

POLITICAL NOTES

1. The Democrat running for this Senate seat is the incumbent Congressman in Idaho House District 2, Richard Stallings. He was on the House Ag committee and has given a good "appearance" to ag groups over the years. This is the case even though this is generally Republican territory. His voting record does have some flaws as noted on the enclosed sheet.

2. Major agricultural issues:

A. NAFTA - this is a large sugar beet growing area. Stallings voted against Fast Track and is against NAFTA. The sugar industry of Idaho is against NAFTA. Kempthorne has, to this point, stayed with the "I am reviewing the details to see what it will do for Idaho."

Several of the ag commodity groups are getting concerned about what it will do either directly with their commodity or indirectly by displacing the 200,000 acres of sugar beets to another crop.

Also, the wheat and barley producers feel there were issues such as product transparency and transportation subsidies that were left unresolved in CFTA and have been left out of NAFTA and GATT.

B. Drought - what that means and what amounts will be available through the disaster programs. The Democrat has made a point of when the President made available the disaster money and how little that is compared to the need nationally.

STALLINGS HAS ALSO MADE A POINT OF SAYING THAT THE \$100 MILLION FOR FALL PLANTED PROGRAM CROPS IS A DOLE PROVISION AND IT MAY RESULT IN IDAHO FARMERS GETTING LOWER DISASTER PAYMENTS.

C. Government regulations

Would like less government particularly regarding:  
Wetlands - who decides what and when it can be farmed  
EPA - chemical registration and usage  
Water quality - how to achieve and maintain quality

D. The Stallings vs Stallings sheet gives some positions taken by the Democrat, as does the Farm Bureau comparison sheet.

## IDAHO ISSUES

1. OVERVIEW: The campaign for the open Idaho U.S. Senate seat has been one of the most hotly contested campaigns this year. The central feature of the campaign has been the series of eight debates that have been held throughout the state during the last three months. In general, Dirk has been seen to be "winning" the debates because he has been able to come across as a candidate with senatorial stature and a solid grasp of Idaho issues. Stallings has been perceived as being overly aggressive and defensive. Dirk's basic campaign strategy is to hold on to traditional Republican counties in the west and southwest, and to win back the Republican voters that have elected Stallings to the House in the south and southeast. The south central region, Twin Falls and vicinity, is the crucial area. This is an area that is very heavily dominated by agribusiness concerns and the Mountain Home Air Force Base. Dirk is currently in the middle of a 5-week statewide bus tour. He is seen as the front runner and has been reported to be 8 points ahead of Stallings in several recent polls. Our data shows that the race is still very close and that the still undecided voters could easily push it to either side.

## 2. ISSUES:

A. NAFTA: The primary concern of the audience will be the effects on the Idaho sugarbeet industry. Stallings has already come out against the NAFTA without offering any specifics except that "...it will destroy Idaho's sugarbeet farming." Agriculture associations in Idaho have not taken an official position on the agreement opting to "wait and see" Noone has talked about the positive impacts of the agreement. A discussion of the PROCESS FOR APPROVAL OF NAFTA, especially pointing out the:

- A1. Pesticide/Environmental enforcement equity
- A3. Jobs -- the numbers
- A2. Cuban Sugar "DUMPING"
- A3. 1995 Farm Bill

B. WATER: The primary concern is that Idaho will lose control of its headwaters production in the Snake River aquifer. The issue has been a major one because of Dirk's insistence that Stallings voted twice to subordinate STATES RIGHTS on water to the federal government and has walked on a recent vote on the issue. The main threat comes from water hungry California. Another water threat is how the feds will implement a recovery plan for a slew of endangered species including salmon and snail.

C. PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS: Defending private property rights is always a winning issue. Stallings has cosponsored legislation to protect private property rights by has done nothing to move the bill.

- C1. Wetlands -- This has boiled down to a private property rights issue in Idaho. Stallings removed his name as a cosponsor to HR 1330 (Hayes) citing that the bill was as 'Southern Bill' that did not apply to Idaho. (There are currently 174 cosponsors to HR 1330). Dirk support this legislation.

D. FEDERAL LANDS: Nearly two-thirds (62.3%) of Idaho is owned by the government (v.s 1.3% of KS). How the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Forest Service manage these lands has a tremendous impact on Idaho's rural communities.

D1. Multiple Use -- Dirk strongly supports multiple use of federal lands that benefits all users. There is a constant stream of proposals to designate parts of Idaho's nation forests and BLM land for single or exclusive use (wilderness, national parks, refuges) that exclude other uses such as hunting, grazing, mining, logging, etc. of the land.

D2. Grazing Fees -- Nearly 4,000 Idaho ranchers who hold permits to graze cattle and sheep on federal lands. Radical environmental groups push to remove grazing from federal lands. Dirk supports continuing a fair and equitable grazing fee which recognized ranchers' contributions and encouraged management that keeps improving the range. Stallings has supported the current formula for grazing fees.

E. ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT: After watching the bloody battle in Oregon over the spotted owl, many fear that Idaho jobs will be lost because the this Act. Dirk supports changes to the Act including a larger role for economic and human considerations. Stallings has said he would like to "loosen" the law but in 1987 voted to increase protection for candidate species waiting to be listed and for plants on private lands. At the same time he voted to give plants and animals precedent over human health and safety considerations.

