORDEN'S ASSTD. ICE CREAM ½ GAL. RD. CTN. $1.59

FRESH COOKED STATE FAIR CORN DOGS 3 FOR $1.00

BLADIOLA WHITE/YELLOW MIXES CORNBREAD MIX OR MATCH 3 PKGS. $1.00

SHURFRESH SELF-BASTING WITH TIMER TURKEYS 8-14 LB. AVG. 89¢ LB.

BORDEN'S CHOCOLATE MILK QT. 79¢

PRICES EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 3-8,1980 - SUPPLIES LIMITED

of the House becomes acting President.

Card Of Thanks

Our heartfelt thanks for the cards, calls, flowers and food while Mack was in the hospital and now at home. Bless you for caring.

Connie and Mack Henderson

Lay-away now
for Christmas
at
Carmen's
WESTERN WEAR

Miss Janet DePrang To Be Honored

A pre-nuptial courtesy Saturday, Nov. 8 will fete Miss Janet DePrang, bride-elect of Nicky Smith. Calling hours are 3 to 5 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Van Brimhall.

Friends and relatives are invited.

Shower To Fete Mr., Mrs. Cross

Valerie and Gary Cross will be feted Saturday, Nov. 8 with a miscellaneous bridal shower. Calling hours are 2 to 4 p.m. in the community room of Olton State Bank.

NAME CORRECTED

The former Frances Goforth was incorrectly identified in last week's photo of the Class of 1939. Her name is Frances King.

Bridal Selections
at
Northside Gift



JANET DePRANG Nov. 8 Lois Brimhall
bride elect of Nicky Smith

MRS. GARY CROSS Nov. 8 Bank Room

DOLLAR DAYS
Monday & Tuesday



BUY 2 MEN'S OR BOY'S SHIRTS
GET 3rd
FREE



Country Lad

It's True.

"We installed the heat pump in our church over two years ago. The heat pump system has been very economical for us and they are able to keep our facilities much cleaner than we really expected. The statements concerning heat pumps being economical and clean have certainly proven to be true.
Another feature that I like is that a heat pump can be used both summer and winter without anything being changed other than a flip of the switch. Because of our experience with the heat pumps in our church facilities. I've installed the heat pump system in my personal home."

Rev. Ken Blaylock



The things said about the heat pump are true. Find out more about the heat pump. It can save for you.

SPS
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE



LEANNE HAWKINS & BRYAN ALLCORN

January Wedding Planned

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Hawkins of Childress announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Leanne, to Bryan Allcorn, son of Mr. and Mrs. R.V. Allcorn.

Plans are being made for an exchange of wedding vows in First Baptist Church of Childress Saturday, Jan. 3, 1981. Friends and relatives are invited to be present.

The bride-elect is graduate of Childress High School. She is presently enrolled as a senior student in West Texas State University in Canyon.

Allcorn is graduate of Olton High School. He attended South Plains Junior College at Levelland and WTSU. He is currently engaged in farming in this area.

Diana Graham Complimented With Surprise Party Sunday

Diana Graham was surprised Sunday evening with a party honoring her eighteenth birthday. Hosting the occasion in the family home were her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Graham.

Pizza, lasagne, chips, dips and birthday cake were enjoyed by Debra Evans, Kelly McCall, Leslie Mills, Dana Houston, David LaDuke, Kelli Smith, Kelly McNeely, Melissa McFadden, Susan Williamson, Rene Moya, Brent Phares, Bandi Nicholson, Tamara Thompson, and the honoree's brother and sister and family, Steve Graham and Jimmie and Wayne Gipson, Naaman and Josh.

FROM WTSU

Miss Kari Hull of Canyon spent last weekend visiting in the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sluder.

Sluders Visit In Arkansas

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sluder and Mrs. Winnie Flynt of Lubbock have just returned from a visit with Sluder's sister, Mrs. Clara Lathem, of Tillie, Ark. They also visited with nephews and families, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Lathem and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lathem.

While in the area they attended the Passion Play at Eureka Springs and traveled to Branson, Mo. They report fall foliage very beautiful.

MEN'S & BOYS
Polyester & Down
Coats & Vests
20% off
Country Lad

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PSYCHOLOGIST
Announces The Opening Of His Full-Time Private Practice In Counseling For Individuals, Couples, Children and Families
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Hours By Appointment (806) 293-8848

For Sale Or Trade

My home - 1303 Quincy Street, Plainview, Texas. Beautiful Luders rock home containing 2670 sq. ft. living space. 7 rooms, including service porch and laundry room. Large kitchen, large living room, real nice large den, 3 bedrooms, 1½ baths and plenty of closets. Refrigerated air, double garage, storage house and storm cellar. Landscaped yard both front and back. Two nice fireplaces, one in living room and one in den. Close to both grade school and high school.
29% down and will carry note at 8½%. You can't beat this deal for a nice home. Will trade for good irrigated land. Shown only by appointment

O.P. HOLLAND
Phone 296-9305

Patter and Notes Chatter and Quotes

BY ERA MAYE WALTHALL

Mr. and Mrs. Lauis Hair and Curtis Scruggs were in San Antonio last week to attend the funeral of Amundsen, Thursday at 1:30 p.m.

It was a military funeral. He was buried in the Ft. Sam Houston Cemetery. He was a retired Army Colonel. His wife was the former Gladys Thomas. They once owned Olton Hardware.

Mr. and Mrs. M.G. Fisher, accompanied by his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Lem Parsons of Spur, made a trip through southern Arkansas, down the east side of the Mississippi River to the Gulfport, Miss. They returned home by way of New Orleans, La. They reported seeing lots of pretty country.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence of Wilcox, Ariz. spent last week with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Foster.

Cory Carlisle of Eagletown, Okla. is here with his grandmother, Mrs. Vera Crabtree. He is employed at the feed lot. They visited one day recently in Hereford with Mrs. Crabtree's son, Vernon Carlisle.

Lory Kelm, Muleshoe; Lynn Hughes, Jane Ellen Taylor, Alexia Andrew and Angela and Becky Hughes spent Friday night with the J.I. Brothers.

A group of ladies from Main Street Church of Christ worked at Hale Center rest home last Friday. They shampooed the women's hair and did things for their comfort. Those going were Jo McGill, Jean Green, Judy Lee and Glenda Goen.

Dovie Finney is coming home this weekend, after a month's stay in Lubbock hospital. Her daughter, Gloria Steele, asks that you please call before you come by as the doctors say she can have very little company for a while.

Guests in the Virginia Miller home last weekend were her daughter Judy Parsons and Tawni and her girl friend, Stephanie Holt; Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shipley of Littlefield; and Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Gibbs and Scott of Amarillo. Recently one of Sonny's Army buddies came by for a few days..Mr. and Ms. Harold Hennen of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Sherman returned home Monday after visiting their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Featherngill of Clearwater, Fla. Basil's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Simpson of Port Neches, were here to see after grandmother Sherman.

Rev. and Mrs. Raymon Carson had company over the weekend. Her niece, Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Price of Payette, Ida. Lena is home resting from a heart condition and enjoys company.

Mr. and Mrs. V.G. Wood had as company Wednesday, his aunt, Mrs. Cuba Petross of Fort Worth, and a cousin, Mrs. Lillian Barland of Littlefield.

Word came this week from Bonnie Brown, formerly of Olton who has been living in Plainview the last few years, is now living in Sun City, Ariz., where her son Morris Gene makes his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale DeBerry were in Angel Fire, Monday. They spent the night with Mr. and Mrs. Gary DeBerry at their cabin and came back by Colorado Springs for snow mobile parts.

Mr. and Mrs. Walley Stewart have been here visiting his father, Bert Stewart who is ill. They are from Rochester, Minn.

Mrs. Freddie Mae Hysinger had a letter from Mrs. Hazel Phillips of Stratford. She is now living in an apartment and not the rest home. She reports she's doing better.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Foster were in Lubbock Monday to see her eye doctor.

Chuck Coleman Named Controller

Curtis (Chuck) Coleman has been named controller for CRC Colorado Well, Inc. and CRC Bi-Co Rental, Inc., Rangely, Colo. Announcement is made by David Baker, CRC Petroleum Services controller.

In his new position, Coleman will direct and supervise all accounting activities.

A graduate of Olton High School, Coleman joined the company in July after serving four years with Arthur Young and Company, international accounting firm.

Coleman holds a BA in accounting from West Texas State University. He and his wife, the former Kathy Peterson, live in Ranfely. They are parents of two little daughters, Kathryn and Jennifer.

Garden Club Hosts Luncheon

Olton Garden Club members were hostesses Thursday for a luncheon for Olton Area Senior Citizens. Five of the hostesses attended as Halloween "spooks".

Before dinner, Curtis Price entertained the group with selections on his guitar and French harp.

Grace was spoken by Dr. Travis Hart, pastor of First Baptist Church, who also led devotional thoughts and gave a reading, "How You Can Tell You Are Growing Older."

The Rev. Jerry Wyatt, pastor of First United Methodist Church, gave a color slide-narration "A Time For Everything", based on Ecclesiastes 3.

Approximately 50 persons attended. Hostesses attending were Mmes. Ruby Brown, Elsie Smith, Helen Bohner, Pearl Schreier, Juanita Adams, Minnie Melton, Freddie Mae Hysinger, Ollie Sampler, LeaBelle Hooper, Della Hackler, Edyth Jefferies and Mildred Pinson.

Next meeting of the Senior Citizens is their first Thursday covered dish luncheon Nov. 6.

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57.00

Tan Leather
69.00

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Red Wings

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Plainview's Leading Department Store



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Our pharmacist is qualified through years of training and experience to dispense drugs. You can depend on us for the best.
WE GIVE S&H GREEN STAMPS
Holton Pharmacy
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Thank You...
It's been a year since we opened the Olton Dental Clinic and we'd like to say thanks to everyone. We've enjoyed serving the friendly folks in Olton and look forward to an even better year for all of us.
To help us help you with your dental care, you may call us collect in Lubbock at 792-6107 to make your appointments, or leave your name and number on the tape at our local number.
Sincerely,
Ron & Joy Hawkins
610 Main St. 285-3343



The average American's cholesterol consumption has been decreasing lately, government studies show.

Buddy Temple is a Texas Businessman who, at 38, has been operating his own company for almost 20 years. Buddy Temple's business experience has equipped him with the management tools so needed in government today.

A former 4 term member of the Texas House of Representatives, Buddy Temple worked diligently for sound fiscal management of state government, equitable funding of our public schools and sponsored the 1977 Highway bill that insured upkeep of our state's vital transportation system. During the 66th Legislative Session, Buddy Temple won the acclaim of *Texas Monthly* as the "hardest-working committee member."

In his primary victory, Buddy Temple received more than 56 percent of the vote which was the highest percentage earned by a statewide candidate on the May primary ballot. He received upwards to 80 percent of the vote in his home counties in East Texas.

Buddy Temple believes that the Railroad Commission must restore Texas to a position of leadership and look forward to the energy needs of tomorrow.

"I welcome the opportunity to demonstrate that a state regulatory body can perform its duties effectively and efficiently with minimal intrusion into the lives of the people that it serves."

Buddy Temple



Buddy and Ellen Temple

Buddy Temple will be the kind of Commissioner you can count on. ELECT BUDDY TEMPLE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER ON NOVEMBER 4.

Buddy Temple

Texas Railroad Commission Democrat

Political advertising paid for by Committee for Buddy Temple, Bill Wright, Treasurer, P.O. Box 3838, Austin, Texas 78764.

Experience is the issue.

The 80's. As we enter a new decade, we face serious and growing challenges in the economy, energy, agriculture, education. To solve these problems—to make the important decisions which will affect all our lives for years to come—will take more than just good intentions. It'll take experience and leadership.

The kind of experience and leadership we have in Bob Price.

Bob Price. Farmer, rancher, businessman. Experienced as our former congressman for eight years. Effective as our state senator for the last three years. A leader in Austin.

Energy

Bob Price knows we must fully and rapidly develop alternate sources of energy to help control inflation and expand the area's economy. As a member of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, he passed bills to encourage production and sale of gasohol utilizing Texas grain crops (S.B. 988) and to promote solar and wind-powered energy production (S.B. 204).

The Economy

As our congressman for eight years, Bob Price worked for policies to promote more jobs and better wages for our area's working men and women. As our State Senator, Bob continues to reach these goals through legislation which encourages new industry; through tax and budget reform and through elimination of governmental interference and over-regulation of business.

Education

Bob Price is committed to quality public education and fair wages for teachers, and feels these goals can be accomplished without increasing taxes. Bob knows that we must properly train the future leaders of Texas in the schools of today.

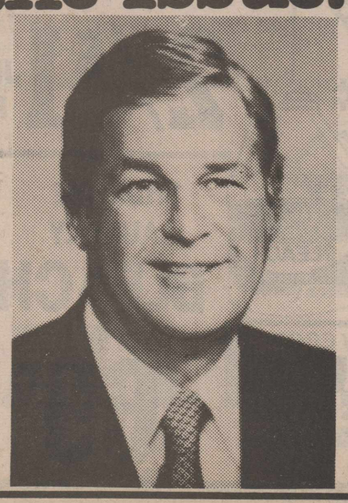
Agriculture

As a working farmer and rancher, Bob Price knows the problems facing this vital industry and those who provide services and products to the agricultural community. In the last session, Bob's version of S.B. 1321—a landmark piece of legislation—provided authority for the Ogallala Water Import Authority which will allow planning for desperately needed water for the area. Bob also passed the Family Farm Security Act which was overwhelmingly approved by voters in November, 1979.

We face one of the most important peacetime elections in years. On November 4th, remember:

Experience is the issue.

Bob Price is the answer.



Political ad paid for by the Bob Price for State Senate Committee, Mike Brugel, Treasurer, P. O. Box 1338, Pampa, Texas 79065.

Young Homemakers Meet Monday

Olton Young Homemakers will meet Monday, Nov. 3 in the home ec cottage at Olton High School. Meeting time is 7 p.m.

Lamb County Extension Agent Naomi Wheeler will be guest speaker and will speak on "Funerals," explaining how to make funeral arrangements and details involved in making funeral plans.

All interested persons are invited.

agri-facts



What do the following events have in common? A Chinese businessman in Beijing decides it's time for a new pair of shoes . . . a housewife in Brussels buys a bar of soap . . . an Italian merchant orders a case of candles . . . and a musician in Venezuela discovers he needs violin strings. The common element in all these events is the strengthening demand for American beef by-products. In it's first full trading year the PRC (People's Republic of China) is buying nearly 150,000 cattle hides. Two years ago when the beef industry had total exports of about 1.6 billion dollars worth of beef . . . over 80 percent of the total dollar volume was from by-products. So as our cattle producers provide us with steaks and hamburgers they also provide shoes in China, soap in Brussels, candles in Italy, violin strings in Venezuela, and thousands of other needed items world wide.

Olton Equipment

285-2607

Carson Reunion Held Saturday

Descendants of John L. and Verna Carson met in reunion Saturday, Oct. 25 in the club house lounge at Olton Recreation Center. The noon meal was provided by the family. Some 75 persons were in attendance.

Slides and movies were shown, and pictures were taken through the day. Suggestions were made for a future meeting but no date was set.

Out of town guests included Mrs. Gertrude Woodward, Graham; Carl Bilbrey, Ben Bilbrey and Mrs. Glen Wheat, all of Andrews; Janice Wheat, Lubbock; Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Wheat, Abilene; Mr. and Mrs. Glen Bilbrey and Lonnie Bilbrey, Sundown; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bilbrey and Debbie, Dallas; Ronnie Bilbrey, Austin; Mrs. Pauline Evans, Mrs. James McCoy and Pamela and Rhonda, Plainview; and Mr. and Mrs. Jerry King, Brandon, Sumar and Robyn of Fritch.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. McClain, Audra and Haylie of Sweetwater; Mr. and Mrs. Gene Carson and Casey, Dodge City, Kans.; Resa Carson, Lubbock; Mrs. Lillian Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dean Carson, Deacon and baby; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bradley, Greg, Sharon, Jack, Jod and Justin, all of Sunnyside; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Edd Carson of Hart.

Local relatives present were Mr. and Mrs. J.L. (Lec) Carson, Raymon Carson, Harold Dean Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Herschell Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Carson, Harlan Carson, Kody and Kamber, Mr. and Mrs. Uil Gunter and Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Carson, Rachell and Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Lennon Young, Stan and Troy and Gary Switzer.

Thank You

Longhorn Annual Staff of Hart High School expresses gratitude to all the businesses that purchased ads in the annual. We could not have done it without your support. Thank you very much.

Hart High School Annual Staff

Obituaries

Dick Redinger

Rites for Dick Redinger, 64, of Plainview were held Friday afternoon in First United Methodist Church in Plainview.

Officiating were Dr. R.L. Kirk, pastor, and the Rev. David Ray, associate pastor. Burial was in Plainview Memorial Park directed by Wood-Dunning Funeral Home.

Mr. Redinger died early Thursday in Central Plains Hospital in Plainview following a brief illness. He was born March 11, 1916 near Hale Center and was married to the former Juliette LaFont Feb. 7, 1943 in Plainview.

Veteran of World War II, he farmed northwest of Hale Center.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, Richard Redinger of Lubbock and Randy Redinger of Hale Center and one brother, George A. Redinger of Plainview.

Effie Ikard

Services were held Wednesday in Franklin-Bartley Chapel in Lubbock for Effie Ikard, 86, of Trinidad, Colo., former resident and restaurant operator.

The Rev. Dr. Dudley Strain officiated. Entombment was in Resthaven Mausoleum under the direction of Franklin-Barltey Funeral Home.

Mrs. Ikard died Sunday in a Trinidad hospital. She moved there from Lubbock three years ago.

She was married to Charlie Ikard Dec. 21, 1913 in Gale. He died in 1974.

Survivors include two sisters, Mrs. Edd (DeAlva) Spear of Andrews and Lois Palmquist of Trinidad.

Glenn Reeves

Funeral services for a former principal in the Olton school systems were held Friday at 2 p.m. in First Baptist Church in Saginaw.

Glenn D. Reeves, 54, of Saginaw, who served as principal in the late 50's for Olton High School is survived by his wife, Doris; two sons, Spurgeon and Walton; two daughters, Charla and Shannon, all of Saginaw; a sister, Mrs. John Newman of Big Spring; a sister-in-law, Betty Reeves of Abilene.

He was buried in Greenwood Memorial Park, Fort Worth.

Bike-A-Thon Fund Leaders

Alpha Rho Delta Sorority will be giving a check for $2,000 to Wanda King of Plainview as a result of their tremendously successful bike-a-thon. Mrs. King was chosen as the State Beta Sigma Phi project for the year.

Sorority members gave prizes to three who collected the greatest amount of money through pledges. Jeri Lynn LaFrance received $25; George Alirez, $15 and Carlos Villegas, $10.

George Alirez also received $25 for riding the most miles; Carlos Villegas, $15, as runner-up.

Riding for pledges totaling $50 or more and winning a Bike-A-Thon tee shirt were the prize winners and Kamber Carson, Tammy Creek, Missy Ivins, Ron Roffan, Ben Jenkins, Craig LaDuke, Lydia Salas and Stan Young.