E1. Three species of salmon have recently been listed as "endangered" which will impact Idaho, Oregon, Washington and to some extent (water) Montana. A unprecedented fingerprinting contest ensued between upstream and downstream states over who and what is to blame for the salmon's demise and what must be done to save the salmon at this point. At issue is Idaho's water which downstream interest claim must be used to "flush" salmon through a series of dams.

F. DEFENSE: Stallings is absolutely on the far left side of defense cuts. He has repeatedly stated that he wants more than \$150 billion to be cut from defense since "There is no longer any threat." He is completely against the B-2 and says that it doesn't work, has no mission, and isn't needed. He says he is totally against SDI, but didn't even know that the mission had been changed in January 1991 to include GPALS. He only voted to cut \$700 million (Brilliant Pebbles) from the SDI program, but parleys this into a stance against the entire program.

C1. INEL: Sensitive issue in the Magic Valley which will be anti-INEL.

## THE REAL RICHARD STALLINGS He's Only Telling You What He Wants You To Hear

During an election campaign, politicians like Richard Stallings tour the state boasting of their accomplishments. Inevitably, these politicians omit portions of their record they want hidden from the voters. Why? They know their constituents would be appalled at their performances. For example, the Stallings campaign probably will not tell you that during his time as a congressman:

Richard Stallings is a check bouncer and claims he doesn't know.

Richard Stallings claims he didn't know what perks he had.

Richard Stallings voted against using force to liberate Kuwait from Saddam Hussein.

Richard Stallings loaned himself money from his campaign to buy a car.

Richard Stallings contributed to the loss over 1000 jobs at the Chemical Plant of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

Richard Stallings supported the Soviet Coup.

Richard Stallings voted to use taxpayer money to fund obscene art.

Richard Stallings voted to use taxpayer money on sex surveys.

Richard Stallings voted for appropriations amounting to \$79,720,407,027 more than requested by the President.

Richard Stallings believes that homosexuals make good role models for children.

Richard Stallings voted against an attempt to make the federal government offset the acquisition of private lands with the release of public lands.

Richard Stallings voted against protection of Idaho's water rights.

Richard Stallings cosponsored the Striker Replacement Bill.

Richard Stallings is a big supporter of Labor Unions. Over a third of his total labor PAC contributions come from AFL-CIO affiliated committees.

Richard Stallings voted to allow racial quotas for death row inmates.

MEMORANDUM

OCTOBER, 1992

SUBJECT: STALLINGS AG VOTES/ FARM BUREAU

BASED ON THE MAJOR AGRICULTURE ISSUE VOTES, AS ESTABLISHED BY THE FARM BUREAU, THE FOLLOWING FACTS SHOULD BE NOTED.

1. STALLINGS HAS NEVER RECEIVED THE GOLDEN PLOW AWARD.
2. STALLINGS, FROM 1985 TO 1992, HAS SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED HIS SUPPORT FOR MAJOR AGRICULTURE ISSUES AS IDENTIFIED BY FARM BUREAU.
3. STALLINGS HAS CONSISTENTLY SUPPORTED BUDGET RESOLUTIONS THAT HAVE PRODUCED THE CURRENT DEFICITS.
4. STALLINGS HAS CHANGED HIS POSITION ON ISSUES FROM ONE OF SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE TO VOTE AGAINST AGRICULTURE.

1986 - 99TH CONGRESS

1. STALLINGS OPPOSED THE POSITION OF FARM BUREAU ON 4 OF 19 VOTES. (86%)
2. 1986 BUDGET RESOLUTION (Mar 23, 1985) - THE FIRST CONCURRENT BUDGET RESOLUTION SETTING SPENDING AND REVENUE TARGETS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING OCT 1, 1985, PASSED 258-170 - FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO

1988 - 100TH CONGRESS

1. STALLINGS OPPOSED THE POSITION OF FARM BUREAU ON 5 OF 16 VOTES. (68%)
2. HAZARD NOTIFICATION (Oct 15, 1987) - LEGISLATION CREATING A NEW GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY TO NOTIFY PRESENT AND PAST EMPLOYEES ABOUT POSSIBLE EXPOSURE TO HEALTH HAZARDS ON THE JOB AND TO REQUIRE EMPLOYERS TO PAY THE COSTS OF MONITORING EMPLOYEES' HEALTH.  
FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO
3. 1988 BUDGET RECONCILIATION (DEC 21, 1988) - THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON LEGISLATION TO MEET THE DEFICIT-REDUCTION TARGETS SET BY THE 1988 BUDGET RESOLUTION AND THE "BUDGET SUMMIT" AGREEMENT WAS APPROVED BY 237-181. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO
4. CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT (MAR 22, 1988) - A VOTE TO OVERRIDE PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VETO OF A BILL TO RESTORE THE BROAD SCOPE AND CLARIFY CERTAIN APPLICATIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964. PASSED 292-133. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO

1990 - 101ST CONGRESS

1. STALLINGS OPPOSED THE POSITION OF FARM BUREAU ON 7 OF 31 VOTES. (77%)
2. MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION  
FINAL PASSAGE (MAR 23, 1989) - LEGISLATION RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE TO \$4.55 AN HOUR BY 1991 PASSED 248-171. FB NO/STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO  
CONFERENCE REPORT (MAY 11, 1989) - THE HOUSE-SENATE COMPROMISE ON MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION PASSED 247-172. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO  
VETO OVERRIDE (JUNE 14, 1989) - IN A 247-178 VOTE, THE HOUSE FAILED TO OVERRIDE PRESIDENT BUSH'S VETO OF MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION. (2/3 REQUIRED). FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO
3. LEGAL SERVICES CORP (OCT 26, 1989) - AN AMENDMENT TO REFORM THE LEGAL SERVICES CORP FAILED 199-206. FB YES/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG YES. NOTE HE CHANGED THIS VOTE IN 1992 (TRIAL LAWYERS MONEY?)
4. NEVADA WILDERNESS  
WATER RIGHTS AMENDMENT (NOV 17, 1989) - AN AMENDMENT TO STRIKE PROVISIONS ESTABLISHING A FEDERAL RESERVE WATER RIGHT FAILED 118-285. FB NO/ STALLINGS NO/ CRAIG YES  
FINAL PASSAGE (NOV 17, 1989) - A BILL TO SET ASIDE 733,000 ACRES OF NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST AS WILDERNESS PASSED 323-75. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ CRAIG NO

10/19/92 18:50  
SENT BY:

WICHITA → 19121747593  
;10-16-92 ; 2:28PM ; KEMPTHORNE SENATE→

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1992 - 102ND CONGRESS

1. STALLINGS OPPOSED THE FARM BUREAU ON 6 OF 12 VOTES (50%)
2. 1992 BUDGET RESOLUTION (MAY 22, 1991) - THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON A RESOLUTION TO SET BUDGET LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992 PASSED 239-181. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ LAROCCO YES
3. FAST-TRACK AUTHORITY (MAY 23, 1991) - A MEASURE TO DISAPPROVE THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR A TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF FAST-TRACK AUTHORITY WAS DEFEATED ON A 192-231 VOTE. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ LA ROCCO NO
4. WETLANDS (OCT 29, 1991) - AN AMENDMENT TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1992 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS MEASURE TO PROVIDE \$500,000 FOR A STUDY BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL WAS DEFEATED 181-241. FB NO/ STALLINGS YES/ LA ROCCO NO
5. REPUBLICAN ECONOMIC GROWTH PACKAGE (FEB 27, 1992) - AN AMENDMENT TO IMPLEMENT A SEVEN-POINT REPUBLICAN PLAN INCLUDING A CAPITAL GAINS TAX CUT WAS REJECTED 166-264. FB YES/ STALLINGS NO/ LA ROCCO NO
6. LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION (MAY 12, 1992) - A PROPOSAL THAT SUBSTITUTED A PACKAGE OF LEGAL SERVICE REFORM AMENDMENTS FOR THE BILL INTRODUCED BY BARNEY FRANK WAS DEFEATED 173-236. FB Y/ STALLINGS NO/ LA ROCCO NO. THIS IS A SWITCH FROM THE 1990 VOTE
7. QUAYLE COUNCIL (JULY 1, 1992) - AN AMENDMENT TO AN APPROPRIATIONS BILL THAT WOULD HAVE RESTORED FUNDING FOR STAFF SALARIES FOR THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS WAS DEFEATED 183-236. FB YES/ STALLINGS NO/ LA ROCCO NO
8. RAIL STRIKE (JUN 25, 1992) - H.J.RES 517, PROVIDED FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE RAILROAD LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN CERTAIN RAILROADS AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES PASSED 248-140. THIS WAS NOT A FARM BUREAU ISSUE BUT IDAHO FARMERS EXPRESSED OUTRAGE THAT STALLINGS AND LA ROCCO VOTED NO. THE LACK OF SETTLEMENT OF THIS ISSUE WOULD HAVE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IDAHO AGRICULTURE.

## IDAHO AGRICULTURE BRIEFING POINTS

AGRICULTURE IS THE NUMBER ONE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE AND LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO THE GNP. FORESTRY IS SECOND. THE FASTEST GROWING SEGMENT IN AGRICULTURE IS DAIRY.

THE TWIN FALLS AREA IS KNOWN AS THE MAGIC VALLEY. WATER AND IRRIGATION OUT OF THE SNAKE RIVER HAS TRANSFORMED THE AREA INTO A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARMING REGION.

THERE APPEARS TO BE TWO PRIMARY ISSUES:

- NAFTA
- WATER RIGHTS - WATER AVAILABILITY

### NAFTA

CONCERNS HAVE BEEN PRIMARILY EXPRESSED BY THE SUGAR INDUSTRY. THERE ARE A LOT SUGAR BEETS GROWN IN THE AREA. THEY ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THIRD COUNTRY SUGAR COMING INTO THE COUNTRY THROUGH MEXICO.

STALLINGS IS AGAINST NAFTA, WHILE KEMPThorNE HAS SAID HE WITHHOLDING JUDGEMENT UNTIL HE SEES THE DETAILS ON AGRICULTURE. SEN. MITCHELL WAS IN IDAHO ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15 AND SAID THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT GOING TO ALLOW ANY CHANGES IN THE AGREEMENT. MEANWHILE, SYMMS, CRAIG AND KEMPThorNE ARE SAYING THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE 90 DAY CLOCK IS TO RECEIVE COMMENTS.