The Land Bank has money to buy, build or remodel a farm home.

That's right. The Federal Land Bank, the same source of credit you count on for farm financing, also offers long-term loans for farm homes.

Federal LAND BANK Association

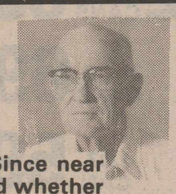
The Land Bank

Federal Land Bank Ass'n. of Littlefield

Bill Wischkaemper, Mgr.
Phone: 385-4425
504 Phelps Ave.
Littlefield

EQUAL HOUSING LENDER

INSUR-MATION



My brother's store had a fire last week. Since near disaser struck so close to home I'm worried whether the inventory in my business is insured against fire damage. How can I tell?

Generally, whether your inventory is covered depends upon the wording of your policy. A Fire Policy covers three broad categories: stock, furniture and contents. Stock is all stocks of merchandise, including packaging materials. Furniture, fixtures and/or machinery include all contents not included as the building or stock. The most inclusive type of coverage is Contents which insures all of the above. If a Fire Policy reads Stock or Contents, current inventory probably would be covered in case of fire. Your insurance agent is your best guide in helping you to adequately insure your business inventory.

614 MAIN **Kennedy-Sluder Agency** 285-2494



Stiles Electric

COMMERCIAL-RESIDENTIAL WIRING

24 HOURS A DAY

285-2880

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Shur Fine

PRICES EFFECTIVE OCT. 27-NOV. 8, 1980

Food Savings

SHURFRESH BONELESS FULLY COOKED
HALF HAMS 3-4 LB AVERAGE $1.99 LB

BACON SHURFRESH SLICED 1 LB PKG $1.29

SHURFRESH
CANNED HAMS 3 LB CAN $5.89

SHURFRESH
BAKING HENS 4-6 LBS AVERAGE 69¢

SHURFRESH PORK
SAUSAGE 1 LB ROLL $1.19 — 2 LB ROLL $2.37

SHURFRESH
MEAT FRANKS 12 OZ PKG 99¢

BOLOGNA SHURFRESH 12 OZ PKG 99¢

TENDER CRUST
BREAD 24 OZ LOAF 69¢

SHURFRESH
MILK GALLON PLASTIC JUG $2.15

COLBY OR HALFMOON CHEDDAR
SHURFINE **CHEESE** 10 OZ PKG $1.19

SHURFINE
COFFEE ALL GRINDS 1 LB CAN $2.19

SWEET MILK-BUTTERMILK
SHURFRESH **BISCUITS** 6 8 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFRESH IND. WRAPPED
CHEESE FOOD SLI. AMERICAN 12 OZ. PKG. $1.39

SHURFINE FROZEN
WHIPPED TOPPING 8 OZ. CTN. 59¢

SHURFRESH
SOFT MARGARINE 16 OZ. BOWL 59¢

SHURFINE ALL VEGETABLE
SHORTENING 48 OZ CAN $1.69

FROZEN FOODS

ICE CREAM SQ. CTN. ASST. FLAVORS $1.19 ½ GAL

SHURFINE FROZEN
ORANGE JUICE BEVERAGE 2 12 OZ. CANS 99¢

SHURFINE FROZEN
BRUSSEL SPROUTS 10 OZ. CTN. 59¢

SHURFINE FROZEN
CAULIFLOWER 10 OZ. CTN. 59¢

SHURFINE FROZEN
BROCCOLI SPEARS 10 OZ. CTN. 59¢

SHURFINE DEEP DISH SHELLS
PIE CRUST 2 SHELLS 2 PANS 69¢

CANNED GOODS SALE!

Shur Fine

SHURFINE
FRUIT COCKTAIL 17 OZ. CAN 59¢

SHURFINE CUT
GREEN BEANS 3 16 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFINE YELLOW HAL. /SLI.
CLING PEACHES 2 16 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFINE GOLDEN/WHITE
HOMINY 4 15 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFINE FRESH SHELLED
BLACKEYES 3 15 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFINE EVAPORATED
MILK 2 13 OZ. CANS 89¢

SHURFINE CHERRY PIE
FILLING 21 OZ. CAN $1.19

SHURFINE
SPINACH 2 15 OZ. CANS 69¢

SHURFINE
APPLESAUCE 25 OZ. JAR 69¢

SHURFINE WHOLE SWEET
POTATOES 23 OZ. CANS 69¢

SHURFINE PINK GRAPEFRUIT
JUICE UNSWEETENED 46 OZ. CAN 79¢

SHURFINE PIECES & STEMS
MUSHROOMS 4 OZ. CAN 59¢

SHURFINE EARLY JUNE
PEAS 2 17 OZ. CANS 79¢

SHURFINE WHOLE IRISH
POTATOES 3 16 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFINE
MANDARIN ORANGES 2 11 OZ. CANS $1

SHURFINE GOLDEN
SWEET CORN 3 17 OZ. CANS CREAM STYLE WHOLE KERNEL $1

SHURFINE WHOLE
SWEET PICKLES 22 OZ. JAR 99¢

SHURFINE
PORK & BEANS 3 16 OZ. CANS $1

SYLVANIA
LIGHT BULBS 40-60-75-100 WATT 89¢ 2 PAK

SHURFINE APPLE
BUTTER 28 OZ. JAR 79¢

SHURFINE STRAWBERRY
PRESERVES 18 OZ. JAR 99¢

SHURFINE
GRAPE JAM 18 OZ. JAR 69¢

SHURFINE GRAPE
GRAPE JELLY 18 OZ. JAR 69¢

SHURFINE WAFFLE
SYRUP 32 OZ. BTL. 89¢

SHURFINE
SALTINE CRACKERS 16 OZ. BOX 59¢

SHURFINE SALAD
MUSTARD 2 16 OZ. JAR 79¢

SHURFINE BLACK
PEPPER 4 OZ. CAN 79¢

SHURFINE STUFFED MANZ. THROWN
OLIVES 7 OZ. JAR 89¢

SHURFINE ALL PURPOSE
FLOUR 5 LB BAG 69¢

SHURFINE TOMATO
CATSUP 32 OZ BOTTLE 79¢

SHURFINE TOMATO
SAUCE 6/$1 8 OZ

SHURFINE DRIED
PINTO BEANS 89¢ 2 LB BAG

SHURFINE ASSORTED
PAPER TOWELS 2/$1 JUMBO ROLL

SHURFINE LAUNDRY
BLEACH 69¢

SHURFINE CRUNCHY-CREAMY
PEANUT BUTTER 18 OZ JAR $1.09

SHURFINE SALAD
DRESSING 32 OZ JAR 89¢

SHURFINE CRUSH-CHUNK-SLICE
PINEAPPLE 5¼ OZ CANS 2/$1

SHURFINE DINNERS
MACARONI & CHEESE 7½ OZ BOXES 4/$1

PACKAGED GOODS

SHURFINE WHITE MIX
CORNBREAD 6 6 OZ. PKGS. $1

SHURFINE YELLOW MIX
CORNMUFFIN 6 6 OZ. PKGS. $1

SHURFINE BUTTERMILK MIX
BISCUIT 6 6 OZ. PKGS. $1

SHURFINE BUTTERMILK MIX
PANCAKE 6 6 OZ. PKGS. $1

SHURFINE MEDIUM GRAIN
RICE 32 OZ. BAG 79¢

ALUMINUM
SHURFINE FOIL 12" x 25' ROLL 49¢

SHURFINE
TALL KITCHEN BAGS 15 CT. CTN. $1.19

POWDERED BLUE OR ALL PURPOSE
SHURFINE DETERGENT 49 OZ. BOX $1.19

POTATOES RUSSETT ALL PURPOSE $1.39 10 LB BAG

APPLES WASHINGTON DELICIOUS RED OR GOLDEN 3/$1 LB

WASHINGTON D'ANJOU **PEARS** LB. 39¢

CALIFORNIA GREEN PASCAL **CELERY** LB. 25¢

CALIFORNIA CRISP **CARROTS** 1 LB. PKG. 29¢

TEXAS RUBY RED NEW CROP **GRAPEFRUIT** LB. 29¢

NEW STORE HOURS MON - SAT 7:30-8:00
SUNDAYS 12:00-8:00

LEON'S GROCERY

DOUBLE S&H GREEN STAMPS WED. & THURS. WITH $2.50 or MORE PURCHASE
LOCATED DOWNTOWN OLTON

MISC.

JIMMIE GRAY ROOFING, asphalt roofing and gravel. Call 385-5068, Littlefield. 19-tfc

OFFICE MACHINES, typewriters cleaned and serviced. Wayne's Business Machines. 3-tfc

MUFFLER SHOP, stock mufflers, custom duals. Roberson Exxon, 285-2131. 17-tfc

QUASAR TV now available at Nixon Western Auto. 46-tfc

BELINDA'S GROOMING Boutique - 2103-B W. 5th, 296-2404 All breeds. 42-tfc

CONCRETE WORK - Patios, sidewalks, driveways, basements, foundations. Metal building. Free estimates. Call Ralph Minjarez, 285-2332. 2-tfc

FOR NEEDLEPOINT CLASSES with Betty Parrish at Knick Knack Shack, Earth, Texas, Call 257-3301 or 647-3287 for information. 13-tfc

ZENITH AND SYLVANIA sales and service. Sharp Carousel micro-wave ovens. Chester Electronics. 285-2340. 12-tfc

SPECIAL OCCASION CAKES - Birthdays, showers or weddings. Call Dona Kelley at 285-3305. 25-tfc

NOW BUYING aluminum cans at top prices. 2703 Columbia, Plainview, Tuesday through Saturday, 9 to 6. 35-tfc

COTTON TRAILERS REPAIRED and painted, pack wheel bearings. 285-3302 39-5tc

HOUSE FOR SALE - 3-bedroom brick, two baths, utility room, central heat/refrigerated air; built-in kitchen appliances. Buster Nicholas, 285-2446 33-tfc

FOR SALE - Sweet potatoes, $6 per bushel. 301 Bell Street, Amherst. R.J. Cook 40-4tc

CUSTOM STRIPPING WANTED - 95-IHC stripper and module builder. Stephen Smith, 285-2482, or Gregg Smith, 285-2425. 40-4tc

FOR SALE - 6500 CFM evaporative cooler. Down draft, ¾ hp., two-speed. Call 285-2987. 36-tfc

FOR SALE - 1979 half-ton Chevy; 1974 ¾ ton Chevy. Call 889-3861. 38-tfc

FOR SALE - Electric Stove, Frigidaire. Roll-a-way bed, full size. Joe Roberts. 285-2960. See at 1304 W. 8th. 41-2tp

WANTED - Small travel trailer. Call, 285-2593. 41-2tc

WANTED - Cotton stripping, trailers or modules. Leo Smith, 797-5518 or Craig Smith, 285-2501. 42-3tc

WILL TRADE cotton stripping for used tractors or farm machinery. Leo Smith, 797-5518 or Craig Smith, 285-2501. 42-3tc

FOR SALE - IHC 560 TRACTOR WITH 85 COTTON PULLER MOUNTED - Telephone, 285-2170. 41-4tp

CUSTOM STRIPPING. Contact Jim Aldridge, 285-2310 or John Rochelle, 285-3381. 41-4tc

LOST - Boston terrior, about 5 months old. Answers to Chiquita. 285-2084. 42-1tp

FOR SALE - 3 bedroom house; one bath, built-in dishwasher, air conditioner, central heat, patio, garage, fenced backyard. Good condition. 1308 W. Ninth. Call 285-2312 or [405] 782-5227 or [405] 688-3636. 34-tfc

SALE HELP WANTED
TEXAS REFINERY CORP. offers PLENTY OF MONEY Plus cash bonuses, fringe benefits to mature individual in Olton area. Regardless of experience, write A.R. Sears, Pres. Texas Refinery Corp. Box 711, Fort Worth, Tx. 76101. 1tc

Public Notice

The Commissioners' Court of Lamb County, Texas, will receive sealed bids until 10:00 o'clock A.M. on Monday, November 10, 1980, for the purchase of rescue equipment for Commissioners' Precinct No. 1.

Bidders should contact Commissioner A.J. Spain, Olton, Texas for specifications of the rescue equipment.

The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive all formalities.

By order of the Lamb County Commissioners Court.
s/Mary Beth Willey
Mary Beth Willey, County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Lamb County Commissioners Court.

USS United States Steel SUPER STEEL SIDING®
For estimate, call
D & B CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
2806 34th
Lubbock, Texas 79410
(806) 793-3173

CUSTOM COTTON STRIPPING
I am here and ready to go
W.B. Stofel
located North of Allsup's in trailor park.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE - 50 gal electric hot water heater, Permaglas' I See at Olton Enterprise during the week. $50 tfc

FOR SALE - 10 acres with 6" well, 3-bedroom house, in southwest corner Olton. Call 285-2458. 47-tfc

FOR SALE - 10 x 24 x 9 steel cotton baskets. 1 to 5, $425; 5 to 10, $100; 10 or more, $375. Leo Smith, 285-2518 7-tfc

FOR SALE - 2 bedroom house, fully carpeted. New kitchen carpet. New water fixtures. Ph. 285-2134 30-tfc

FOR SALE OR LEASE - Two 4020's LP with 283 strippers, guaranteed, $10,000 each. One 1977 IHC 95, guaranteed, $16,000. One 1976 IHC 95, looks good, $14,000. Leo Smith, Lubbock, 797-5518. 40-3tc

FOR SALE - Completely remodeled 2-bedroom house; carport; good location. Call Charlie Burrus 864-3524 21-tfc

FOR SALE BY OWNER - 3 bedrooms, 1½ baths, new drapes, fully carpeted, new storm windows, 2-car carport, cellar and store house. Fully landscaped on five lots. See to appreciate. Call 285-2566. 40-4tp

FOR SALE - Four bedrooms, three baths, den, dining room, basement, double garage, fenced, underground sprinkler. Juanice LaDuke, 285-2850 29-tfc

FOR SALE - 3-bedroom, one bath home, 1412 W. Ninth, single car garage, fenced backyard, kitchen built-ins, stove, dishwasher. Call 285-2067 or 285-3388 31-tfc

NEARLY NEW small refrigerator for sale. 293-5448, Plainview. 42-3tc

FOR SALE - 1972 Buick Electra, 4-door, all power equipment, cruise, one owner, Call 285-2450. 42-1tc

MISC.

WANTED - All types custom farm work. 285-2341. Mark McFadden 47-tfc

OFF-SET DISCING, deep breaking, chiseling, shredding, Hoeme-ing and listing. Treflan, Sutan, Atrazine applications. Joe Pedroza, 285-3369. 11-tfc

MINI STORAGE UNITS - Contact Basil Sherman at 285-2275. 20-tfc

SMALL OFFICE SPACE for rent. Call Basil Sherman. 285-2275 45-tfc

MAKE CARPET GLEAM by keeping them clean with Blue Lustre. Rent electric shampooer. Higginbotham-Bartlett Company. 16-tfc

WANTED LAND TO RENT, Olton or Springlake area. John Hair, 285-2013. 38-8tp

WANTED - Gin hands and office help. Call 285-2016. 41-tfc

APARTMENTS FOR RENT - 2 bedroom, carpet, kitchen furnished, central heat, refrigerated air. 285-3301 or 285-2295 after 6 p.m. 14-tfc

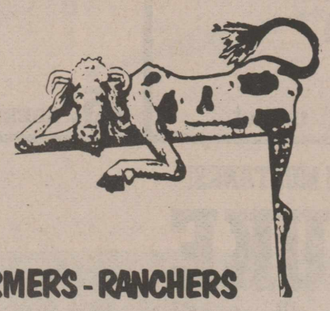
HEATER WON'T LIGHT? -- Try a new thermo couple from Olton Farm Supply. 37-6tc

FARM LAND WANTED. Kent Gunter, 285-2411. 37-tfc

WANTED LAND TO kENT - Springlake, Olton area. Alfred Allen, 285-2475 35-tfc

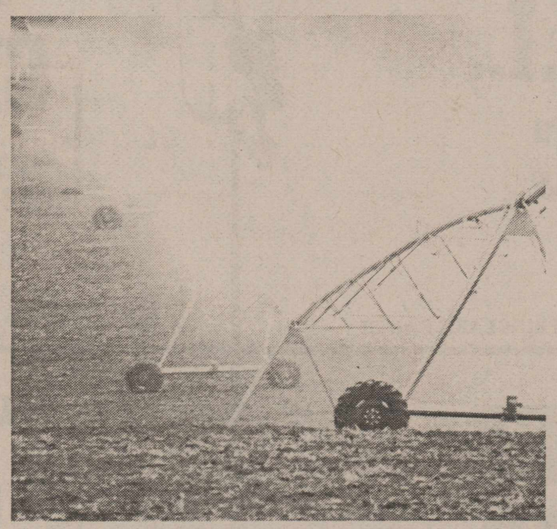
STEEL BUILDING SALE - OVER STOCKED on certain sizes. Will sell for dealer cost. Available Slantwalls 48x16x50, $5,992; 48x16x75, $7,994; 48x16x100, $9,983; Straight walls 50x16x50, $7,697; 50x16x75, $9,881; 50x16x100, $11,993. All buildings include 24x14 double sliding doors. These prices limited to amount in stock. Call Jim - Permanent Buildings Systems, Inc. Toll free 800-525-9926. 42-2tp

CALL YOUR LOCAL USED COW DEALER



FARMERS - RANCHERS
7 DAY A WEEK DEAD STOCK REMOVAL
1-800-692-4043 Toll Free or 627-4247 Collect

The difference between center pivots is how many times they can do this.



Valley builds them tougher.

It isn't just one thing.

It's the toughest gearbox in the industry — the one they put on other make center pivots by the thousands when their gearboxes fail.

It's a new, no-grease urethane U-joint that easily outlasts conventional U-joints.

It's a proven three-direction flex joint guaranteed on grades of up to 30%

It's a structure where you can see the difference when you put a ruler to it.

And that's just for starters. Let us show you the rest.

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Built up to a standard not down to a price

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Valley dominates the field.

V.A.L.I. Inc.

Tony Kuehler 894-9884
Jackie Clark 285-2648
Larry Lindsey 745-5714

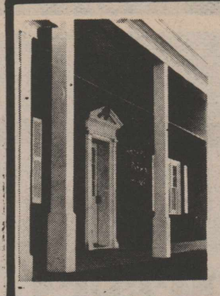
MONUMENTS
All Granites
White Georgia Marble & Others
See Percy Parsons or Dee Mynatt
Call Collect 285-2621

"I DON'T WANT TO 'SELL' YOU A CAR."

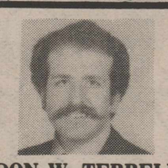


Instead, I'll make it easy for you to buy the new Morris Ford of your choice or a fine used car - with the best possible price and some good old fashioned personal service. I'm James Measles. Give me a call at 293-2511.
JACK MORRIS FORD, INC.
U.S. 70 & I-27
Plainview, Texas 79072

B & M CARPET CLEANING, Call collect, 385-5621 after 5:30 p.m. And weekends for free estimates on all your carpet and upholstery cleaning needs. All cleaning is done with steam. Water extractions also done.