### WATER

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS IDAHO HAS EXPERIENCED A ONGOING DROUGHT. WATER AVAILABILITY HAS BECOME A MAJOR ISSUE. WATER RIGHTS ALONG THE SNAKE RIVER ARE ALSO BEING DEBATED IN THE COURTS AT THIS TIME. THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS WANT TO ESTABLISH FEDERAL RESERVED WATER RIGHTS THAT WILL SUPERSEDE ALL OTHER WATER RIGHTS.

THERE ARE ALSO A LOT OF CONCERNS REGARDING POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECENT WATER BILL IN CONGRESS. THE ISSUE SURROUNDING SEYMOUR'S DEBATE ON THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT HITS AT HOME WITH THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS ALONG THE SNAKE RIVER. THEY ARE VERY CONCERNED WITH THE PRECEDENCE OF THE POLICY. FOR THAT REASON CRAIG VOTED AGAINST THE BILL.

### ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

ANOTHER MAJOR ISSUE DEALS WITH FIVE DIFFERENT STOCKS OF SALMON THAT ARE LISTED AS ENDANGERED SPECIES. KEMPThorNE HAS SAID IT IS A COMPLEX ISSUE AND SHOULD LOOK AT ALL SIDES. MEANWHILE, STALLINGS SUPPORTS THE GOVERNOR'S PLAN WHICH INCLUDES DRAWING DOWN FOUR RESERVOIRS IN OREGON.

### DAIRY

TWIN FALLS IS LOCATED IN A LARGE DAIRY AREA. DAIRY PRICES HAVE REMAINED FAIRLY STRONG AND AS A WHOLE DAIRY FARMERS HAVE ENJOYED A PRETTY DECENT YEAR.



## QUOTES FROM THE TWIN FALLS DEBATE, AUGUST 9, 1992, RICHARD STALLINGS ON THE WATER RIGHTS ISSUE

"Now, I know I'm limited to a minute, and so I think at this point I will stop and if the Mayor would so choose, I would be happy to launch right into this discussion on water rights, because I think he has got himself into a bit of a situation where he raises an issue, and then his campaign chairman agrees with me. I don't think Jim McClure was eager to say that Richard Stallings was right. I don't think Jim McClure felt good about saying that yes, he in fact did write the language for that Nevada Wilderness Bill, that he did vote for it in the Senate, and you know it's really interesting Mayor, there is no reason he didn't raise those same amendments either in the committee or on the floor of the Senate. He didn't. They didn't come up, and so you're right, he didn't vote for them because they were not necessary. As a matter of fact, both of those issues, both of those amendments had one purpose in mind, and that was to destroy the Wilderness Bill. It wasn't a matter of water issues, it was a matter that Mrs. Vucanovich and a few on the extreme wanted to just sabotage the whole wilderness debate in Nevada. When that issue came to the floor, I was contacted by the Nevada delegation that said, please don't support the Vucanovich language because it will in fact destroy the Wilderness Bill. We fought too hard for it. Senator McClure wrote language that is adequate, and I'm surly not going to accuse the good senator of sloppy work, or making a mistake. In fact, I think he did very good work. But I think it goes beyond that Mayor, I think the point is that this is an issue that when it passed the Congress, when it passed the Senate, it was not an issue. When the good folks in Idaho saw the language, they felt comfortable that Senator McClure had protected Idaho water, that Senator McClure said it very well in his response to the local newspaper, that we ought to allow the people within the state, that state delegation, in this case the state of Nevada to make their own choice. They chose that kind of bill, Senator McClure put the language right, Barbara Vucanovich tried to sabotage it. The fact is that it passed, and finally the President of the United States signed it into law. So, if it is a litmus test as you claim, then Senator McClure is guilty, Senator Steve Symms is guilty, I will side with those two on that issue, and the President of the United States, George Bush, is guilty. But my support of water goes way beyond the Nevada Wilderness Bill, ladies and gentlemen. My support of water goes back to the Swan Falls agreement. Even though the dam was not in my district, the participants in that issue came to me and said would you help us carry that through the House, and I did. And I worked very closely with Senator McClure on that water issue. And then we had the situation with the Fort Hall situation, uh, water settlement, in which the both sides came together, both sides agreed that the indians and the State had negotiated in good faith, and we needed the legislation passed through Congress. And I carried that legislation successfully. When the folks in this valley said, Congressman, we have some real problems, we have a dam here, the Millner Dam that's in trouble, would you help us get through the FERC red tape so that we could get that thing resolved, I'm the one who came to Twin Falls and testified on behalf, and broke that log jam, and we now have the Millner project proceeding. So, my record is very, very clear on water, and that's one of the reasons that I have been re-elected with such large pluralities, not only

among Democrats, but Republicans and Independents statewide. Do you think for a moment that if I had sabotaged Idaho water rights, that I wouldn't have had strong challenges before now? This is as Ray Rigby said, fraud and a hoax in order to bring up that bi-annual, we need an issue, so let's jump on water. I think what we need to do, Mayor, is look at some other issues, do you know, I mentioned earlier in my statement, let me just finish this, I mentioned earlier in my statement, the Swan Falls issue, a tough debate between Idaho Power and the irrigators of this area as well as the Upper Valley. You were a lobbyist then for FMC, where were you on the Swan Falls controversy?"