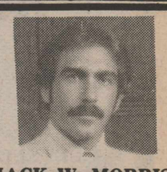


Parsons Funeral Home
Olton
285-2621



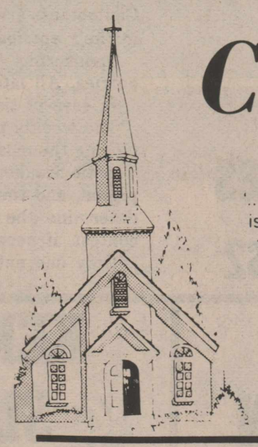
DON W. TERRELL
Manager

Plainview Overhead Door
Genie
Garage Door Openers
Residential-Commercial
Sales & Service
DAY 293-8577 NIGHT
Don Terrell
Manager
3014 Dimmitt Hyw.
Plainview

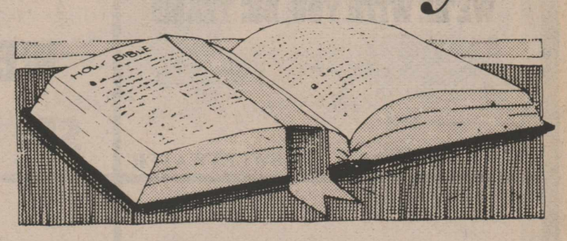


JACK W. MORRIS
Sales Manager

Church Directory



"...the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."
—Romans 6:23



Attend The Church Of Your Choice

First Baptist Church
6th & Avenue G
DR. TRAVIS HART

Sunday School.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....11:00 a.m.
Christian Training.....6:00 p.m.
Evening Worship.....7:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Evening Worship.....7:00 p.m.

First United Methodist
3rd & Avenue D
REV. JERRY WYATT

Church School.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....11:00 a.m.
Evening Worship.....6:00 p.m.
UMY [High School].....7:00 p.m.
UMY [Junior High].....7:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Men's Prayer Breakfast.....7:00 a.m.
UMY [High School].....7:00 p.m.

Bohner Chapel Baptist
1510 Avenue A
REV. W. JOHNSON of Canyon

Sunday School.....10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship.....11:00 a.m.

Northside Church Of Christ
2nd & Avenue G

Sunday Morning Worship....10:30 a.m.
Evening Worship.....6:00 p.m.

Trinity Baptist Mission
14th & Avenue I

Sunday School.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....10:50 a.m.
Evening Worship.....5:00 p.m.
MONDAY
Youth Meetings.....7:30 p.m.
TUESDAY
Baptist Women.....7:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Evening Worship.....7:00 p.m.

Main Street Church Of Christ
3rd & Main Street
DON JONES

Bible Study.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....10:40 a.m.
Evening Worship.....6:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Ladies Bible Class.....10:00 a.m.
Evening Worship.....7:30 p.m.

Church Of The Nazarene
10th & Avenue E
HAROLD SMITH

Sunday School.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....11:00 a.m.
Youth Service.....5:45 p.m.
Evening Worship.....6:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Evening Worship.....8:00 p.m.

St. Peter's Catholic
200 11th Street
FATHER GLENN ROSENDALE

Sunday Morning Mass.....8:30 a.m.
Confessions [Sunday Morn]....8:00 a.m.
Holy Day Masses.....7:30 p.m.
Week Day Masses.....7:30 p.m.
Saturday Mass [Spanish].....7:30 p.m.
Saturday Confessions
[Spanish].....6:30-7:15 p.m.

Assembly Of God
11th & Avenue G
REV. LARRY BOYD

Sunday School.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....11:00 a.m.
Youth Service.....6:00 p.m.
Evening Worship.....7:00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Evening Worship.....7:30 p.m.

Victory Missionary Baptist
609 9th Street
REV. JOE TAYLOR

Sunday School.....10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship.....11:00 a.m.
Evening Worship.....6:00 p.m.
TUESDAY
W.M.A.....10:00 a.m.
WEDNESDAY
Bible Study.....8:00 p.m.

Church Of God Of The Firstborn
13th Street
OSCAR REJINO

Sunday School.....10:00 a.m.
Sermon.....11:00 a.m.
Obedience Service.....11:30 a.m.
Evening Service.....6:00 p.m.
Friday Services.....7:30 p.m.

Reorganized Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter Day Saints
6th & Avenue H
JAMES WELCH

Sunday School.....10:00 a.m.
Worship.....11:00 a.m.
Scripture Study.....7:00 p.m.
SECOND WEDNESDAY
Prayer Service.....7:30 p.m.

Living Faith Christian Center
5th & Avenue B

Sunday School.....9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship.....10:45 a.m.
Evening Worship.....6:00 p.m.
TUESDAY
Intercessory Prayer Service...7:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY
Evening Worship.....7:30 p.m.

Pay-N-Save — *Toro Grain, Inc.* — *Leon's Grocery*
Olton Co-op Gin — *Olton Feedyard, Inc.* — *Olton Equipment Co.*
Olton State Bank — *Thompson Implement* — *Thompson Chevrolet*
Kennedy-Sluder Agcy.



Presenting

The Olton Mustang Band

Olton High School Mustang Band will be competing in the UIL Marching Contest Wednesday, Nov. 5 at Jones Stadium on the Texas Tech campus.

The Mustang Band will march at 9:20 a.m. Everyone is invited to attend and support the band as they strive for a first division rating.

Judges for the contest are Richard Crain, Spring High School; Gerald Smith, Panhandle; and Bill Bradley, Runnels Junior High School, Big Spring.

The band will be entering the field from both sidelines. The percussion section and flag corp, along with drum major Tim Franks, will enter from the west sideline, and the remainder of the band will enter from the east side.

"Off The Line" will be the first selection the band plays, during which time they will perform several pin wheel drills before making a retreat across the field. Following a final push back toward the judges, the band will form two large arcs across the field.

The second selection is a percussion, flag feature. The percussion section will be playing "Russian Sailor's Dance", during which time the band forms two circles, splits them apart to form four large arcs, and then lines up on the 30 yard line. During this time, the flag corps will be featured in a precision routine, which includes the Russian Dance.

For their final presentation, the band will play the theme song from "Ice Castles". The first part of the song is a trumpet solo, played by either band president, Kerry Jones or vice-president, Dwain DePrang. During the solo, the band forms four arcs which march across the field. Then the band forms a giant pinwheel which then forms into one long line which then marches across the field to the end of "Ice Castles".

Judges will rate each band I, II, III, IV or V, with each band trying for a first division superior rating.

The Mustang Band is composed of 64 winds, 12 flags, 12 drums and 1 drum major.

Time Franks is drum major for the band and flag corps members include Dianna Graham, Dana Houston, Kelli Smith, Stacy Barnett, Jamie Rich, Shelli Williams, Cathy Prentice, Kristi McNeely, Denise Houston, Kim Coen, Christy Williams and Andrea Collins.

Doing Great In 1980



BARITONES, TROMBONES, FRENCH HORNS - Steve Graham, Barbara Leathers, [section leader], Wade Nafzger, Brad Roper, Junior Falcon, David LaDuke, [section leader], Terry Riney, Danny Oursbourn, Shane Messer.

Olton Co-op Gin

Best Of Luck...
Mustang Band



TUBAS - Rob Sivley, Mike Williams, [section leader], Patrick White.

Duncan's 5 & 10

Let's Go Band
You Can Do It!



DRUM MAJOR - Tim Franks

Givens Texaco

Make Way For The
Mighty Mustang Marching Machine



PERCUSSION SECTION - Mark Boone, [section leader], Allen Jones, David Pinkerton, Holly Lee, Ruth Ann Allen, Kyle Noack, Daniel Smith, Kevin Williams, Merilynn Mills, Kregg Hukill.

Olton Feed Yard

Good Luck Band, In The Competition



Potts Agency

Bring Home A Number 1



CLARINETS - Kelli Hukill, Alexia Andrew, Melissa Hair, Linda Brown, Tanya Brooks, [section leader], Celia Garcia, Gaylene Truelock, Tanya Ratliff, Tanya McCall, Bandi Nicholson, Sheri Austin.

Olton Equipment

We're Behind You - Band



FLUTES AND PICALLOS - Michelle Boone, [section leader], Tami Redinger, Susan Williamson, Ester Cordero, Lynn Hughes, Rhonda Goen, Christina Pedroza, Kelly McNeely.

Frontier Savings Association

We Salute You Mustang Band



ADMIRING TROPHY -- The band brought home a beautiful trophy from competition last Saturday at Lubbock. Holding the trophy are Kerry Jones, president; Tim Franks, drum major; Richard Hayden, band director; and Dwain DePrang, vice-president.

Kennedy - Sluder Ins.

You're Number 1

Mustang Band



SAXAPHONES - Rusty Brown, [section leader], Greg Hernandez, Angie Rey, Violet Almanza, Gregg Smith, Rene Moya, Gloria Hernandez, Leasa Walden.

Olton State Bank

We Believe In You

Band



CORNETS - Chona Ross, Robert Richards, Shelly Sivley, Darryl Quigley, Randy Goen, Tammy Franks, Bryan Rose, Dwain DePrang, Kerry Jones, [section leader], Gale Russell, Johnny Lockaby, Guerardo Bribriesca, Rene Ruiz.

Thompson Chevrolet





You're Number 1



OFFICERS - President Kerry Jones and vice-president, Dwain DePrang

F.C.I.

Food Commodities Incorporated

Bring Home A "I"



MIGHTY MUSTANG BAND performing during the Homecoming Parade, Oct. 10

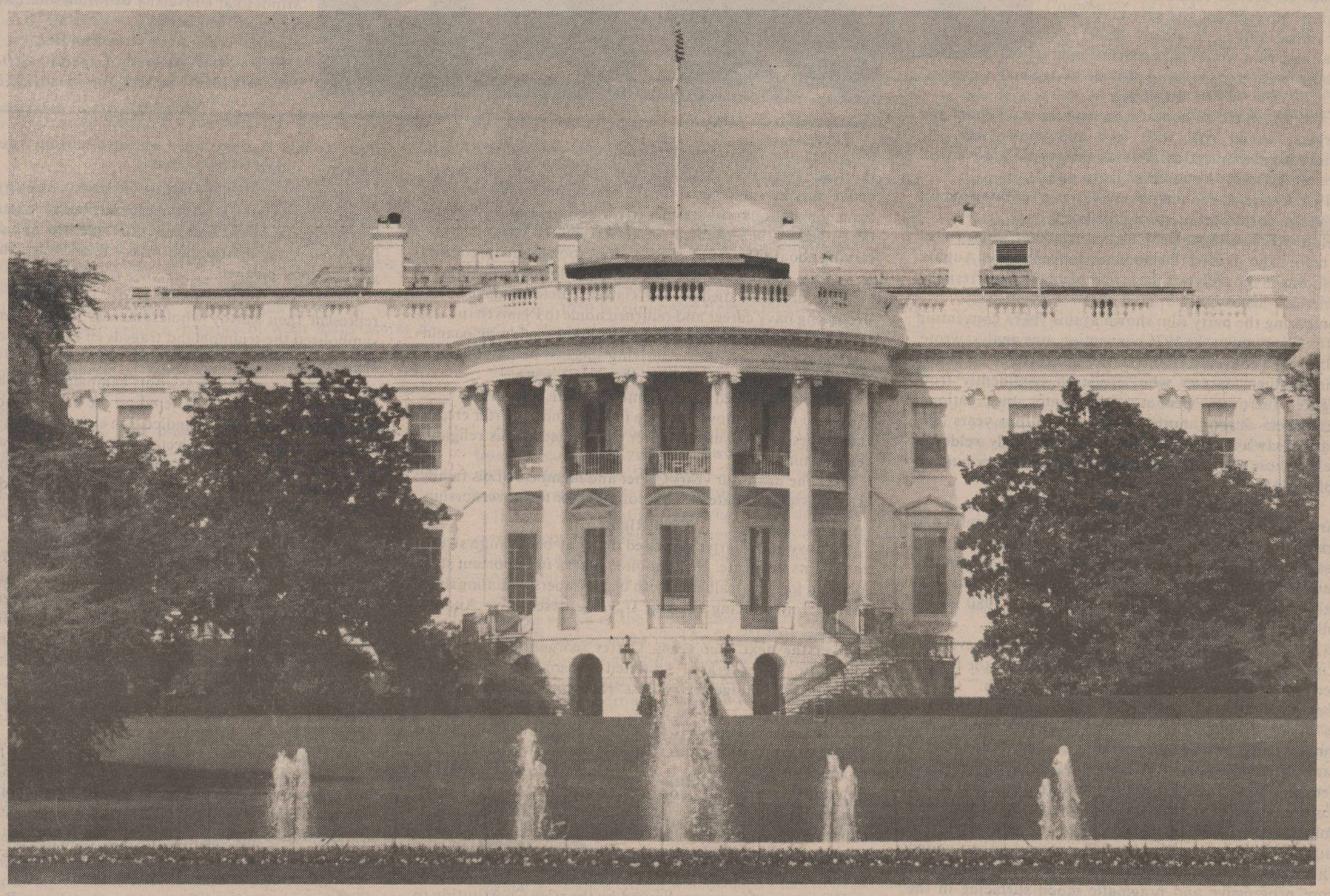
Olton Grain Co-op

Campaign '80

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Way to the White House

A close-up look at the 1980 election



Supplement to

The Olton Enterprise

The Kress Chronicle

The Hart Beat

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Brunswick, Ohio 44212

Electing Congress

Will it be Republican year?

Will scores of incumbent Democrats in Congress fall victim to a "Republican Renaissance" in November?

While even partisan forecasters doubt that the GOP can wrest control of either house this year, Republicans are optimistic about making large enough gains in the new 97th Congress to give them control of the Senate in 1983 and possibly a majority in the House two years after that.

The Republican Party has not controlled either house since 1953-55. They currently trail in the House by 274 to 159 seats (2 vacancies) and in the Senate 59 to 41.

GOP Hopes

Factors behind the Republican optimism include:

- *Republican issues.* Democratic handling of the twin economic issues of inflation and recession, and the perception of American military weakness in the wake of Iran and Afghanistan should work to the advantage of Republican candidates. A poll conducted this summer for the GOP by Robert Teeter and Market Opinion Research shows that for the first time in recent history Republicans are regarded by the voters as the party best able to handle many of the major domestic issues. On traditionally strong Republican foreign policy issues, the GOP also has gained ground.
- *Carter vulnerability.* The GOP sees Jimmy Carter as the most vulnerable incumbent President since their own Herbert Hoover during the Great Depression. A low turnout by disenchanted Democrats is probable, boosting Republican chances.
- *Party unity.* While there has been some dissension by the party's dwindling liberal wing over such issues as the Equal Rights Amendment and abortion, the majority of Republicans are solidly united behind the candidacy of Ronald Reagan. There has not been such a display of Republican harmony since the Eisenhower presidency of the 1950s.
- *New Right.* Buoyed by opinion polls which show the American electorate moving to the right, the GOP believes that its conservative — and many youthful — candidates will be more attractive to voters than incumbent Democrats with liberal spending records to defend.
- *Voter independence.* According to the party's own surveys, there has been a recent drop in those people considering themselves to be Democrats from 43 to 38 percent. Correspondingly, the number of Republicans and Independents has remained essentially the same. The GOP believes that it can attract a large share of the independents — and perhaps create an even larger pool of nonaligned voters for future elections.

Negatives

Despite these apparent campaign pluses, the Republican Party will be hard put to garner the sizable gains necessary to overcome the huge Democratic advantage.

Over the last 48 years, the GOP has had majorities in the House and Senate only twice — following the postwar election of 1946 and the landslide election of Dwight Eisenhower in 1952. And while the current Democratically-controlled Congress may receive bad marks from the public as a whole, individual Democratic congressmen continue to be held in high esteem by their constituents. For example, during the 1978 midterm elections, 195 Democrats — nearly half of the total House membership — won election with more than 60 percent of the vote.

If this is the age of the independent voter, then it is also the age of the individual politician. Young Democratic congressmen (who began descending on Washington with the "Class of '74" when the Watergate scandal toppled 44 House Republicans) have become masters of flexibility and constituency services. These young representatives work tirelessly to iron out problems that voters back home are having with the federal bureaucracy, are not afraid to stand up to their party's older, more liberal leadership, and take stands when politically prudent.

Ad Blitz

In the two elections since the Democratic sweep after Watergate in 1974, the Republicans have managed to regain only 15 of the 44 seats they lost. Still, the par does appear to be in better shape this fall than it was in 1976 or 1978. It has recruited a large pool of effective candidates and is backing them with considerable technical and financial assistance. It has also launched a $5 million advertising campaign to win public support for the Republican cause.

The theme of the advertising blitz — "Vote Republican. For a change" — is similar to the slogan the party used in the postwar campaign of 1946. That year — proclaiming "Had enough? Vote Republican" — the GOP captured both houses of Congress.

The most noteworthy of the Republican television ads is that of a driver — who could be taken as the twin brother of Democratic House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill — ignoring the warnings of a passenger that the car is running out of gas. When the car finally chugs to a stop and the befuddled O'Neill look-alike is forced to walk, the ad declares: "The Democrats are out of gas. We need some new ideas."

The Senate

The outlook for Republicans appears better in the Senate than in the House. Of the 34 Senate seats at stake, only 10 are held by Republicans. The Democrats have 24 seats to defend.

Even a modest increase of four or five seats would put the GOP within striking distance of a Senate majority two years from now.

A loophole in the 1974 Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments on campaign financing is enabling New Right Republicans to target huge sums against prominent Senate Democrats.

Legislation approved by Congress in 1974 allows political action committees (PACs) to contribute up to $5,000 per candidate in primary elections and an additional $5,000 for general election campaigns. But in 1976, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that such committees cannot be restrained from independently spending any amount they want in support or opposition of candidates for federal office. The Court ruled that such expenditures are legal since they are not given directly to any candidate.

One group, the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), has earmarked $700,000 for media campaigns against five liberal Democratic senators seeking reelection.

The five senators are Birch Bayh of Indiana, Alan Cranston of California, Frank Church of Idaho, John Culver of Iowa, and George McGovern of South Dakota. McGovern, the 1972 Democratic nominee for President, has been the NCPAC's number 1 target.

Since January, the NCPAC and other conservative groups have been buying newspaper space and radio and television time to attack the five incumbents.

Some conservatives have expressed fear that the highly-negative nature of the media spots could backfire on election day by creating a sympathy vote for the targeted senators.

Retiring

This year 35 members of the House and five members of the Senate have decided not to seek reelection.

That is not, however, an unusually large number of retirees. During the 1970s, voter cynicism, attractive pensions, and Watergate-era reforms stripping power from veteran members have prompted large numbers of incumbents to forego the chance for another term.

This year's crop of retirees includes several powerful committee chairmen.

Among those senators stepping down is Republican Milton Young of North Dakota. At 82, he becomes the last member of Congress to have been born in the 19th Century.

Other Republicans leaving the Senate are Richard Schweiker, 54, of Pennsylvania, Ronald Reagan's 1976 presidential running mate, and 60-year-old Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, ranking minority member of the Budget committee.

The two retiring Senate Democrats are Ethics committee chairman Adlai Stevenson, 49, of Illinois, and 70-year-old Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, chairman of the Governmental Affairs committee.

Two powerful Democrats are among those leaving the House. They include Robert Giaimo, 60, of Connecticut, chairman of the Budget Committee, and 72-year-old Harley Staggers of West Virginia, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce panel.

Eight members of the House are retiring to run for the Senate. That list includes Elizabeth Holtzman, a New York Democrat who gained prominence as a member of the House Judiciary committee during the Nixon impeachment hearings.

Also among House members leaving this year is 34-year-old John Cavanaugh, a Nebraska Democrat who was considered one of the most promising young lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

"To defer [family demands] until after the next election is an endless road traveled sadly by too many men too deeply captivated by public life," Cavanaugh said, announcing his decision.

Voting on election day of 1936 was a family affair for the Roosevelts. At Hyde Park, New York, the President, his mother, his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law all voted together.

Franklin Jr., who turned 21 a few months before, had gone around the corner to Hyde Park High School to take a literacy test. It seems that he had misplaced his Groton School diploma.

★ ★ ★

Election eve in 1948 was a quiet one for Democratic candidate Harry Truman. He spent it with fellow Shriners in Kansas City. "People ask me," he said, "how I could find the strength to campaign so hard and for so long. That's easy — I'm out of jail when I'm out campaigning."

Transition

new President takes over

Changing leadership in the Executive Branch of the national government is a monumental task. The job becomes even more difficult when a change in political parties also takes place.

Talent hunting becomes a high priority of any new administration. A President taking office must fill over 2,000 high level jobs which are exempt from civil service regulations. Of this number, 100 are primary positions in the departments and 200 are in the independent and regulatory agencies.

A U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 1976 overturned the power of newly elected Presidents (and state governors) to replace nonpolicy making and nonadvisory office holders with patronage appointments from their own party, a practice as old as the nation. In effect, this decision reduces the number of high level administrators directly responsible to the President.

Different Presidents have selected their advisers in different ways. President Dwight Eisenhower in the Fifties broke the long tradition of appointing political insiders to top positions and outside professionals to subordinate jobs. He personally asked businessmen to join his Administration. No one turned him down.

John Kennedy had an informal group of talent hunters. A new style administrator, younger and more dedicated to management, emerged in the primary positions during the New Frontier. Two men not previously known to Kennedy, Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk, became Secretaries of Defense and State, respectively.

Lyndon Johnson asked the Civil Service Commission to supply him with a computerized list of 16,000 names from which his top officials could be selected. Richard Nixon sent letters to persons listed in *Who's Who* asking whether they would be interested in government service.

Long before Jimmy Carter was elected President, he assigned a staff to start a talent hunt. Using a Talent Inventory Process, a computerized evaluation was made of jobs and candidates. Over 30,000 names were screened and one-third were identified as possible choices for the higher level offices. After the election, Carter asked an advisory panel to submit four names to him for each major opening: one experienced Washington insider, someone from outside the capital, a woman, and a black. Positions were grouped into "clusters" so that those who would have to work together would be compatible.

If Ronald Reagan is elected President, chances are he would use a technique similar to that used as California Governor. He named a recruiting committee of trusted advisers who recommended names for appointment.



The outcome of this fall's congressional elections will be as important to what course the nation follows during the next four years as the presidential election. On November 4, all 435 members of the House of Representatives and 34 of the 100 members of the U.S. Senate will be chosen. The Democrats currently hold a 58 to 41 seat edge in the Senate and have a 276 to 159 seat majority in the House.

for someone who, while [illegible] and attract party moderates. [illegible] preferred a [illegible] Reagan made assurances that [illegible]

Jimmy Carter: *Democrat*

Continued from page 2

Here are a few examples of how Carter's pledges in 1976 match with his record in 1980:

• Carter promised to balance the federal budget by the end of his first term. The 1981 budget the White House presented to Congress this past summer does indeed show a surplus, but because of current recession, congressional experts estimate a $37 to $40 billion deficit.

• Carter promised to reorganize the federal bureaucracy. He has managed to cut 400 various federal agencies, commissions, and boards. Still, in spite of consolidations, Civil Service reform, and some cuts in federal employees, his reorganization also created two new Cabinet-level departments — Energy and Education — in keeping with other promises.

• The President clearly has not been able to keep his promise on inflation. He promised to bring the inflation level down from the five percent level under President Gerald Ford. He also promised never to fight inflation with unemployment. Four years later, inflation has run as high as 18 percent, and government policies to increase interest rates and limit the amount of money available for loans, have increased unemployment.

• Carter promised an all-out, comprehensive energy program. Energy has been the President's most vigorous legislative initiative. It is also the area where he has received the most opposition from Congress. Yet, he was able to win deregulation of domestic oil prices and a windfall profits tax. His proposal for an Energy Mobilization Board to speed up new energy projects was rejected by Congress.

★ ★ ★

Bumper stickers distributed by the political parties may be less plentiful because of financial limitations, but those commercial ones which relate a political philosophy are plentiful.

A sampling of the 1980 crop of strips includes: "Slim Pickins for President"; "Thank God Only One Can Win"; "Don't Vote. It only Encourages Them"; "□ None of the Above."

Of course, there are various bumper stickers with personal attacks on the candidates. But after the election there will be one final pronouncement which will say, "Don't Blame Me. I Voted for [insert name of loser]."

Ronald Reagan *Republican*

Continued from page 3

He was attacked constantly as an enemy of the environment. And he did oppose sweeping state regulations and controls. Still, he signed into law two of the strongest laws in the nation on air and water quality. He approved creation of the powerful state Energy Commission and initiated, by executive order, the concept of environmental impact studies for state-funded projects.

Tom Goff, *Los Angeles Times* Sacramento bureau chief during the Reagan years, summarizes the former Governor's tenure:

"...[H]e managed to shake California's entrenched governmental establishment until its bones rattled and its teeth clacked, an accomplishment certainly not totally void of merit. Reagan's impact on California, and quite possibly the nation, has been far more lasting than some of us who were in Sacramento were able to foresee. . . . Should Reagan become President, it would be a grievous error for anyone . . . to assume that Reagan today is the same naive actor-turned-politician who took office as Governor on January 1, 1967. On the contrary, he used those eight years . . . to become a seasoned administrator, a fair-to-middling master of the art of government, and a highly-skilled politician."

Beginning the Quest

Reagan's first try for the presidency came in 1968. With Reagan running from the right and New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller running from the left Vice President Richard Nixon emerged as the moderate and won the GOP nomination.

He defended the ex-President during the Watergate scandal and in 1976 came within a whisker of stealing the party's nomination from incumbent President Gerald Ford.

John Anderson: *Independent*

Continued from page 4

Anderson entered the 1980 political year as one of the lesser names on a long list of Republican hopefuls. Because of his liberal leanings, most analysts believed that he would be one of the first out of the race.

As he slogged through the slush and snow of New England last winter, his campaign for the presidency was "a lonely struggle to be heard."

While other Republican candidates were out courting what they saw as the nation's new conservative majority with talk of tax cuts, balanced budgets, standing up to the Soviets, and the miserable failings of the Carter Administration — and receiving considerable media attention while doing so — John Anderson was treading unrecognized down small town streets or waiting patiently in near-empty coffee shops for the opportunity to shake a few hands.

On the first Tuesday of March, Anderson finished with strong second places in both the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries. George Bush called Anderson's surprising finish "a freak occurrence."

As the primary season progressed, Anderson began carving a political niche among students, white-collar professionals, moderate and liberal Republicans, and disaffected Democrats. His quixotic campaign now commanded considerable media attention. But he still had not won a single primary.

An ABC-Harris poll in mid-April found that should Anderson decide to run as an independent, he would receive 22 percent of the vote (Reagan and Carter were split 38-38 percent).

On April 24 Anderson announced his decision to run as an independent. He was not running to destroy the two-party system, but to strengthen it, he proclaimed.

VOTE Nov. 4th

'An uncertain future'

Preamble to the Democratic platform

In its third century, America faces great challenges and an uncertain future. The decade that America now enters presents us with decisions as monumental and fundamental as those we faced during the Civil War, during two World Wars, and during the Great Depression. Our current task is different from each of these historic challenges. But in many ways the challenge is the same: to marshall the talents and spirit of the American people, to harness our enormous resources, and to face the future with confidence and hope.

The task now before us is as global as the worldwide energy shortage, and as local as the plight of children in Appalachia. It reaches from the condition of older Eastern cities and the industries of the snowbelt, to the complex new demands of our sunbelt region and the special needs of our Western states. It is as basic as the entitlement of minorities and women to real equality in every aspect of the nation's life. It is as immediate as the refugee crisis in Miami and the natural disaster at Mount St. Helens. It is as futuristic as the exploration of space and the oceans. It is as idealistic as the spirit of liberty which imbues our Constitution. It requires nothing less than a continued dedication to Democratic principles by each element in our society — government, business, labor, and every citizen — to the promise and potential of our nation.

We live in a time when effective policy requires an understanding of the web of competing values and interests which exist in our country. We must combine compassion with self-discipline. We must forego simplistic answers for long-term solutions to our problems.

With the Republican leadership closing its eyes to the realities of our time and running for the presidency on a program of the easy answer of the pleasant-sounding political promise, it is time to take a page from Adlai Stevenson's 1952 presidential campaign — it is time "to talk sense to the American people." It is time to talk bluntly and candidly about our problems and our proposed solutions; to face up to our problems and respond to them.

If we fail in this important task . . . if we fail to lay the issues squarely before the American people, we could well allow the federal government to revert to four years of Republicanism — neglect of the poor and disadvantaged, disdain for working men and women, compassion only for the rich and the privileged, failure to meet the challenges of energy, inflation and unemployment, and a breakdown of the partnership among local, state, and federal governments. We as Democrats must not let this happen.

After nearly four years in office, we Democrats have not solved all of America's problems.

Most of these problems we inherited. Eight years of Republican politics left this nation weak, rudderless, unrespected, and deeply divided. . . .

We have been and we shall remain the Party of all Americans. We seek solutions that not only meet the needs of the many, but reaffirm our commitment to improve the conditions of the least fortunate in our society.

In this platform we offer programs and solutions that represent our dedication to Democratic principles. They define a spirit as well as a program . . . a set of beliefs as well as a set of ideas. Time and events may alter their priority or prospects. But nothing will alter the defining spirit and value of the Democratic Party.

The platform of the Democratic Party is a contract with the people. We believe that accountability for Democratic principles goes hand in hand with dedication to those principles. The Democratic Party is proud of its historic heritage of commitment to the people of America. Fulfilling this platform will permit us to keep faith with that tradition.

'America is adrift'

Preamble to the Republican platform

The Republican Party convenes. presents this platform, and selects its nominees at a time of crisis. America is adrift. Our country moves agonizingly, aimlessly, almost helplessly into one of the most dangerous and disorderly periods in history.

At home, our economy careens, whiplashed from one extreme to another. Earlier this year, inflation skyrocketed to its highest levels in more than a century; weeks later, the economy plummeted, suffering its steepest slide on record. Prices escalate at more than 10 percent a year. More than eight million people seek employment. Manufacturing plants lie idle across the country. The hopes and aspirations of our people are being smothered.

Overseas, conditions already perilous, deteriorate. The Soviet Union for the first time is acquiring the means to obliterate or cripple our land-based missile system and blackmail us into submission. Marxist tyrannies spread more rapidly through the Third World and Latin America. Our alliances are frayed in Europe and elsewhere. Our energy supplies become even more dependent on uncertain foreign suppliers. In the ultimate humiliation, militant terrorists in Iran continue to toy with the lives of Americans.

These events are not isolated, or unrelated. They are signposts. They mark a continuing downward spiral in economic vitality and international influence. Should the trend continue, the 1980s promise to be our most dangerous years since World War II. History could record, if we let the drift go on, that the American experiment, so marvelously successful for 200 years, came strangely, needlessly, tragically to a dismal end early in our third century.

By far the most galling aspect of it all is that the chief architects of our decline — Democratic politicians — are without program or ideas to reverse it. Divided, leaderless, unseeing, uncomprehending, they plod on with listless offerings of pale imitations of the same policies they have pursued so long, knowing full well their futility. The Carter Administration is the unhappy and inevitable consequence of decades of increasingly outmoded Democratic domination of our national life. Over the past four years it has repeatedly demonstrated that it has no basic goals other than the perpetuation of its own rule and no guiding principle other than the fleeting insights provided by the latest opinion poll. Policies announced one day are disavowed or ignored the next, sowing confusion among Americans at home and havoc among our friends abroad. . . .

It doesn't have to be this way; it doesn't have to stay this way. We, the Republican Party, hold ourselves forth as the Party best able to arrest and reverse the decline. We offer new ideas and candidates, from the top of our ticket to the bottom, who can bring to local and national leadership firm, steady hands and confidence and eagerness. We have unparalleled unity within our own ranks, especially between our presidential nominee and our congressional membership. Most important, we go forth to the people with ideas and programs for the future that are as powerful and compelling as they are fresh. Together, we offer a new beginning for America. . . .

To those Democrats who say Americans must be content to passively accept the gradual but inexorable decline of America, we answer: The American people have hardly begun to marshal their talents and resources or realize the accomplishments and dreams that only freedom can inspire.

To those Democrats who say we face an "age of limits," we ask: Who knows the limit to what Americans can do when their capacity for work, creativity, optimism, and faith is enhanced and supported by strong and responsive political leadership and ideals. . . .

And so, in this 1980 Republican Platform, we call out to the American people: With God's help, let us now, together, make America great again; let us now, together, make a new beginning.

Jimmy Carter

Democrat
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"My name is Jimmy Carter, and I'm running for President."

—Candidate Jimmy Carter
winter of 1976

Four years ago that opening line was the political calling card of James Earl Carter, an unknown ex-governor from the "New South" who was convinced that he could be elected President of the United States.

In his one term as Governor of Georgia, Carter had been unimpressed with the national politicians he met. He grew eager to test, and master, the growing primary system that Senator George McGovern successfully had used to capture the Democratic nomination in 1972.

Unlike McGovern — who ran from the left — Carter positioned himself in the center and reached out for support from liberals and conservatives alike. His Republican opponent, President Gerald Ford, would charge that Carter was "fuzzy" on the issues.

Carter was, in fact, neither of the right nor the left. He was an engineer, a "scientist," a farmer-businessman who promised to use his Atlanta-honed gubernatorial skills to streamline government and save taxpayers money. He was a career naval officer, a steady leader weened on nuclear submarines, who would cut excessive military expenditures, end "bureaucratic chaos," and provide "tough management."

Fresh Air

He was above all, an honest man who, after Vietnam and Watergate, would rule with love and compassion. He promised a government as good as the people it governed. Above all, he said, "I will never lie to you."

In 1976 Carter was an unknown politician reaching out for recognition, for acceptance, and for votes.

It is now 1980 and the people know Jimmy Carter. In the days before the divisive Democratic convention in August, his standing in the polls was the lowest of any sitting President in American history.

Comparing the party film shown at this year's convention with the film aired at the 1976 convention, one analyst wrote:

"This year's convention-film Carter bore little resemblance to the ebullient farmer who strode so confidently from Georgia's furrowed peanut fields into the national consciousness during another hot summer four years ago. Instead we saw a furrowed-brow Carter, seemingly welded to his desk, whose attention never wavered from the serious and complicated issues of the day."

Party Feud

Carter entered the 1980 campaign year with a painful and protracted battle with Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. He is now running against a unified Republican Party led by Ronald Reagan, and an independent named John Anderson. The Jimmy Carter of 1980 is also running against the Jimmy Carter of 1976.

To analysts watching Jimmy Carter smile and persevere his way into national politics during the mid-1970s, the former Governor of Georgia personified the "New South."

The civil rights movement of the Sixties and the energy crisis of the Seventies were bringing radical changes to a region long stigmatized by racial and economic slough.

Carter's predecessor in Atlanta had been the irascible Lester Maddox. To the national media, Maddox was a caricature of southern backwardness and bigotry (he gained prominence by chasing blacks from his fried chicken restaurant with an ax handle). Carter and other young southern governors, on the other hand, were seen to represent a more progressive and pragmatic mood surfacing in the "Sunbelt" states.

Governor Carter would proclaim at his 1970 inauguration: "I say to you quite frankly that the time for racial discrimination is over." He later hung a portrait of Martin Luther King Jr. in the statehouse.

Carter Background

Carter's tenacity emerged early. Born October 1, 1924, he recalls in his autobiography, *Why Not the Best,* that he had set his mind on going to the U.S. Naval Academy "before the first grade."

He grew up on a small unimproved farm in Georgia's rural heartland. His father, a storekeeper and later member of the state legislature, helped bring electricity to the area in 1937. In his book, Carter recalls with detail the day he came home from school and electric lights were burning in his house. "It meant that I could read at night as much as I wanted," he wrote.

After graduating from high school at the top of his class, he



For President: Jimmy Carter.
Age: 57.
Born: Plains, Georgia.
Education: Georgia Southwestern College; Georgia Institute of Technology; U.S. Naval Academy; Union College, Schenectady, New York.
Religion: Baptist.
Family: Wife, Rosalynn; four children.
Offices: Chairman, Sumpter County Board of Education (1955-62); Georgia State Senator (1963-67); Governor of Georgia (1971-75); President (1977-).

★ ★ ★

For Vice President: Walter Mondale.
Age: 52.
Born: Ceylon, Minnesota.
Education: Macalester College; University of Minnesota; University of Minnesota Law School.
Religion: Methodist.
Family: Wife, Joan; three children.
Offices: State Attorney General (1960-64); U.S. Senator (1964-77); Vice President (1977-).

long-dreamed appointment to Annapolis. He graduated from the academy in 1946, 59th in a class of 820. After two years in active duty he volunteered for the submarine service, moving from conventional submarines to the new nuclear force being developed by the legendary Admiral Hyman Rickover. While serving aboard the *U.S.S. Sea Wolf* he took graduate courses in nuclear physics but did not complete his degree work.

When his father died in 1953, Carter reluctantly gave up his promising navy career and returned home to Plains to run the family's financial interests. After building the family peanut warehouse business into a thriving success, he ran, and was elected, to a four-year term in the state Senate.

In 1966 he passed up an almost-certain seat in the U.S. House to run for Governor. He finished third. Carter credits the depression he suffered after this defeat for his religious reawakening.

Over the next four years Carter and members of his family criss-crossed the state in his second bid for the governorship.

Civil Rights

As Governor, Carter surprised many by becoming a strong civil rights advocate. He appointed blacks to important state jobs and forged an alliance with black leaders — among them Martin Luther King Sr. and U.S. Representative Andrew Young.

Over the next four years, Carter reorganized the state's unwieldy bureaucracy, initiated prison reforms, and revamped the budgetary process. He also decided to run for President.

In 1972, he was active in the movement to deny McGovern the Democratic nomination. In 1974, he had the opportunity to travel throughout the U.S. meeting local party leaders as national campaign coordinator for the mid-term congressional elections. To broaden his foreign policy experience, he joined the Trilateral Commission, a New York-based study group made up of international business, academic, and political leaders.