## Dirk Kempthorne

### BIOGRAPHY:

Dirk Kempthorne was born in San Diego and resides in Boise. His family moved to Spokane, Wash., when he was 3. His father, regional sales manager for Maytag appliances, moved the family back to California when Kempthorne was 8 to go into the surgical supply business. Kempthorne returned to the Northwest to major in political science at the University of Idaho at Moscow. He was elected student body president in 1974 and graduated the next year. He subsequently married Patricia Merrill of Boise in a wheat field north of Moscow. Kempthorne worked in public relations for FMC Corp., which mined phosphate in southeastern Idaho, lobbied for the Idaho Home Builders Association and was a staff member of the state Department of Lands prior to being elected mayor in 1985. He and his wife have two children.

### PROFILE:

When Dirk Kempthorne took aim for the mayor's office of Boise in 1985, Idaho's capital city was mired in what seemed an unending debate over revitalization of the city core. For two decades, municipal leaders engaged in a tug-of-war over supporting a downtown retail development versus a regional shopping mall on the outskirts, and the financing methods for any renovation. With his low-key style, Kempthorne came out of a crowded nonpartisan field to win the mayoralty and then proceeded to preside over a Boise revival that saw downtown renewal suddenly take off and continue unabated despite construction of the long-feared regional mall on the outskirts. Many said Kempthorne just happened to be in the right place at the right time and that the economic fortunes of Idaho and its largest city simply turned around after seven years. But it was Kempthorne who managed to bring the disparate views of civic, business and other interests together behind a redevelopment plan that has turned Boise into a thriving regional center. "I consider myself to be a conservative and a very strong advocate of state's rights and also limited government and a believer in local government because that's where people live," Kempthorne said. But while it was well-known that he managed the GOP's 1982 gubernatorial campaign that failed when candidate Phil Batt was forced into supporting right-to-work legislation, Kempthorne worked easily and constructively with Democrats on the City Council, including Democratic state Chairman Michael Wetherell. It earned him a reputation as a moderate. "He has believed in the active involvement of government to push private sector development of downtown Boise," Wetherell said. "That has not been the traditional Republican approach." A protege of respected state GOP leaders, he quickly became one of the party's prodigys, buoyed by an enviable record of achievement as mayor and unencumbered by the distinct positions on the controversial questions that generally decide winners and losers in major political races. He also offered the moderate approach that many GOP leaders believe they needed to lure an Idaho electorate that has moved away from its staunch conservatism as more and more people are drawn to the state by its vibrant economy. For a few days in 1990 he was the focus of speculation that he would return to partisan politics as the Republican hope to deny Democratic Gov. Cecil Andrus an unprecedented fourth term. He backed away from the seemingly

impossible task. But the political spotlight began shining on Kempthorne again in the spring of 1991 when it became apparent veteran conservative U.S. Sen Steve Symms was having second thoughts about launching a difficult campaign for a third term. When Symms finally bowed out in August of 1991, Kempthorne was already corraling party support and within a week formally announced his candidacy. Party leaders immediately delivered their highly successful campaign machine, and Kempthorne started building name recognition statewide while trying to avoid being pinned on issues like abortion and wilderness that could erode potential support. But what made Kempthorne the political contender he has become -- his record as the mayor of Boise -- is now one of his biggest negatives. Boise politicians have long suffered from a general skepticism among voters outside the Capital city. In the last 50 years, just one Boisean has been elected governor, one to the U.S. Senate and two to Congress.

#### PRIOR-CAMPAIGNS:

After staging a successful campaign to become student president at the University of Idaho in his senior year, Kempthorne got the bitter taste of political defeat eight years later when he managed the unsuccessful 1982 gubernatorial campaign of then GOP Lt. Gov. Phil Batt, who was forced to the right to appease conservative Republicans and then lost by just 4,200 votes to incumbent Democrat John Evans. Kempthorne then ran in the non-partisan mayor's race in 1985, claiming victory over a field of more than half a dozen other candidates. He was easily re-elected to a second four-year term in 1989.

## EFFECTS OF NAFTA ON THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

**Summary.** Under the NAFTA, the United States and Mexico will gradually reduce barriers to sugar trade between the two countries and harmonize border protection with the rest of the world. During the 15-year transition period, any additional access to the U.S. market beyond Mexico's current 7,258 metric ton quota will be conditioned on Mexico becoming a net surplus producer of sugar. Mexico is currently a large net importer of sugar. The United States has exported substantial refined sugar to Mexico in recent years and the sugar re-export program will remain in place.

**Current Policies and Proposed Changes.** Mexico eliminated its sugar import permit requirement system in late 1989 and instituted a variable levy system on sugar imports. The government announces a target internal price each month, which is adjusted to stay at about 18.7 cents (U.S.) a pound. The variable levy is adjusted to bridge the gap between the target price and world price. This price support system will work only when Mexico is a net importer, which has been the case in recent years.

The United States maintains a quota and tariff on over-quota amounts of sugar. Any imports over a country's quota allotment face a second tier tariff of \$0.16 per pound, raw sugar. The United States also has re-export programs under which sugar can be imported, refined, or further processed, and then re-exported without being subject to a quota or a tariff. These programs will remain in place under the NAFTA.

In the first 6 years, the United States will reduce its second-tier tariff on sugar from Mexico by 15 percent and during years 7-15, both U.S. and Mexican tariffs will be reduced linearly to zero. By the end of year six of the transition, Mexico will align its tariff regime that applies to the rest of the world with that of the United States, and phase out this tariff on imports from the United States by the end of year 15.