His term as Governor, limited by the state Constitution to four years, was completed in 1974. The Carter family and a growing number of young devoted aides then began scouring the country for supporters. Their exhaustive work paid off. In the January 1976 Iowa caucuses, the Carter team surprised everyone but themselves by topping all other Democratic candidates. Victories in the New Hampshire and Florida primaries made Carter the frontrunner.

Carrying his own suitcase and sleeping in private homes, Carter built a commanding delegate lead. The late-starting campaigns of California Governor Edmund "Jerry" Brown and Idaho Senator Frank Church slowed Carter's momentum, but they could not stop him from winning enough delegates to assure a first-ballot victory at the party's summer nominating convention in New York City.

Dwindling Lead

In the fall election, Carter started with a huge 30-point lead over incumbent President Gerald Ford. Weakened by his

from Ronald Reagan, Ford was also hurting from a costly economic slump.

During the campaign the Carter family was portrayed as a down-home version of the popular Kennedys: Carter's smile; Rosalynn, the bright and beautiful wife; the impish freckle-faced Amy; the matriarchal Miss Lillian; Billy, the playful, good ol' boy brother.

Plains was their Hyannisport. The peanut came to represent their earthy wholesomeness just as Camelot had symbolized the triumph and tragedy of the Kennedys during the previous decade.

But the easy-going, grassroots campaign that had worked so well in the primaries faltered on the broad national stage. The huge Carter lead dwindled. On election day he won by a slim 1.7 million votes. Electoral votes broke down 297 for Carter and 240 for Ford. Carter had run strong in his native South and in the traditional Democratic East. Ford's strength had been in the West and Midwest.

The New Administration

The new President took office in January 1977 filled with hope and promise; as Thomas Jefferson had walked unnoticed to his own inauguration more than a century and a half before, Jimmy Carter, the peanut farmer from Georgia, strolled confidently from the Capitol to the White House to begin his stewardship as the 39th President of the United States.

Carter immediately tried to abolish the "imperial presidency."

Hail to the Chief no longer heralded each presidential entrance. He sold the White House yacht, the *Sequoia.* He took limousines away from scores of bureaucrats. He held town meetings. Tuning in for his first televised speech, viewers found their new President not in the customary blue suit, but wearing a sweater, and relaxing in an easy chair with a cozy fire crackling in the background.

The contrast at first was appealing. But Carter's honeymoon with the nation was as short-lived as his honeymoon with Congress.

Legislative and diplomatic disappointments, accompanied by shoddy staff performance, led the media and the public to take a second look at the new Chief Executive. His public approval rating began its long slide. Only twice during his entire term in office would Carter recoup his initial high standing — after the Camp David Mideast peace accords were signed on the White House lawn, and in the bewildering days following the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Even the President's detractors give Carter high marks for intelligence, hard work, and integrity. But he has been widely criticized for his lack of a grand vision for the country, for his inability to inspire and rally the American people behind his programs.

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Voters and polls

Leaving it up to the undecided

"They cast the votes that bring about the greatest upset in the history of America's presidential elections."
—Movietone news, 1948

Elections are decided by who votes and who does not vote. Late on election day when the vote counting is finished, the choices that people have made independently blend together to produce the winners — those who will govern — and the losers.

Despite the mood of individualism which has gripped the United States for a decade, campaign managers still think and talk about group politics — Dixie, the heartland, blacks, ethnics. With the modern technology of computers, subgroups such as these not only can be identified more easily than ever, but also can be targeted for specialized appeals from the candidates.

The nation's voting age population will reach 160 million by election day. This is an increase of 10.4 million people (6.9 percent) since 1976. The most explosive growth has taken place in the South and West. These areas now have 51 percent of the total U.S. population, that is, a majority of all those eligible to vote.

While the South and West have gained a majority of *potential* voters, tradition indicates that both areas will fall below the national average in turnout. (Despite this gain, the South and West will not gain an advantage in the Electoral College until reapportionment occurs in 1981 based on this year's Census.)

A Census Bureau report also shows that minorities — blacks and others — are increasing their share of voting age population faster than whites.

Requirements

In order to vote in most parts of the country, a person has to register. A Gallup Poll earlier this year based on 1980 registration levels predicted that voter turnout in November is unlikely to rise above the 28-year low of 54 percent recorded in 1976.

Many organizations are conducting voter registration drives. The Democratic National Committee has earmarked $1.3 million to register one million Democrats; the NAACP is trying to sign up one-half million young blacks. Nationally, Gallup reports that a somewhat smaller proportion of Democrats (75 percent) than Republicans (79 percent) are registered. But, Independents have signed up at a much lower rate (59 percent).

Voter turnout is affected by three major personal characteristics: education level, occupation group, and family income. A person who has a college education, holding a white collar job with a higher family income, is far more likely to vote than someone with the opposite background. And age makes a difference. Far fewer people under 30 years of age register or vote than those over 30, in spite of 18-year-olds receiving the right to vote in elections beginning in 1971.

Alienation

"The country is turned off on politics," writes columnist Joseph Kraft. Evidence cited is the turnout in the early-September primaries. In New York, Florida, Connecticut, and Massachusetts no more than 35 percent of those eligible voted, often closer to 25 percent. But it is only a continuing U.S. trend. In every presidential election since 1789 the number of people who did not vote was greater than the number who voted for the winning candidate. In 1976 Jimmy Carter received votes from 27 percent of the electorate; but 46 percent of the voting-age population did not bother to vote that year.

Yet, a psychological factor also is important. Curtis B. Gans, a voting expert, claims that fully 15 million Americans who once were regular voters have dropped out of the political process since the late 1960s.

Research shows a strong cynicism about government and politicians continues to exist. That is why John Anderson thinks he can influence the 1980 presidential election.

Battlegrounds

Where do American voters stand before the election? A recent *Los Angeles Times* poll finds two-thirds of the electorate are already pretty certain which presidential candidate they will vote for. The campaign is aimed chiefly at the remaining third of the voters. These 25 million "undecided" voters are those who in the past have cast ballots and are likely to do so again in November.

The candidates' staffs after surveying the country have identified strong and weak regions. Reagan is taking a page from Richard Nixon's 1972 campaign book. He is trying to woo parts of the traditional Democratic coalition. Blue collar workers of the industrial "frost belt" from the Great Lakes to New England are being courted actively by the GOP.

Reagan, like Gerald Ford before him, is favored in a 24-state Western bloc reaching from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. But Carter is given a chance in Oregon and Washington in 1980. Also considered safe for Reagan are Indiana, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Together, the safe Reagan states carry about 200 of the 270 electoral votes necessary for victory. But support for the Republican is "soft," that is, voters could quickly change their minds.

In Carter's own backyard — Dixie — Southern governors agree that if the election were held today, Carter would sweep his native region, but concede the former Georgia Governor's support is much softer than in 1976. Predictions are that the President faces a tough fight to hold Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The fiercest competition of Campaign '80 is in New York, Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio. With 113 electoral votes at stake, it is absolutely necessary that Carter carry these industrial states with their difficult urban problems. Each of these is a toss-up.

Anderson Strength

Much of John Anderson's support is rooted among the college educated liberals in the Northeast. Gallup finds that Anderson's followers are more liberal than those of Carter and will draw "substantially more votes" from Carter than from Reagan. This supports the scenerio of Anderson winning enough states to deny anyone the 270 electoral votes thereby forcing the decision into the House of Representatives.

The election will depend upon the impression that the three candidates make on the "undecided" one-third of the electorate during the next month. But with support for all candidates in many instances being "soft," a slip somewhere could bring the same kind of dramatic, last-minute vote switching that occurred in the famous Truman-Dewey contest of 1948.

★ ★ ★

On election eve, 1860, the year Abraham Lincoln won the presidency for the first time, Thurlow Weed, Republican politico in New York, sent the following memo to his organization: "Leave nothing for tomorrow but direct work. Pick out and station your men. Let there be an assigned place for every man, and at sunrise, let every man be in his assigned place. Don't wait until the last hour to bring up delinquents. Consider every man a delinquent who doesn't vote before 10 o'clock. At that hour begin to hunt up voters!"



During the fall campaign, President Carter has emphasized the hard work and long hours necessary for the modern President. In this official White House photo, Carter discusses the Iranian hostage crisis with top aides. The aides are, from left, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and national security adviser Zbigniew Brezezinski.

Third parties: *how they have fared*

Year	Party	Presidential candidate	Percentage of vote	Electoral vote
1832	Anti-Masonic	William Wirt	7.8	7
1856	American (Know Nothing)	Millard Fillmore	21.5	8
1860	Democratic (Secessionist)	J.C. Breckinridge	18.1	72
1860	Constitutional Union	John Bell	12.6	39
1892	People's (Populist)	James B. Weaver	8.6	22
1912	Progressive	Theodore Roosevelt	27.4	88
1924	Progressive	Robert M. LaFollette	16.6	13
1948	States' Rights	Strom Thurmond	2.4	39
1968	American Independent	George C. Wallace	13.5	46

Three column headline

'Less imperial' inauguration planned for next President

The Presidential inauguration will have a new setting in Washington next January. It will be "less imperial" according to the planners.

Since mid-summer, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies has been working out details. All the next President will have to do is show up at the appointed hour on January 20. The Committee will even tell him where to stand to take the oath of office from the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The inauguration still will be held outdoors at the Capitol. But it will be on the opposite side of the famous dome. The 1981 version will be on the West Portico facing the grassy Mall which runs between the Capitol, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial rather than on the East Front which overlooks a parking lot.

Close to People

The congressional planning committee believes that this setting will place the President closer to the people who made the choice in the election. Plans now have the ceremony staged on a lower terrace on the steep incline than originally planned.

Presidents have taken their oath of office in various locations at different times in history. George Washington officially became the first President on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City in 1789 and was sworn in for his second term in the Senate Chamber of the Hall of Congress, then located in Philadelphia.

Andrew Jackson became the first President to take the oath at the East Portico of the Capitol, this in 1829. That location has been the site of 32 of the subsequent 47 inaugural ceremonies, including all of the most recent ones.

Aging Capitol

One problem with the new location on the West side of the Capitol is that the building is showing its age. Huge timbers have been placed outside to shore up the crumbling facade. But the inaugural planning committee has arranged for a cosmetic coverup before January and also will have bunting hiding the braces.

Structural repairs have been delayed for a decade during a dispute within Congress whether to retain the original design of the Capitol or to enlarge the building for more office space.

Frugal

The 1981 inaugural will be less expensive than the one four years ago, in relative terms. The planning committee voted to budget $463,000 for the coming inauguration compared to the $453,000 spent in 1976. The increase is less than the bite inflation has taken during those years.

Ironically, the change in location for the inauguration will mean that the President will not be sworn in with the famous statue of "Freedom" atop the Capitol dome watching down on the ceremonies. In 1981 the next President of the United States will take the oath behind her back.

★ ★ ★

Thomas E. Dewey, running against Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944, expressed it beautifully while waiting in line to vote. When people in front of the candidate and his wife offered to let them go ahead, Dewey said, "We can wait. We haven't anything else to do today."



Inauguration Seal



for someone who, while the lesser-known in the party and attract party moderates. preferred a "moderate- figurehead Vice President." Reagan made assurances that precinct.

Ronald Reagan

Republican
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"We have come to the end of an affair that has been going on between the American people and the liberal dream since Franklin Roosevelt was elected in 1932."
—Max Lerner
Political Analyst

Accepting his party's nomination for President in Detroit, Ronald Reagan, quoted from a speech given nearly a half-century ago by Franklin Roosevelt — the architect of the New Deal and the founding father of the modern Democratic Party.

The Roosevelt quote, from his 1932 presidential acceptance speech, said, in part: "For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that government — federal, state, and local — costs too much. I shall not stop that preaching. . . ."

Roosevelt, within months of his inauguration, abandoned that pledge — reshaping the presidency and redefining the role of the federal government.

Reagan promises that as the next President of the United States he will begin to undo what Franklin Roosevelt and successive generations of New Deal Democrats have done.

Roosevelt was out winning his first term in the White House the same summer that young "Dutch" Reagan was ending his fourth year at Eureka College, a small midwestern school 60 miles from his hometown of Tampico, Illinois.

Ronald Wilson Reagan has traveled far; from cultural New Deal Democrat to conservative Republican; from Iowa sportscaster to Hollywood actor; from business spokesman to Governor of the most populous state in the union; now, after 12 years of trying, he is traveling the road to the White House.



For President: Ronald Reagan.
Age: 69.
Born: Tampice, Illinois.
Education: Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois.
Religion: Christian Church.
Family: Wife, Nancy; four children.
Offices: Governor of California (1967-75).

★ ★ ★

For Vice President: George Bush.
Age: 55.
Born: Milton, Massachusetts.
Education: Yale University.
Religion: Episcopal.
Family: Wife, Barbara; five children.
Offices: U.S. House (1967-71); Ambassador to U.N. (1971-73); Chairman Republican National Committee (1973-74); head of U.S. Liaison Office in Peking (1974-75); Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (1976-77).

Simple Answers

Over the years the 69-year-old Republican nominee often has said, with relish and conviction, that "For many years now, you and I have been shushed like children and told that there are no simple answers to complex problems that are beyond our comprehension. Well, the truth is that there are simple answers — not just easy answers."

Opinion polls indicate that Reagan could be elected President this November, because of what many see as a conservative drift in the nation's political mainstream, because of perceived failures in the "Great Society," and because of growing disillusionment with Georgian Jimmy Carter.

Like so many past presidential hopefuls, the roots of Ronald Reagan are deep in small town Mid-America; the real-life Horatio Alger, rising from hardship and obscurity to influence and power.

He was born February 6, 1911, in a four-room apartment above a general store in Tampico, Illinois. His father was a hard-drinking, often out-of-work, Irish-Catholic Democrat who for a time during the Depression worked as a payroll clerk in the New Deal's Works Progress Administration, the WPA.

At 17 Reagan enrolled at Eureka College, a small church-sponsored school, where he washed dishes and labored as a lifeguard to help make ends meet. He played football, acted in school plays, joined a fraternity.

His first taste of politics came in a speech supporting a student strike over a cutback in course offerings. His critics in California would later remind him of his own student militancy when, as Governor, he denounced campus demonstrations.

Entertainment Years

Reagan went west after college, to Des Moines, Iowa, for a stint as a sportscaster. He went to Hollywood in 1937, appearing in the first of 54 motion pictures. Later he would host *Death Valley Days* and the *General Electric Theater* on television. He met his second wife, actress Nancy Davis, on the set of his last picture, *Hellcats in the Navy*. His first wife was actress Jane Wyman. He has four children, two from each marriage.

Reagan was a New Deal Democrat when he came to Hollywood. During World War II he narrated military training films. In the mid-Forties he became leader of the Screen Actors Guild. During the "McCarthy Era" he testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its investigation of communist influence in the film industry.

For eight years, he was the spokesman for General Electric. He became a respected voice for American business, fine-tuning his political philosophy, sharpening his speaking style. He traveled the country espousing traditional American values, hard work, free enterprise, smaller government; he preached against creeping socialism and the evils of communism. His delivery became smooth, honest and homey, emotion-evoking. He began to package his message into short, easily-digested truisms. ("God isn't dead, we just can't talk to him in the classroom anymore.") His speeches were increasingly laced with never-miss cheer lines. In later years reporters would dub Reagan's well-practiced parlance as simply "The Speech."

It would be "The Speech," a skillful meshing of ideas and style, that would lead movie actor Ronald Reagan into the fiery politics of the 1960s.

Reagan remained a Democrat until 1962. He was a Truman loyalist. In 1950 he supported Helen Douglas in her race for the U.S. Senate from California against a young congressman named Richard Nixon.

He came to the forefront of national politics in the waning days of Barry Goldwater's unsuccessful quest for the presidency.

On October 27, 1964 — a few days before Goldwater was to lose to incumbent Lyndon Johnson by the largest margin in the popular vote to that time — Reagan went on national television to speak for the Republican candidate.

It was a "negative" speech, a denunciation of the government in Washington, a repudiation of the Roosevelt New Deal and Truman's Fair Deal. He railed against "a little intellectual elite in a far-distant capital."

And, in the mold of so many Reagan speeches during those years, he spoke of the "communist masterplan":

"Freedom has never been so fragile," he said, "so close to slipping from our grasp as it is at this moment. We are at war with the most dangerous enemy that has ever faced mankind in its long climb from the swamp to the stars."

And he continued: "We stand here as the only island of freedom that is left in the whole world. . . . We defend freedom here or it is gone."

A National Figure

Barry Goldwater and Republican conservatism lost that year, but Ronald Reagan has established himself as a national political figure.

"I'm not a politician by profession," Reagan declares regularly. "I am a citizen who decided I had to be personally involved, to stand up for my own values and beliefs."

In 1966 he ran for Governor of California. He won in a landslide.

In his first race for the governorship, and even in his successful reelection bid four years later, Reagan ran as an outsider while beating the pros at their own game.

Observes Reagan adviser Richard Walen, a Washington-based writer and international economics consultant:

"It began in 1966 when Democrats howled with glee at the notion of a mere movie actor seeking the governorship. The voters, especially blue-collar Democrats, didn't see it that way. Reagan skillfully depicted himself as a sensible and moderate conservative and pinned Democratic Governor Edmund (Pat) Brown to the liberal extreme as a reckless spender who brought the state to the brink of bankruptcy."

Throughout his political life, Reagan's biggest hurdles have been to overcome charges of inexperience, that he is an ideologue, that he is an actor playing just one more role.

Reagan's eight years as Governor continue to receive mixed reviews.

Shortly after taking office, he unveiled across-the-board 10 percent budget cuts, fulfilling his promise to "squeeze, cut, and trim" state expenditures. These cuts proved unworkable because, from the view of his opponents, Reagan failed to understand the needs of individual departments. He was forced to withdraw most of them.

Early in his Administration he would anger California conservatives by pushing through a $1 billion tax increase to fund state programs.

Although many of his initial choices for top state jobs proved disasterous, later appointments were of a high caliber. His approach to governing was similar to that of President Dwight Eisenhower: hire skilled managers, delegate to them broad authority, and let them manage. Most analysts believe Reagan will carry that Chairman of the Board approach to government into the presidency if he is elected.

One of the former Governor's concurrent themes has been to reduce the size of government.

Between 1966 and 1974 per capita state and local taxes rose from $426 to $768. The state budget grew from $4.6 billion to $10.2 billion. Supporters note correctly, however, that much of this increase was mandated by new federal programs as part of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" program.

During his eight years in office, he signed legislation raising taxes $21.3 billion, returning $5.5 billion to residents in the form of tax rebates.

Tax Policy

Despite his conservative rhetoric, Reagan reversed the state's regressive tax structure which relied heavily on sales taxes and put a greater liability on affluent Californians and corporations.

Reagan cites his efforts to stem growth in state government as his greatest overall accomplishment. His 1971 welfare reform bill, he believes, was his top legislative achievement. That legislation reduced the number of people on welfare by tightening eligibility standards while giving more money to the neediest families.

Even while pursuing these policies — bargaining with the Democratic-controlled legislature when necessary — he maintained his conservative image by continuing his patriotic, antigovernment speeches.

His 1970 opponent for reelection, State Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, paid Reagan this grudging tribute: "As Governor I think that he has been better than most Democrats would concede and not nearly as good as most conservative Republicans might like to think. As a politician, I think he has been nearly masterful."

Campus Revolts

While his constant conflict with dissident students during the campus revolts of the late Sixties and early Seventies helped him politically, it did alienate him from the academic world, a strong force in California. Yet during his two terms, state funding for state colleges and universities doubled.

Continued to page 11

Third parties

An important historic role

Political parties were not a part of the Founding Fathers' concept of modern republican government. George Washington in his 1796 farewell address as President, warned of the "dangers of parties," advising the young nation that "in those [countries] of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged."

In 1789 Thomas Jefferson had declared: "If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all." And as late as 1820, President James Monroe lamented that parties were "the curse of the country."

Nevertheless, political parties did emerge — very early in American history. They grew out of fissures in the social, economic, and geographical fabric of the nation; between northern industrialists, traders, and financiers (the Federalists, Whigs, and Republicans), and the southern farmers and western frontiersmen (Anti-Federalists, Jeffersonian Republicans, and Jacksonian Democrats).

From this split the two-party system was born. Despite more than a century and a half of realignment and numerous attempts to build lasting third party structures around personalities and ideas.

In 1980, with public opinion polls showing a decline in party affiliation and a large segment of the electorate unhappy with either major party candidate, it should not be surprising that an independent or third party candidate for the presidency would once more emerge — this time in the name of John B. Anderson.

Cannot Win

Since third parties first became a factor in presidential politics in the mid-1800s, no such party has ever been able to elect its candidate or establish itself as a major, lasting institution. No third party or independent candidate has ever played kingmaker in the Electoral College or forced an election into the House of Representatives.

Third parties, however, have played an important historical role by raising new issues and spawning political realignments. If a third party reflects a major new view of a significant segment of the population, then one of the major parties soon adopts that issue.

Of the numerous third party candidates, only nine have won a share of the electoral votes by capturing a plurality of the popular vote in one or more states.

The most important third party effort came in 1912 when former Republican President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909) split ranks with his hand-picked successor William Howard Taft and ran as the candidate of the Progressive or Bull Moose Party. The ruddy, inexhaustible Roosevelt did not feel that the genial Taft embodied the self-confident, fair-minded, patriotic, reformist tenor of his own presidency. Feeling "fit as a bull moose," Roosevelt beat Republican Taft, collected 88 electoral votes, but finished second behind the scholarly Woodrow Wilson. The Democrats then adopted Progressive reforms and Teddy Roosevelt returned to the Republican fold.

Background

Four factors appear necessary for a significant third party challenge to emerge. They are (1) an atmosphere of national strain or crisis; (2) an angry or unhappy minority; (3) avoidance of this minority by both parties; and (4) a leader willing to exploit the crisis.

How well does this formula fit the presidential politics of 1980?

The "leadership crisis" of 1980 includes a feeling that government cannot solve the nation's domestic problems, such as energy or the economy, and a fear that the U.S. can no longer protect itself or its allies. The unhappy minority is in fact a disenchanted and rudderless majority. And while both Democrats and Republicans grope for ways to gain the support of this "new" majority, John Anderson offers a "national unity" presidency to solve the nation's problems.

Anderson's candidacy is similar to that of Eugene McCarthy in 1976. The independent campaign of the former Democratic Senator from Minnesota was less an issues campaign than one based on his own character and on lack of enthusiasm for either Jimmy Carter or Gerald Ford.

Because McCarthy sought support almost exclusively among left-wing students (unlike Anderson, who seeks support among moderates as well as liberals), the former Senator's impact on issues was limited. But his campaign did appear to shift a handful of key states into the Republican column by taking away liberal votes from Carter. Because of the closeness of the Ford-Carter race, McCarthy may have come very close to altering the election's result.

Anderson Factor

That is why both major parties now worry about Anderson's campaign. Because his appeal is to moderates — rather than to the left or right as is customary for "traditional" third party efforts — Anderson could attract a significant percentage of those going to the polls, affecting the electoral vote in key states, thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives — a phenomena that has occurred only twice in our history and not since 1824.

Beyond media coverage and voter acceptability, third party candidates face major obstacles in gaining access to general election ballots.

Non-major party candidates can appear on a state's ballot only by collecting voters' signatures. State laws vary widely in the number of signatures needed for petitions and the time frame for obtaining and filing these names. In Arizona, an independent has a ten-day period in mid-September to collect 5,386 signatures. North Dakota has no time limit and requires only 300 names. In California, an independent candidate needs about 100,000 signatures but requires a regular party candidate to gather 713,000 signatures. In some states, none of the petition signatures can be those of voters who participated in either major party primary. Some states require third party candidates to file several months in advance of the primary election, resulting in costly, time-consuming lawsuits to gain access. Overall, state legislatures, in the control of traditional party members, have created a maze of laws to make ballot access by third parties or independents as difficult as possible.

One study estimates that a third party candidacy in all 50 states requires one million signatures at a cost of $1 million.

In 1968, George Wallace managed to get on every ballot except the District of Columbia. McCarthy appeared on only 29 ballots four years ago, Libertarian Roger McBride on only 32.

John Anderson will not be the only third party or independent candidate on the presidential ballot this year. A number of minor parties, from the left and right, have fielded presidential candidates. Among them:

- *Libertarians.* Los Angeles oil company attorney Ed Clark heads the ticket for the antigovernment, pro-isolationist Libertarian Party. The party received 180,000 votes in 1976.
- *Citizens Party.* The newly formed Citizens Party nominated environmentalist Barry Commoner. The party is a coalition of a number of environmental and populist interest groups.

Campaign spending

Decade of staggering reforms

"[V]irtually every means of communicating ideas in today's mass society requires the expenditure of money."
—U.S. Supreme Court in *Buckley* v. *Valeo*, 1976

No aspect of politics has changed more drastically in the last decade than campaign financing. The impact at both the presidential and congressional levels has been staggering.

The egalitarian mood which swept the U.S. in the 1960s brought with it the goal of open access to politics for anyone who wishes to seek public office, regardless of his personal wealth or affiliations. In response, Congress enacted the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. This law provided sweeping control over, and public disclosure of, the giving and spending of money in federal elections.

After the jolt of Watergate, the law was tightened. In 1974 Congress placed limitations on campaign expenditures and political contributions. Extensive reporting and recordkeeping both for candidates and political committees were added to the law. To administer and enforce the new mandate, a Federal Election Commission (FEC) with extensive powers was created.

Public Financing

Perhaps most importantly, the law also provided for the public financing of presidential primary and general elections and party conventions.

But the Supreme Court ruled in *Buckley* v. *Valeo* (1976) that limitations on campaign expenditures are a violation of the First Amendment and therefore unconstitutional. Only if a candidate accepts federal money did the government have a right to limit his expenditures.

As recently as this Spring, Congress refused to extend federal financing to congressional elections.

Taxpayers help finance presidential elections by means of a voluntary $1 checkoff contribution on their federal income tax forms each year. People who check off a dollar have one of their tax dollars put into a special fund. Participation has jumped from 13 percent of the taxpayers in 1973, the first year, to 30 percent for 1979 tax returns.

The Presidential Election Campaign Fund provides two types of assistance for candidates. Those seeking their party's nomination in primaries and caucuses can receive federal matching funds after meeting certain requirements which insure a broadly-based candidacy. Candidates are eligible for over $13 million during this period.

After becoming a candidate nominated by an established party, a choice must be made between accepting or rejecting $29.4 million for running the general election campaign. (This figure is up from $21.8 million four years ago.) If he accepts this money, a candidate can neither receive nor spend any additional money. If he refuses these funds, he can solicit and spend as much money as he wants.

Third Parties

Third party candidates receive no public money during the campaign, but can qualify for federal funds after the November election if they were on the ballot in 10 states and garner five percent of the popular vote. In September the FEC ruled that John Anderson, an independent candidate running without a formal party, is the "functional equivalent" of a third party and therefore eligible for post-election funding.

A loophole large enough to drive a political bandwagon through was found this year. The courts ruled that there is nothing to stop private individuals or groups from exercising their free speech and acting independently to support a candidate. No fewer than five independent committees plan to collect and spend $11 million to elect Ronald Reagan as President.

The vast share of federal money given to Carter and Reagan will be spent on mass media advertising. A budget breakdown for the Reagan-Bush Committee — which combines its $29.4 million with $4.7 million given to the Republican National Committee — shows: 50 percent ($17 million) to media; 12 percent each ($4.1 million) for touring and state office operations; 5 percent ($1.7 million) for strategy planning and voter groups; 1 percent each ($341,000) for press relations and research and development of issues. A final 20 percent, according to Reagan-Bush Treasurer Bay Buchanan, is allocated to the Chairman's Fund, a $6.8 million contingency reserve to be used where necessary as the campaign develops.

Damaging Parties

Critics claim the reform legislation puts too much emphasis on candidates and not political parties. Individuals are encouraged to volunteer their services to support a particular candidate, but not the operations of the candidate's party. State and local party committees also were prohibited from giving any support to presidential candidates. An amendment passed this year now makes it possible for local parties to run voter registration drives and buy campaign materials such as pins and bumper stickers without them being considered a contribution to their candidate.

With the change in presidential financing, special interest groups have shifted their attention to congressional races. Campaign costs for House and Senate elections are skyrocketing. The 1978 House freshman class spent an average of $229,000 to win office.

The major source of this money is political action committees (PACs). The 2456 PACs reporting to the FEC this year raised $86 million and spent $68 million in the first six months of 1980. They also spent an additional $1.5 million independently toward candidates during the same period.

Campaign laws and the rise of PACs have created a new kind of political money: national money raised by mechanized fundraising. More and more candidates, particularly conservatives, hire direct mail specialists who solicit money from across the country.

Another noticeable change in the funding of congressional campaigns is an increasing demand upon the personal resources of the candidates. "A premium has been placed upon personal wealth because the necessary money is simply too hard to raise," a Harvard University study reports. As much as 30 percent of funds spent by candidates to seek office in 1978 came out of their own pockets.

Congressional campaigning today has come to the place presidential campaigning was 10 years ago.

★ ★ ★

Conceding to Dwight Eisenhower in 1952, Adlai Stevenson said that he was like the little boy who had stubbed his toe: "Too old to cry, but it hurts too much to laugh."

★ ★ ★

Candidates planning to spend considerable time and money getting elected might consider the example of Eugene Debs. In 1920, despite the fact that he was serving a prison term for wartime pacifism, Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, received over 919,000 votes.

★ ★ ★

Third parties are not always persistent. In 1956, the American Labor Party, with a good deal of realism and no optimism at all, voted itself right out of existence. Just like that.

★ ★ ★

John Anderson

Independent
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Perception is as important, or almost important, or sometimes more important than reality. It's all circular. You go up in the polls if you show you're a viable candidate, and you show you're a viable candidate by going up in the polls."

—Michael Rosenbaum
Anderson Press Secretary

Independent presidential candidate John Anderson reached the final weeks of the campaign further behind in the polls than he would have liked, but much stronger than President Carter's campaign strategists would ever have imagined.

In April, when Anderson announced his independent bid for the White House, many polls showed him receiving over 20 percent of the vote. By September, however, his standing had dropped to the 13-to-18 percent range; enough perhaps to wreak havoc in the November election, throwing an otherwise close race between Carter and Ronald Reagan to the former California Governor, but not enough to demonstrate the viability needed for the upset Anderson victory.

The Carter reelection team believes that Anderson will take seven votes away from the President for every one vote the independent candidate takes from Reagan. For that reason, the Carter camp has been pretending all along that Anderson was only a "shadow on the staircase" that would go away in the fall, or at least would fade into insignificance, when the electorate saw the light.

But Anderson has not gone away.

The 58-year-old Illinois congressman proclaims that he is not the spoiler, the media-created candidate, that the Carter camp maintains.

"I resist, and I resent, and I reject the idea that participating in the democratic process as an independent candidate is warping the process," Anderson said when announcing his decision to run as an independent.

Presidential Trail

In September, Anderson was able to put together a string of strategic victories to bolster his waning campaign.

First he was able to find an acceptable vice presidential running mate in former Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey. Lucey was not the "big-name" Democrat that the independent had hoped to woo to his "national unity" effort, but neither was the choice an embarrassment. Lucey, a popular Governor who resigned mid-way in his second term to serve as Carter's Ambassador to Mexico, is highly regarded in Democratic ranks and served as Senator Edward Kennedy's campaign director in the spring. He walked out of the Democratic convention when Kennedy lost his chance for the nomination.

Next Anderson won a ruling by the Federal Election Commission (FEC) that he could be reimbursed for campaign expenditures after the November election. That decision did not put federal campaign money into the Anderson coffers immediately, but it did give him "collateral" for private loans that were necessary to launch a nationwide media drive.

Anderson also received the endorsement of the New York State Liberal Party. That endorsement was an important step in his search for disaffected Democratic voters, in New York, and perhaps other states as well.

Finally, Anderson was included in the League of Women Voters' September 21 presidential debate — a debate which Carter said he would boycott.

Despite these successes, Anderson still faced an uphill battle to convince the nation's voters — especially Democrats — that he was indeed a viable candidate, and not just a spoiler who would hand the election to Reagan.

History is not on Anderson's side. No independent candidate has ever won. Theodore Roosevelt came close in 1912 when he bolted from the Republican Party and ran as a "Bull Moose" Progressive. But that only elected a Democrat, Woodrow Wilson. Unlike other independent or third party candidates, Anderson is not running from the right or the left, but from the center. His 300-page platform clearly stakes out the "centrist" views shared by most Americans.

But while he might jell with the public on the issues, and may be perceived as a highly intelligent, articulate, and fiery candidate, the media has focused on the "horse race" aspects of his campaign, with Anderson the electoral oddity — not Anderson the viable alternative, Anderson the electable.

John B. Anderson was born February 15, 1922, in Rockford, Illinois. His parents were Swedish immigrants, his father a grocer.



For President: John Anderson.
Age: 58.
Born: Rockford, Illinois.
Education: University of Illinois; Harvard Law School.
Religion: Evangelical Free Church.
Family: Wife, Keke; five children.
Offices: State's attorney of Winnebago County, Illinois (1956-60); U.S. House (1961-).

★ ★ ★

For Vice President: Patrick Lucey.
Age: 62.
Born: Madison, Wisconsin.
Education: St. Thomas College; University of Wisconsin.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Family: Wife, Jane; three children.
Offices: Chairman Wisconsin Democratic Party (1957-63); Governor of Wisconsin (1971-77); Ambassador to Mexico (1977-79).

In his 1970 autobiographical book, *Between Two Worlds: A Congressman's Choice,* Anderson wrote about the importance of religion in his life, giving a vivid account of his being "born again" at a summer tent revival when only nine.

Later he was a lay minister at the First Evangelical Free Church in Rockford. In 1964, during his second term in the House of Representatives, the National Association of Evangelicals named him layman of the year.

While he credits his fundamentalism for his transformation from political conservative to liberal in the late 1960s, he acknowledges also that misguided zealousness earlier in that same decade is now responsible for one of the heavier crosses he bears on the presidential campaign trail. Three times as a young congressman, Anderson backed a constitutional amendment that would "devoutly" recognize "the authority and law" of Jesus Christ in the United States. He has since recanted. "Religion," he says, "has no place in a political campaign, and I vigorously affirm the principle of separation of church and state."

Anderson enrolled at the University of Illinois where he earned his undergraduate degree in 1942 and his juris doctorate four years later. He received an LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1949.

After three years as a foreign service officer in West Germany, Anderson returned to Rockford and briefly practiced law. In 1956 he was elected state's attorney for surrounding Winnebago County.

Early Victory

Four years later he won a five-way primary race for the 16th District House seat being vacated by retiring Republican Representative Leo Allen, and went on to win in the fall general election.

Throughout the 1960s, Anderson easily won reelection bids. In 1969 he lobbied unsuccessfully for appointment to the Senate seat vacated after the death of Republican Minority Leader Everett Dirksen. Anderson considered running against Senator Adlai E. Stevenson in 1974 but concluded that he could not upset the popular Democratic Senator, especially in the Watergate election year.

Conservative Republicans attempted to topple the liberal congressman in 1978 with a well-financed campaign backed by direct mail expert Richard Viguerie and a number of right-wing interest groups. Primary opponent Don Lyon, a fundamentalist minister, branded Anderson as "Washington's representative to the 16th District."

With the help of former President Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger, GOP Chairman Bill Brock, and even conservative Representative Jack Kemp of New York, Anderson won the primary with 58 percent of the vote.

Transformation

The John Anderson who went to Washington as a freshman legislator in 1961 reflected the deep-rooted conservatism of the rural Midwest.

Throughout the early and mid-1960s, he compiled one of the most conservative voting records in Congress.

The political odyssey that would take Anderson from conservative to liberal to independent candidate for President of the United States, began in the social turmoil of the late 1960s.

On April 9, 1968, Washington and other American cities were still smoldering from the flames of the riots that followed the slaying of Martin Luther King Jr. Anderson shocked fellow Republicans by casting the key affirmative vote in the House Rules committee that saved the Democratic open housing bill from almost certain defeat.

The national attention he received from the Rules committee vote helped Anderson win the chairmanship of the influential House Republican conference, third rung from the top on the party's House leadership ladder.

While his liberal shift on social and defense issues has been profound, he has continued to back Republican positions on energy and economic issues.

Former Representative Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.), who tried unsuccessfully to replace the Illinois Republican as conference chairman five years ago, said Anderson has "a split personality in terms of political philosophy. He correctly mirrors the innate conservatism of the Midwest on fiscal matters, but he is considerably left of the Republican mainstream in supporting governmental solutions to social problems."

Anderson campaign official William Bradford makes the same observation with considerably fewer, if not more colorful, words: "Anderson is a Republican who dares to wear his wallet on the right and his heart on the left."

Conservative Side

On the conservative side, Anderson favors a balanced federal budget (but not a constitutional amendment), slashing federal regulations, and using tax incentives to increase productivity and investment. He supports a massive development of alternate energy sources and the use of nuclear power.

On the liberal side, however, he has voted for federal financing of abortions for poor women, for the federal bail-out of New York City, and against a constitutional amendment that would have outlawed busing to achieve school integration.

A supporter of Presidents Nixon and Ford on Vietnam, in recent years he has opposed development of the B-1 bomber and the neutron bomb. He supported the Panama Canal treaties and backs the SALT II arms control treaty. While raising the ire of environmentalists on nuclear power, he has joined Representative Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) in sponsoring an Alaska lands bill favored by conservationists.

He was the first House Republican to call for President Nixon's resignation during Watergate.

Declaring that he was just as qualified as any other Republican on the growing list of candidates for the presidency, Anderson entered the race for President in June 1979. It would be his last campaign, he said, ruling out reelection to the House or a try for the Senate seat of the retiring Stevenson.

Continued to page 11

After graduating from high school at the top of his class, he over incumbent President Gerald Ford.