Mexican sugar exports to the United States will be subject to several conditions relating to its net surplus production status. The NAFTA provides for Mexico's current access of 7,258 metric tons of raw sugar, duty-free. But during the transition period, any additional duty-free access above this amount is limited to no more than Mexico's projected net production surplus of sugar. In addition, for the first 6 years of the agreement, duty-free access may not be more than 25,000 metric tons, raw value.

In year seven of the agreement, the maximum duty-free access quantity becomes 150,000 metric tons, raw value. In each subsequent year of the 15-year transition period, the maximum quantity of Mexican sugar allowed duty-free access will be increased by 10 percent.

However, beginning in year seven the United States shall provide duty-free access to the full extent of Mexico's projected net production surplus for that year if (1) Mexico has been a net surplus producer for any two consecutive marketing years (including years one through six of the agreement), or if (2) Mexico has been a net surplus producer during the previous year and is projected to be a net surplus producer in that year. If Mexico is not ultimately a net surplus producer in that second year, the appropriate quantitative restriction on duty-free access is applied in the subsequent year.

**Current Trade Patterns and NAFTA Effects.** Mexico has consistently filled its sugar import quota allocation from the United States, but it has been a large net importer of sugar from the United States and other suppliers. In 1990/91, Mexican sugar imports were 1.4 million metric tons. Imports in 1991/92 dropped to about 275,000 tons as the Government of Mexico raised tariffs to limit imports and draw down stocks. With stocks down sharply, 1992/93 imports are projected to approach 1 million metric tons, raw value. Approximately 20 percent of these imports is expected to come from the United States.

Under the NAFTA, the United States will continue using the sugar re-export programs to ship refined sugar to Mexico at the MFN duty-rate. Income growth in Mexico will expand its demand for sugar and will also encourage a shift to more highly refined sugar.

Office of Economics--United States Department of Agriculture. September 1992.

# NAFTA - GENERAL PROVISIONS

THE NAFTA ESTABLISHES SEPARATE BILATERAL AGREEMENTS -- U.S./MEXICO AND MEXICO/CANADA. THE EXISTING U.S./CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT STAYS IN PLACE AS IS.

## TARIFFS AND NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

ALL TRADE BARRIERS WILL BE ELIMINATED EITHER IMMEDIATELY OR OVER THE COURSE OF 10 YEARS. FOR IMPORT-SENSITIVE COMMODITIES, "TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS" WILL BE ESTABLISHED THAT ALLOW FOR DUTY-FREE ENTRY UP TO THE QUOTA LEVEL. IMPORTS BEYOND THAT LEVEL WILL BE ASSESSED A TARIFF THAT WILL GRADUALLY BE ELIMINATED OVER THE TERM OF THE AGREEMENT.

## SAFEGUARD PROVISION

FOR THE MOST IMPORT-SENSITIVE PRODUCTS, A TARIFF RATE HIGHER THAN THAT STIPULATED IN THE AGREEMENT MAY BE IMPOSED IF IMPORT SURGES HIT CERTAIN "TRIGGER" LEVELS. THE INTENT IS TO ENSURE THE GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF TRADE BARRIERS WITHOUT SUDDEN AND DRAMATIC IMPACTS UPON THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

## DOMESTIC SUPPORT/EXPORT SUBSIDIES

ALL PARTIES WILL ENDEAVOR TO IMPLEMENT DOMESTIC SUPPORT PROGRAMS THAT ARE NOT TRADE-DISTORTING. A PARTY IS FREE TO AMEND SUCH INTERNAL PROGRAMS AS LONG AS THEY REMAIN CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE GATT OBLIGATIONS. FURTHERMORE, THE USE OF EXPORT SUBSIDIES FOR TRADE BETWEEN THE THREE PARTIES IS DEEMED INAPPROPRIATE EXCEPT WHEN USED TO COUNTER SUBSIDIZED IMPORTS FROM A NON-NAFTA COUNTRY.

## SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) MEASURES

SPS MEASURES REFERS TO PROTECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN, ANIMAL OR PLANT HEALTH FROM RISKS ARISING FROM DISEASE, FOOD ADDITIVES OR CONTAMINANTS. THESE ACTIONS MAY BE TAKEN AT THE DISCRETION OF EACH COUNTRY, AS LONG AS THE MEASURES: 1) ARE BASED ON SCIENTIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT, 2) ARE APPLIED ONLY TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FOR THE COUNTRY'S PROTECTION, AND 3) DO NOT RESULT IN UNFAIR RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE. EVERY ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO HARMONIZE THESE STANDARDS BETWEEN PARTIES.

## DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

BINATIONAL PANELS WILL BE PUT IN PLACE TO REVIEW ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY DETERMINATIONS SUBMITTED BY ANY OF THE THREE NAFTA COUNTRIES. POLICY WILL MIRROR, IN LARGE PART, THE PROCESS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE GATT.

SENT BY:

110-16-92 ; 2:25PM ; KEMPTHORNE SENATE-

318162648446:# 1

MEMORANDUM

IDAHO

October 6, 1992

TO: Senator Robert Dole

FROM: Tom Dayley, Senator Craig

SUBJECT: October Trip to Idaho

IDAHO AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is Idaho's number one industry and vitally important to the economic well being of the State. In 1991 agricultural receipts totaled \$2.6 billion accounting for over 21 percent of the gross State product.