The Candidates and the issues

Defense

• *Carter.* Sees Soviets increasing defense spending beyond reasonable levels. Therefore supports reversal of earlier U.S. policy to decrease spending in real dollars. Would increase spending by five percent a year. Supports massive new missile program — the MX. Against B-1 bomber, new nuclear aircraft carrier. Postponed deployment of neutron bomb. Has approved new medium range missiles for Europe. Supports SALT II treaty with Soviets. After Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, moved to locate new bases in Mideast, created "rapid deployment force" that could move quickly to trouble spots. Called for draft registration (for men and women) but opposes peace-time draft.

• *Reagan.* Critical of Carter's defense spending plan, says it is not enough. Wants more spent on land-based missiles, a stronger navy, and other arms programs to meet increased Soviet spending. Opposes SALT II, calling for new arms talks. Against draft registration and peace-time draft.

• *Anderson.* Opposes draft registration and peace-time draft. Supports SALT II and would work for additional agreements. Wants higher pay for volunteer army. Opposes MX missile. Would increase commitment to NATO countries.

Energy

• *Carter.* Urges conservation. Wants massive program to develop alternatives to oil as an energy source. Opposes gasoline rationing. During his first term he deregulated oil and gas prices. Supports nuclear power. Urges use of more coal. Fought for and won windfall profits tax on domestic oil.

• *Reagan.* Conservation will help, but will not solve energy crisis. All regulations should be lifted to encourage more domestic production of oil. Favors development of synthetic fuels and solar energy. Favors nuclear power. Opposes gas rationing. Wants government out of the energy industry, turning entire effort over to market place.

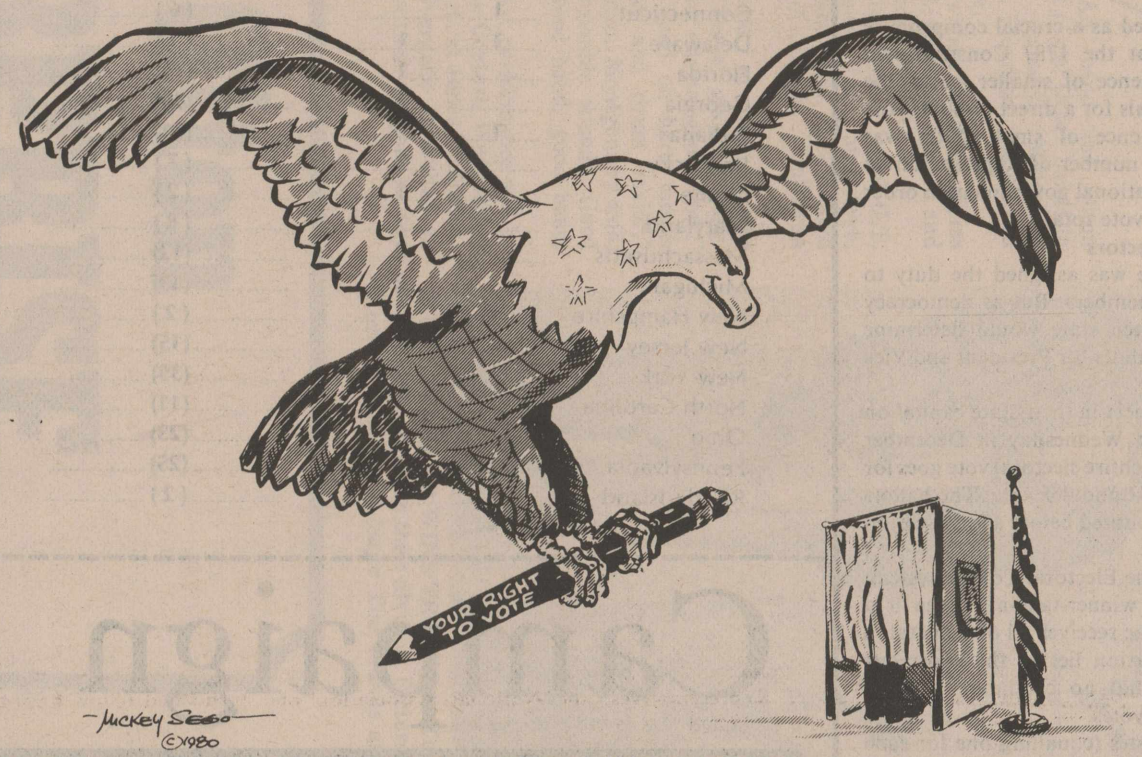
• *Anderson.* Conservation should have the "highest priority" in nation's energy policy. Calls for 50-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline to cut consumption. Supports decontrol and higher fuel economy standards for cars. Favors windfall tax. Favors nuclear power, but wants waste storage problem resolved before new reactors are built.

Economy

• *Carter.* Opposes wage and price controls. Blames inflation on higher oil prices. Supported higher interest rates and tighter controls on consumer credit to cut inflation. Has abandoned a balanced budget in fiscal year 1981 for higher federal deficit to ease recession. Opposes constitutional amendment to balance budget. New economic recovery plan geared for "reindustrialization." Proposals would reduce business taxes by $6.3 billion in 1981, give 20 percent tax credit for businesses locating in high unemployment areas, create one million new jobs over next two years.

• *Reagan.* Contends that large tax cuts, reductions in federal spending, and large-scale reduction in government regulations would put nation back to work. Wants to abolish minimum wage or allow lower wage scales for teenagers. Favors balanced budget and supports constitutional amendment to balance budget. Would index tax cuts to inflation rate so Americans would not be pushed into higher tax brackets. Opposes wage-price controls.

• *Anderson.* Opposes wage-price controls. Proposes a $4 billion annual urban reinvestment and mass transit trust fund to aid cities. Revenues from a federal tax on alcohol and tobacco, which Anderson would increase if necessary, would be used to pay for both funds.



BE HEARD, AMERICA!

Tax cuts

• *Carter.* Through most of the year Carter opposed tax cuts as inflationary. He now calls for a $27.6 billion cut in 1981. Breaks with traditional Democratic policies by granting most of cuts to business instead of individuals.

• *Reagan.* Wants across-the-board 30 percent reduction in federal income taxes — 10 percent a year for three years. Reagan's plan would cut taxes $37 billion in first year. He also favors business tax cuts to spur industrial growth, but would cut individual taxes more than Carter.

• *Anderson.* Favors tax cuts, but wants future cuts to emphasize business investment and individual saving accounts.

Abortion

• *Carter.* Believes abortion is wrong, but says Supreme Court decision allowing abortions under certain circumstances should be obeyed. Favors federal payments only if mother's life is in danger or if pregnancy is result of rape or incest. Opposes constitutional amendment to outlaw abortions or give states local option.

• *Reagan.* Opposes using federal tax money for abortions if mother's life is in danger or not. Believes abortions are justified only if mother's life is in danger. Supports constitutional amendment to protect unborn child's right to life.

• *Anderson.* Opposes abortion personally, but defends woman's freedom to make choice in "conjunction with her God and her physician." Opposes constitutional amendment to ban abortions, supports federal payment for poor women. Pledges more research dollars for contraception research.

Social programs

• *Carter.* Has proposed a National Health Insurance plan to provide catastrophic health care for all Americans, with comprehensive care for the elderly and low-income families. The plan would be financed through joint government, employer, employee payments. Has proposed tax credits to offset Social Security increases in 1981.

On issue of welfare, Carter has proposed minimum benefits equal to 65 percent of federal poverty level. Wants able-bodied recipients to work. Against state take-over. Created Department of Education.

• *Reagan.* Opposes National Health Insurance because it would reduce quality of treatment. He favors tax credits to ease burden of private health insurance premiums.

On welfare issue, Reagan wants to return all welfare programs to the states and believes the benefits to worthy poor could be raised if fraud eliminated (cites success of similar California program while Governor).

Wants reform of Social Security system to insure future recipients will receive payments. Wants Department of Education abolished.

• *Anderson.* Believes any National Health Insurance program must include government and private sector. Favors federal regulation while preserving individual choice in selecting medical services.

His proposed 50-cents-a-gallon tax would be part of a package to reduce Social Security payroll taxes by 50 percent.

ERA

• *Carter.* Says he has a personal commitment to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Says ratification "will be one of my highest priorities." Some pro-ERA women's groups have complained that Carter has not done enough.

• *Reagan.* Does not support ERA. Says he supports equal rights for women, but believes ERA "would not itself redress inequalities in rights, and by increasing the courts' legislative power, could do more harm than good."

• *Anderson.* Strong support for ERA. When proposal came before house in 1978, he voted in favor of extending the deadline for ratification.

Middle East

• *Carter.* Brought Israel and Egypt together to sign Camp David peace accords, which he sees as a "first step on a long and difficult road." Says Palestinians should have a voice in their own future, but says U.S. will not recognize PLO until it recognizes Israel's "right to exist."

• *Reagan.* Has been pro-Israel since nation's creation in 1948. Sees Israel as ultimate regional deterrent to Soviet expansion in Middle East, therefore an important American ally. Responsibility for regional settlements rests with Mideast nations themselves.

• *Anderson.* Favors strong support for Israel and has urged Israelis to build contacts with Palestinians. U.S. should not recognize PLO until it accepts Israel's right to exist within secure borders. Urges caution on arms sales to Mideast nations.

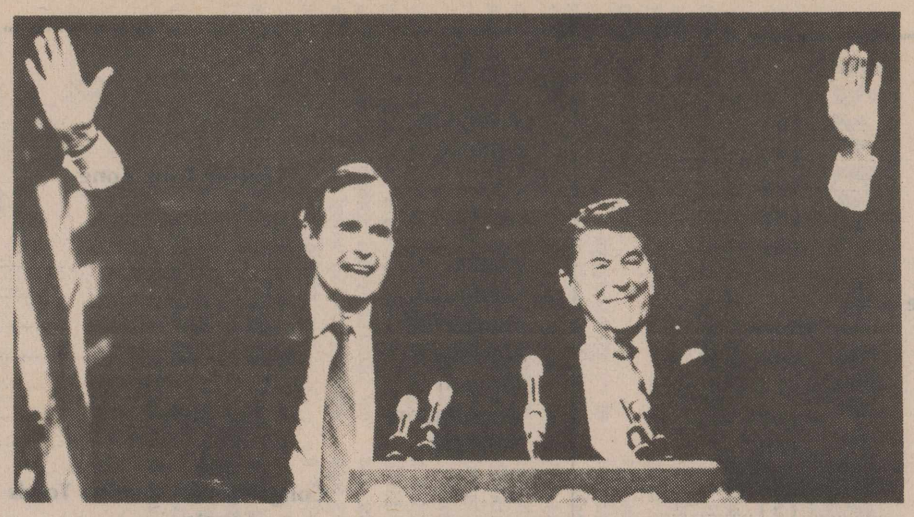
Vice-Presidential Seal

Presidential Seal

Campaign '80

Running mates

Choosing Vice President never easy



George Bush, left, and Ronald Reagan wave to the delegates at the Republican convention in Detroit. Reagan chose Bush after a spectacular but unsuccessful day of negotiations with former President Gerald Ford. After strongly hinting that he would run with Reagan, Ford decided he could best serve the GOP ticket as a former Chief Executive and not a vice presidential running mate (Republican Party photo).

"On the whole the Fathers in Philadelphia performed with magnificent wisdom. . . . But they were human and we cannot say that everything they did was brilliant."

—Edward W. Waugh
in *Second Consul.*

The American vice presidency was born in the waning hours of the 1787 Constitutional Convention. After weeks of hammering out the role and method of selecting a President, debate-weary delegates anxious to return home created the office of Vice President almost as an afterthought.

The Constitution gives the Vice President only three responsibilities: he is the President-in-waiting, ready to ascend to the nation's highest office should the incumbent Chief Executive die, resign, be removed through impeachment, or — since the Twenty Fifth Amendment — is otherwise proved unable to serve; he is called upon to "preside" over the U.S. Senate, almost from the beginning a perfunctory and seldom-practiced obligation; and he is to cast deciding Senate votes in the case of a tie, a rare occurence.

While these constitutional duties are few, the selection of Vice Presidents is not, nor has it ever been, an easy matter.

Prior to the ratification of the 12th Amendment in 1804, the Constitution provided that the candidate for President with the second highest number of electoral votes automatically became the Vice President.

Jefferson

The 12th Amendment altered the Electoral College system by requiring electors to cast separate ballots for President and Vice President. The change was prompted by the election of 1800 in which Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, both Democratic-Republicans (anti-Federalists), received the same number of electoral votes. The election was thrown into the House of Representatives where state delegations, dominated by Federalists, cast 36 ballots before Jefferson finally prevailed. Beginning with the election of 1804, state party caucuses and later nominating conventions would specifically designate their vice-presidential candidates.

The hope of the modern nominee for President is to find a "presidential" running mate who will be acceptable to various factions within his own party, and who will enhance the ticket by providing regional or ideological balance. If no one in the pool of potential candidates fills this bill, the nominee then looks among the lesser-knowns in the party for someone who, while maybe not strengthening the ticket, will not be an embarrassment either.

Recent Selections

In 1952 Dwight D. Eisenhower came close to dropping Richard Nixon over charges that the 40-year-old Senator from California had improperly accepted an $18,000 special campaign fund. Nixon saved his place on the ticket with his now famous "Checkers" speech on national television in which he explained his situation to the people and party.

Sixteen years later, in 1968, Nixon chose unknown Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew as his running mate, part of a deal with Southern Republicans. Agnew served his President well during the first term as point man for the Administration's battle with student antiwar demonstrators and the "Eastern Establishment." During Nixon's second term, however, allegations that the Vice President had accepted kickbacks while Governor not only forced Agnew to resign but also helped bring down the President himself.

Also in 1968, Alabama Governor George Wallace, running as the nominee of the American Independent Party, lost momentum in his uphill climb toward "acceptability" when he settled on retired Air Force General Curtis LeMay as his running mate. LeMay was ridiculed for his "bomb them back to the stone age" solution to the war raging in Vietnam.

George McGovern captured his party's nomination in 1972 but was unable to persuade Senator Edward Kennedy or other prominent Democrats to run with him. He turned to Missouri Senator Thomas Eagleton. Shortly after the convention it was revealed that Eagleton had undergone psychiatric treatment. After standing behind his running mate "one thousand percent," McGovern dropped Eagleton in favor of Kennedy brother-in-law Sargent Shriver.

Gerald Ford traded his liberal Vice President, Nelson Rockefeller, for conservative Kansas Senator Robert Dole in 1976. Dole's caustic humor, especially during the vice presidential debates, is cited as a major factor in Ford's narrow defeat to Carter in November.

Reagan Experiences

Earlier in 1976, conservative GOP candidate Ronald Reagan broke with tradition and named his running mate prior to the convention rather than as a last minute choice. Reagan selected liberal Pennsylvania Senator Richard Schweiker in an attempt to balance the ticket and attract party moderates. The tactic angered many conservatives who wanted Reagan to remain ideologically pure.

In the summer of 1976, Jimmy Carter faced obstacles similar to those faced by Ronald Reagan this year. The former Governor of Georgia had not held national office; the electorate was uneasy about his capacity for leadership. His choice for Vice President and the method he used for selecting his running mate would be an important test of that capacity.

Carter "summoned" a number of prospective candidates to Plains, Georgia, to gauge media and public response and to see how well they fit his personal style of leadership. By convention time the choice narrowed to Senators Walter Mondale of Minnesota and John Glenn of Ohio. Glenn's convention address was lackluster and Mondale got the nod.

In 1980, having secured his nomination well before the convention, Reagan tried to copy Carter's successful formula.

After former President Ford ruled out joining the ticket in early June, Reagan staffers prepared a long list of vice presidential possibilities and then polled party regulars and the general public for their preferences. Even though a smaller list of "probables" was released, no one from the larger list was ruled out. The media, party leaders, delegates, and the public at large had several weeks to debate the strengths and weaknesses of the various candidates. Throughout this process Reagan made it clear that the final choice would be his and that it would have to be someone who fit his conservative way of thinking.

1980 Needs

Reagan had to accomplish three important things:

First, since his nomination was already locked up, the Republican party faced an anticlimatic and unwatched convention unless there was something to spark and maintain public interest. A dramatic drawn-out search for a running mate would help do just that.

Second, Reagan had to reverse lingering perceptions about his leadership abilities. A careful, thoughtful, systematic selection process would help waylay those perceptions.

Third, Reagan had two potentially divisive factions within his own party to placate. Both factions were staunchly conservative to be sure, but one was insisting that his choice be ideologically pure while the other preferred a "moderate-conservative" who could appeal to moderate Republicans and to independents and disaffected Democrats. By playing out his choice over several weeks, Reagan would be able to calculate just who would be acceptable to both factions.

An additional factor was Reagan's age. Throughout the lengthy primary and caucus season, no media report seemed complete without the acknowledgement that if elected, the 69-year-old candidate would be the oldest sitting President in the history of the nation.

By most accounts, Reagan's final list came down to eight men: Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, New York Representative Jack Kemp, Indiana Senator Richard Lugar, former Treasury Secretary William Simon, Nevada Senator Paul Laxalt, Nixon-Ford Cabinet troubleshooter Donald Rumsfeld, Michigan Representative and convention keynote speaker Guy Vander Jagt, and former CIA Director and Reagan's chief rival for the nomination George Bush.

Dream Team

As the convention convened it appeared that Reagan and a majority of delegates had decided on Bush. Most Republicans still believed that a Reagan-Ford "dream team" was the party's strongest hope for victory in November, but Ford, as late as the day before the convention, had insisted that he would not accept the Vice Presidency "under any circumstances."

But then things changed.

On Wednesday, the day Reagan was to be nominated, Ford appeared on television, hinting that he might still be persuaded to run.

"But I really believe," Ford told Walter Cronkite of CBS, "that if there is to be any change [on a decision to run with Reagan] it ought to be predicted on arrangements that I would expect as Vice President. . . . I would not go to Washington as a figurehead Vice President."

As the evening wore on, it was learned that intense negotiations were underway between Ford and Reagan aides to work out "arrangements" that would make it possible for the former President to join the ticket. On the convention floor network correspondents and top party officials reported with certainty that Ford would be the vice presidential candidate.

Then suddenly, shortly before midnight, word flashed from Reagan headquarters that the "deal" with Ford had fallen through and that George Bush would be the nominee.

Whether Reagan could not accept Ford's vision of a "co-presidency" giving the former President broad unprecedented administrative and policy-making authority, or whether in those late hours both men came to realize that such a unique partnership — while highly electable, could not govern harmoniously — may never be known with certainty.

Reagan's immediate problem that night was to counter the "dream ticket" euphoria that was sweeping the convention floor with reports that he and Ford would soon arrive arm in arm.

Fearing that delegates and the nation would go to bed thinking that Ford was his running mate, only to wake and find George Bush standing next to him at a scheduled morning news conference, Reagan made a tradition-breaking visit to the convention to put as good a face as possible on the Ford debacle.

Confirming that he had been negotiating with Ford, Reagan told the convention, "He and I have come to the conclusion . . . that he can be of more value as the former President campaigning his heart out, as he has pledged to do, than as a member of the ticket."

George Bush

To those who opposed Bush because of his stands on such issues as tax cuts and the Equal Rights Amendment, Reagan made assurances that Bush "told me that he can enthusiastically support the platform across the board."

Bush may not be popular to all Reaganites, especially those in the South and Southwest, but he does strengthen the ticket in the Midwest and Northeast where Reagan needs the most help.

★ ★ ★

Civil rights protests of the Sixties are brought to mind when federal observers are sent in to oversee some elections in the South.

The Department of Justice dispatches observers, employees of the Office of Personnel Management, to watch the election process during voting hours and the counting of ballots after the polls close.

Under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a triggering formula allows the Attorney General to send his people to any area where he receives sufficient complaints that citizens have been denied the right to vote or that discrimination exists.

The Justice Department also has attorneys in many counties to help resolve election problems.

★ ★ ★

Your vote counts often is repeated, but is true.

Consider that both Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams won by one vote in the Electoral College; Harry Truman defeated Thomas Dewey in 1948 by less than one vote per precinct in California and Ohio; and, in 1960, Richard Nixon lost to John Kennedy by less than one vote per precinct, nationwide.

Consider that Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President by one vote. The election was contested and referred to an electoral commission. He won by one vote again.

And, Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected governor of New York in 1928 by a margin of about two votes per precinct.

Dusting off the Electoral College

1980 year for crucial test?

The Electoral College is something students usually learn about in government class but details soon fade into the depths of memory. However, in the 1980 presidential election, the Electoral College could perform a crucial role in selecting the next occupant of the White House.

Independent John B. Anderson would have to win at least one state before he could prevent either of the two major party candidates from receiving an absolute majority of electoral votes.

The Electoral College was created as a crucial compromise between small and large states at the 1787 Constitutional Convention. To protect the influence of smaller states, the Founding Fathers rejected proposals for a direct popular vote for President. Rather, the influence of small states was buttressed by combining the total number of Representatives *and* Senators from a state to the national government in order to determine that state's electoral vote total.

Selecting Electors

Originally each state legislature was assigned the duty to select its own Electoral College members. But as democracy expanded, the popular vote in each state would determine which electors were to cast their ballots for President and Vice President. Such is the case today.

When the presidential electors meet in their state capital on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December (December 15 this year), the state's entire electoral vote goes for the candidate team with the highest popular vote. The ballots then are sent to Washington and counted before a joint session of Congress on January 6.

Two major distortions exist in the Electoral College system. The first is that state votes are winner-take-all. Even if a candidate wins by only one vote, he receives all of that state's electoral votes. The second distortion lies in the enormous power given to small states should no candidate gain an absolute majority of the electoral votes.

Today there are 538 electoral votes (equalling one for each member of Congress and three votes from the District of Columbia). If no candidate receives 270 votes, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives for final settlement. Only the top three vote-getters in the November election are permitted in this contest.

Twelfth Amendment

The Twelfth Amendment passed in the wake of the 1800 election between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr which ended in a tie and a law adopted in 1825 to settle the 1824 presidential election (in which John Quincy Adams won over Andrew Jackson and two others) help clarify the ground rules for picking a President under such circumstances.

The Constitution gives each *state* only one vote for President in the House, but does not spell out how balloting shall take place. If there is no Electoral College winner, the House will convene to vote for President without interruption by other business. But should a state be unable to agree among its Representatives on who to vote for, it has no voice on that ballot.

It is at this point that the makeup of state delegations becomes crucial — and also emphasizes the importance of all congressional elections this Fall. For example, in the current 96th Congress, House Democrats have a majority in 29 state delegations, Republicans control 12, and nine are evenly split. However, five of the delegations are Democratic by only one vote, and another five are Democratic by just two votes. The swing of as few as 14 seats in the proper locations could give the Republicans control of 26 state delegations, even if the Democrats retain an overall majority in the House. Democratic losses in those crucial states in this election could deprive them of a majority of state delegations — and perhaps the White House.

Distorted Power

The power of small states is distorted out of proportion if an election is thrown into the House. In presidential balloting, the vote of a single congressman from Wyoming, Alaska, or Nevada has as much weight as the collective votes from the members from California (43), New York (39), or Texas (24).

The first candidate to accumulate the votes of 26 states becomes the next President of the United States. If the first ballot fails to produce a winner, the process continues until one is chosen. (It took 36 ballots over seven days to select a winner in 1801.) With inauguration day now on January 20 rather than in March as it was originally, the House now has only two weeks to choose.

If neither the House nor the Senate can reach a decision by January 20, the Succession Act takes effect where the Speaker of the House becomes acting President.

Electing the 97th Congress

Congressional elections are held every two years. This November 4, all 435 members of the House of Representatives will be elected and approximately one-third (34) of the 100 members of the Senate will be elected. Below is a tally sheet for this year's congressional elections. Boxes are provided to record the number of Republicans and Democrats elected from each state. In the Senate column the number of Republican or Democratic members from each state not up for election are already filled in.

Figures at the bottom will enable you to compare the strength of the present 96th Congress with the incoming 97th Congress.

Eastern Time Zone

	Senate R	Senate D	House R (seats)	House D
Connecticut	1		(6)	
Delaware	1	1	(1)	
Florida		1	(15)	
Georgia		1	(10)	
Indiana	1		(11)	
Kentucky		1	(7)	
Maine	1	1	(2)	
Maryland		1	(8)	
Massachusetts		2	(12)	
Michigan		2	(19)	
New Hampshire	1		(2)	
New Jersey		2	(15)	
New York		1	(39)	
North Carolina	1		(11)	
Ohio		1	(23)	
Pennsylvania	1		(25)	
Rhode Island	1	1	(2)	
South Carolina	1		(6)	
Tennessee	1	1	(8)	
Vermont	1		(1)	
Virginia	1		(10)	
West Virginia		2	(4)	
Subtotal				

Central Time Zone

	Senate R	Senate D	House R (seats)	House D
Alabama		1	(7)	
Arkansas		1	(4)	
Illinois	1		(24)	
Iowa	1		(6)	
Kansas	1		(5)	
Louisiana		1	(8)	
Minnesota	2		(8)	
Mississippi	1	1	(5)	
Missouri	1		(10)	
Nebraska		2	(3)	
North Dakota		1	(1)	
Oklahoma		1	(6)	
South Dakota	1		(2)	
Texas	1	1	(24)	
Wisconsin		1	(9)	
Subtotal				

Mountain Time Zone

	Senate R	Senate D	House R (seats)	House D
Arizona		1	(4)	
Colorado	1		(5)	
Idaho	1		(2)	
Montana		2	(2)	
New Mexico	2		(2)	
Utah	1		(2)	

Campaign '80

Election night s



	Central Time Zone Senate R	Senate D	House R (seats)	House D
South Carolina	1		(6)	
Tennessee	1	1	(8)	
Vermont	1		(1)	
Virginia	1		(10)	
West Virginia		2	(4)	
Subtotal				
Alabama		1	(7)	
Arkansas		1	(4)	
Illinois	1		(24)	
Iowa	1		(6)	
Kansas	1		(5)	
Louisiana		1	(8)	
Minnesota	2		(8)	
Mississippi	1	1	(5)	
Missouri	1		(10)	
Nebraska		2	(3)	
North Dakota		1	(1)	
Oklahoma		1	(6)	
South Dakota	1		(2)	
Texas	1	1	(24)	
Wisconsin		1	(9)	
Subtotal				

	Mountain Time Zone Senate R	Senate D	House R (seats)	House D
Arizona		1	(4)	
Colorado	1		(5)	
Idaho	1		(2)	
Montana		2	(2)	
New Mexico	2		(2)	
Utah	1		(2)	
Wyoming	2		(1)	
Subtotal				

	Pacific Time Zone Senate R	Senate D	House R (seats)	House D
Alaska	1		(1)	
California	1		(43)	
Hawaii		1	(2)	
Nevada		1	(1)	
Oregon	1		(4)	
Washington		1	(7)	
Subtotal				

Congressional Election Totals	Senate R	Senate D	House R	House D
Eastern Time Zone				
Central Time Zone				
Mountain Time Zone				
Pacific Time Zone				
Total				

Comparing Congressional Strength

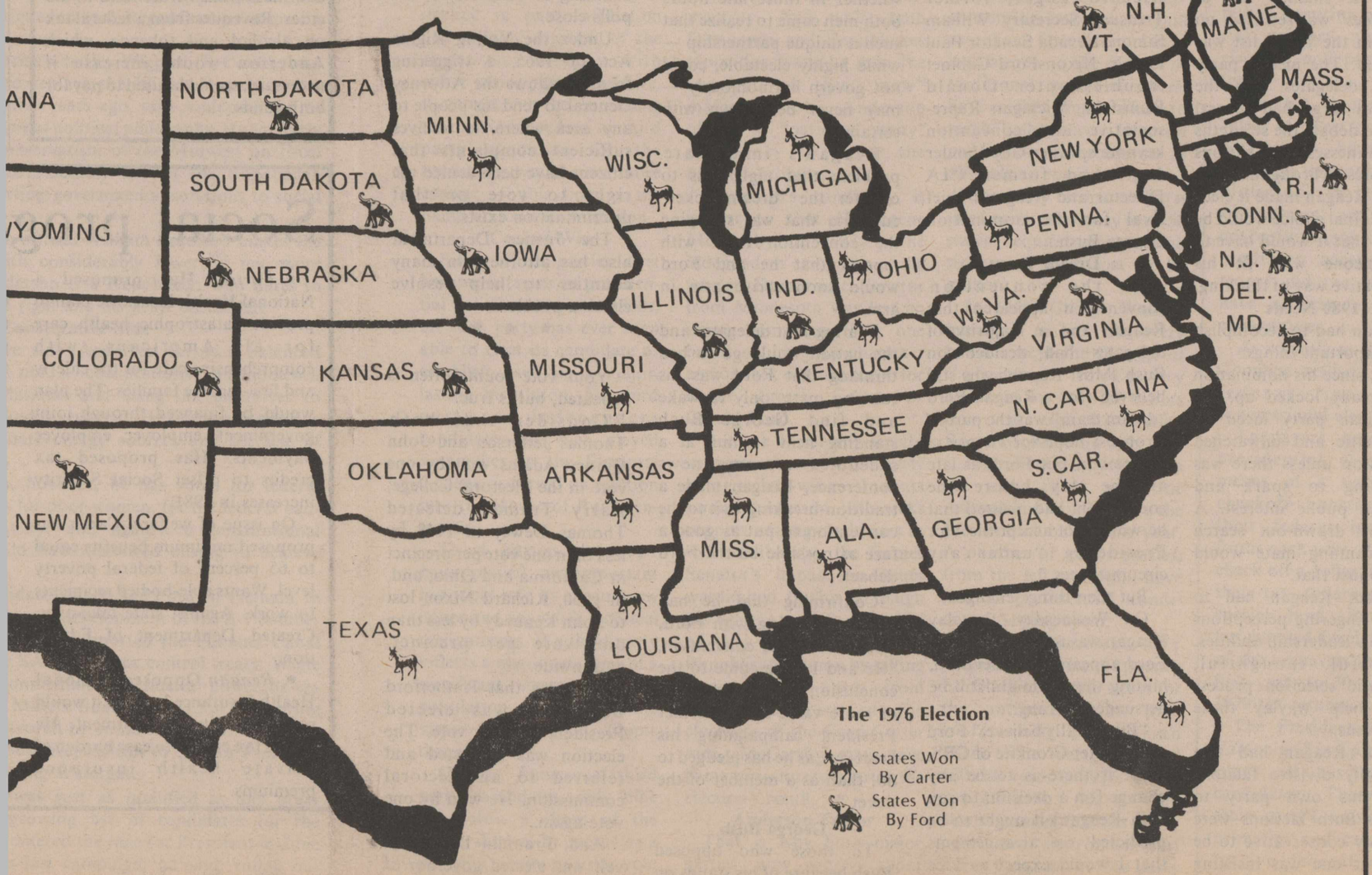
The 96th Congress
(1979 through 1980)
Senate
58 Democrats
41 Republicans
1 Independent*
House
276 Democrats
159 Republicans



The 97th Congress
(1981 through 1982)
Senate
..... Democrats
..... Republicans
1 Independent*
House
..... Democrats
..... Republicans

*One of Virginia's senators, Harry F. Byrd, is an independent.

Election night scorecard



Electoral votes by time zones

Eastern Time Zone
284 electoral votes at stake

		Carter	Reagan	Anderson
Connecticut	8			
Delaware	3			
Washington D.C.	3			
Florida	17			
Georgia	12			
Indiana	13			
Kentucky	9			
Maine	4			
Maryland	10			
Massachusetts	14			
Michigan	21			
N. Hampshire	4			
New Jersey	17			
New York	41			
North Carolina	13			
Ohio	25			
Pennsylvania	27			
Rhode Island	4			
South Carolina	8			
Tennessee	10			
Vermont	3			
Virginia	12			
West Virginia	6			
Subtotal	284			

Central Time Zone
152 Electoral votes at stake

		Carter	Reagan	Anderson
Alabama	9			
Arkansas	6			
Illinois	26			
Iowa	8			
Kansas	7			
Louisiana	10			
Minnesota	10			
Mississippi	7			
Missouri	12			
Nebraska	5			
North Dakota	3			
Oklahoma	4			
South Dakota	4			
Texas	26			
Wisconsin	11			
Subtotal	152			

Mountain Time Zone
32 electoral votes at stake

		Carter	Reagan	Anderson
Arizona	6			
Colorado	7			
Idaho	4			
Montana	4			
New Mexico	4			
Utah	4			
Wyoming	3			
Subtotal	32			

Pacific Time Zone
70 electoral votes at stake

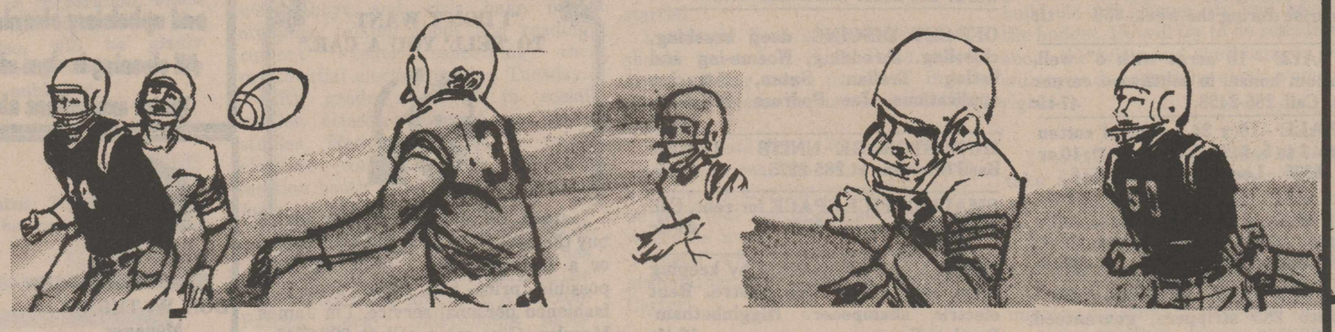
		Carter	Reagan	Anderson
Alaska	3			
California	45			
Hawaii	4			
Nevada	3			
Oregon	6			
Washington	9			
Subtotal	70			

Electoral vote totals
270 electoral votes needed to elect

	Carter	Reagan	Anderson
Eastern Time Zone			
Central Time Zone			
Mountain Time Zone			
Pacific Time Zone			
Total			

The 538 electors will meet in their respective state capitals on December 15 to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Should no candidate receive the required 270 electoral votes, the next President would be chosen by the House of Representatives when it convenes in January. If selection of the next President falls on the House, each state would get one vote.

FOOTBALL CONTEST



YOU'RE TOPS WITH US!

POTTS AGENCY

1. LEVELLAND 2. CANYON

YEAH, BLUE!

FARMERS PUMP CO.

3. DUMAS 4. BORGER

HALL LUMBER

WE'RE WITH YOU, BIG TEAM!!

5. ANDREWS 6. SWEETWATER

GRAND PRIZE

$50

WEEKLY PRIZES

$5 $3 $2

RULES

Each week's entry must be turned in to one of the merchants sponsoring the contest. Contestants are given a week to prepare and turn in their entries. Deadline is 4 p.m. Fridays.

Sponsoring merchants may accept mailed entries. All late entries will be discarded.

In case of ties prizes will be divided equally.

The weekly prizes will be given to the persons picking the most number of games for that week. The tie-breaker will count as one of the games picked, and the predicted scores will be used to determine the top three places in that week's contest, if necessary.

Only one entry per person is allowed.

WINNERS OF THE WEEK

1. TOM DUNCAN
2. ALAN WILLIAMS
3. JAMES MATHEWS

ENTERPRISE STUDIO

LET'S GO MUSTANGS!

7. ECTOR 8. LAMESA

DAVIS PUMP CO.

YEA! BIG TEAM!

9. SNYDER 10. FT. STOCKTON

THE OLTON ENTERPRISE

MUSTANGS ARE NUMBER 1!

11. BOYS RANCH 12. SPEARMAN

KENNEDY-SLUDER INS. AGENCY

INSURING PEOPLE, PLACES & THINGS

GO! BLUE!!

13. TULIA 14. IDALOU

MUSTANGS ARE NUMBER 1

DEL-TEX FLYERS

15. ABERNATHY 16. FLOYDADA

TORO GRAIN

GO! BIG BLUE!

17. SLATON 18. TAHOKA

YEA BLUE!

OLTON GRAIN CO-OP

GRAIN ELEVATOR-
FARM EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES - FERTILIZERS

19. ROOSEVELT 20. FRENSHIP

WE'RE WITH YOU MUSTANGS!

THE DUKE RESTAURANT

OPEN 6-11 7 DAYS A WEEK

21. PHILLIPS 22. SANFORD-FRITCH

NIXON WESTERN AUTO

WE ARE PROUD TO BACK THE MUSTANGS!

23. WHEELER 24. CANADIAN

GO! GO! GO!

THOMPSON CHEVROLET

"A GOOD PLACE TO BUY A CAR"
285-2646

25. FARWELL 26. BOVINA

GO! BIG BLUE!

V.A.L.I., INC.

27. VEGA 28. SPRINGLAKE-EARTH

LEON'S GROCERY

OLTON'S ONLY HOME-OWNED, HOME-OPERATED GROCERY STORE

GO! FIGHT! WIN!

29. VALLEY 30. MOTLEY COUNTY

YOU'RE NUMBER 1!

OLTON CO-OP GIN

31. O'DONNELL 32. ROPESVILLE

WALKER TEXACO

ALL THE WAY, MIGHTY MUSTANGS!

33. MIAMI DOLPHINS 34. LOS ANGELES RAMS

ALL THE WAY! BIG BLUE!!

OLTON STATE BANK

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

35. SEATTLE SEAHAWKS 36. KANSAS CITY CHIEFS

OLTON EQUIPMENT

GO BIG BLUE

37. CHICAGO BEARS 38. WASHINGTON REDSKINS

PAY N SAVE GROCERY

YEA! MUSTANGS!

39. GREEN BAY PACKERS 40. SAN FRANCISCO 49'ERS

ENTRY BLANK

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF TEAMS YOU PICK TO WIN

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

GUESS THE SCORE ON THIS GAME:

TIE BREAKER Olton _____ Dimmitt _____