Most agriculture in this part of Idaho depends upon irrigation for survival. There are some grains grown in "dry farming" without irrigation. The average annual precipitation is 12 to 14 inches with most of that coming in the form of snow in the winter. There are approximately 1-5 inches of rain during the summer (July-Sept). Water storage is the key to survival. As is most of the West, Idaho is in the sixth year of a drought (8 to 10 inches of precipitation during those years).

The principal crops in the area to be visited and Idaho's comparative production with other states are: wheat, Idaho 5th; Barley (malt and feed), Idaho 3rd; Sugar Beets Idaho 2nd; Dry beans, Idaho 6th; Potatoes, Idaho 1st (30% of nation); Cattle, Idaho 20th; Sweet Corn, Idaho 6th; Dairy, Idaho 11th; Aquaculture, Trout, Idaho 1st (78% of nation)

Twin Falls is in the heart of what is referred to as the Magic Valley. This area of the State receives more of its income directly from production agriculture (almost 50%) than any other region of Idaho. It is a political swing area, part of the Democrat candidates' Congressional district, and is considered to be critical by both sides.





## United States Senate

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Senator Larry E. Craig • Idaho

Missy Guisto  
Regional Director

(203) 342-7985  
FAX 343-2458

Bob,

Great to have you in  
Idaho. Sorry I'm not with  
you. Attached is a letter  
that we think Sect of  
Ag will agree with. You  
might use it in Twin-  
Falls. Kemp Thorne agrees.

— Sincerely — 

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 9, 1992

Honorable Carla Hills  
United States Trade Representative  
600 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Ambassador Hills:

We have serious concerns regarding the sugar provisions of the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). If passed in its present form, the NAFTA could cause serious damage to the U.S. sugar industry.

We believe that the following modifications to the agreement are in order.

1. "Surplus Producer" Calculation. The definition of "surplus producer" must be expanded to include the consumption of corn sweeteners. It appears that Mexico could generate a 1 to 2 million ton sugar surplus merely by converting their large beverage industry from sugar to corn sweeteners, as has occurred in the United States.

The surplus producer determination must be made on the basis of verifiable history, not on projections.

2. Unlimited Access Provision. The provision giving Mexico virtually unlimited access to the U.S. market after 6 years if it is projected to achieve surplus producer status two consecutive years is troublesome and must be deleted.

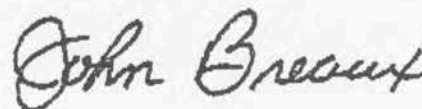
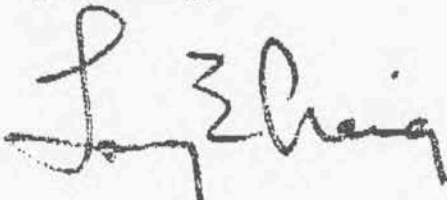
3. Section 22 Phaseout. The phase-out of Section 22 import protection on refined sugar and sugar-containing products from Mexico over 10 years must be 15 years in order to be consistent with the transition period for raw sugar.

These basic and fair modifications will do much to diminish the legitimate concerns of U.S. sugar producers. If Mexico is unlikely to achieve surplus producer status in "the foreseeable future," there should be little objection on Mexico's part to providing these modifications.

Failure to make these changes to the sugar section of the Agreement could jeopardize Senate approval of NAFTA.

We look forward to having your positive response to this request.

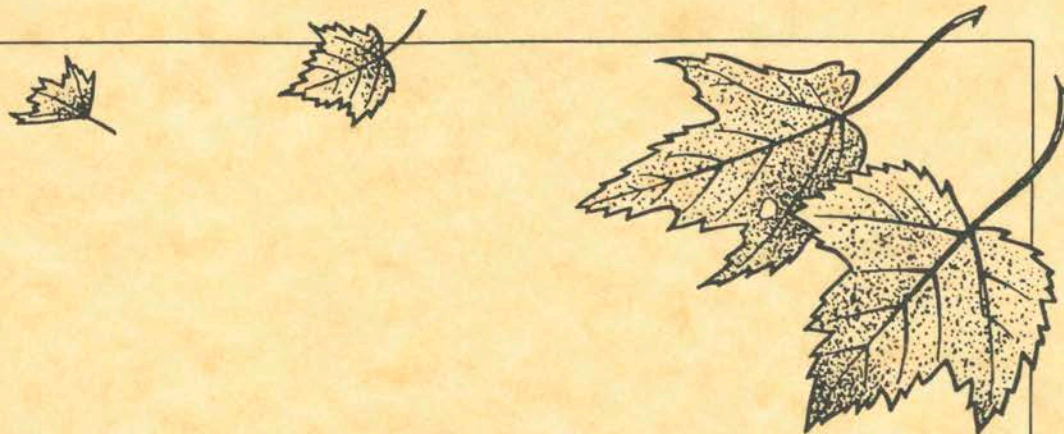
Sincerely,



Steve Symons	Dave Dumbarger
David & Shoko	Edward Burns
Johnny	Benet Smith
Connie Nash	Jocelyn Birch Burdick
Carl Leri	Paul Leri
Jan Egan	Dean Regie
Vin Wulf	W. J. Simpson
Ed Cratwin	Howell Hefner
Alan Cranston	Ed Leary
Paul D. Whitson	Malcolm Wallace
Richard A. Roberts	Paul Cochran

Tom Washle  
Bob Adams  
Tom Hark

John Hatch  
Homer Wiffel  
John D. Smith

A large maple leaf is positioned in the upper right corner of the page. Several smaller maple leaves are scattered along the top and right edges of the page.

*Welcome to the Harvest Breakfast*

*Tuesday, October 20, 1992*

*Twin Falls, Idaho*

*State Senator Laird Noh*

*Welcome and Invocation*

*State Senator Mike Crapo*

*remarks*

*Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY)*

*remarks*

*Senator James McClure (R-ID)*

*remarks*

*Mayor Dirk Kempthorne*


*remarks*

*Senator Robert Dole*

*Keynote Address*

*State Senator Laird Noh*

*Closing remarks*

A cluster of several maple leaves is arranged along the bottom edge of the page, with one leaf extending from the right side towards the center.

October 11, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE LEADER

FROM: JOHN DIAMANTAKIOU

SUBJECT: POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

Below is an outline of your briefing materials for your appearances throughout the month of October.

Enclosed for your perusal are:

1. Campaign briefing:
  - overview of race
  - biographical materials
  - Bills introduced in 102nd Congress
2. National Republican Senatorial Briefing
3. City Stop/District race overview
4. Governor's race brief (WA, UT, MO)
5. Redistricting map/Congressional representation
6. NAFTA Brief
7. Republican National Committee Briefing
8. State Statistical Summary
9. State Committee/DFP supporter contact list
10. Clips (courtesy of the campaigns)
11. Political Media Recommendations (Clarkson/Walt have copy)

Thank you.

## MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR DOLE  
FM: Mike Hudome/NRSC  
DT: October 5, 1992  
RE: Idaho Update

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### A. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

The race for retiring Senator Steve Symms' Senate seat is among the most competitive in the country. Republican Dirk Kempthorne, Mayor of Boise, is running against 2nd Congressional District Congressman Richard Stallings.

Stallings represents the most conservative of Idaho's two Congressional Districts. Stallings has had the seat since 1984, and has been re-elected handily in each of his subsequent elections. This does not bode well for Republicans as a statewide victory generally requires a victory in the area of 64% in Stallings C.D. Stallings is also a Mormon, and therefore has access to a large network of volunteers. Stallings' campaign is fueled considerably by union money from the East Coast.

Stallings has a few chinks in his armor. He was party to the Congressional check-kiting scandal, bouncing eight checks with a face value in excess of \$7,000. He has also sponsored striker replacement legislation and voted in favor of federally sponsored water rights. These are only a few examples of how Stallings is out of touch with mainstream Idaho.

Recent Survey data shows Kempthorne with a slight lead. A poll conducted on behalf of the NRSC/Kempthorne campaign reveals a 46-38 lead in favor of the Republican. This poll was conducted in the midst of a negative barrage of television commercials from the Stallings camp. The ads feature three ordinary Boise citizens lambasting the Mayor for raising taxes. Stallings previously refused to sign a clean campaign pledge offered by Kempthorne. For his part, Kempthorne has responded to the attacks on television saying that he will take responsibility for Boise if Stallings takes responsibility for Washington D.C. Kempthorne's record as Mayor includes creating 28,000 jobs while transforming Boise into an economic regional hub.

The Kempthorne campaign is run by veteran Idaho political operatives who have been involved in the past with Senators Symms, McClure, and Craig. The Kempthorne team has a solid background of electing Republican U.S. Senators.

Mayor Kempthorne has completed the first week of a four week bus tour which will go through over 100 Idaho towns. A very charismatic and dynamic candidate, Kempthorne is an ideal person for Idaho style retail politics. Kempthorne and Stallings have two debates remaining from the eight scheduled. Kempthorne has been widely declared the winner and appears to be the main beneficiary of the confrontations.

Kempthorne's fundraising, which had previously been slow, has received an infusion of PAC funds from two events held in Washington DC at the NRSC. The campaign will still fall short of their \$800,000 goal.

## **DIRK KEMPTHORNE**

Dirk Kempthorne was sworn in as Mayor of Idaho's capital city on January 6, 1986. After serving a successful four-year term as Chief Executive Officer of Boise City, Mayor Kempthorne was re-elected in 1989. It marked the first time in more than two decades that a Boise Mayor was unopposed in an election. Compromise and consensus building, citizen involvement and participation, communication and trust were fundamental in overcoming obstacles placed in the way of Boise's progress and redevelopment of a decaying downtown. In 1987, Boise set a record for new construction value. The very next year, the City beat that record by 75%.

Mayor Kempthorne and the City of Boise were awarded the first ever "James C. Howland Award for Urban Enrichment," by the National League of Cities in 1989. The award recognizes communities that have enriched the quality of the urban environment through thoughtful, innovative and collaborative planning and implementation of local projects.

In his six years as Mayor, Dirk Kempthorne has been the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions. In 1988, he was elected as the Outstanding Young Idahoan by the Idaho Jaycees. That same year, The Idaho Statesman, Idaho's largest daily newspaper with circulation statewide, named Mayor Kempthorne "Citizen of the Year."

Mayor Kempthorne was currently the 1st Vice President in the Association of Idaho cities, and assumed the position of President in June, 1992. Active in the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Kempthorne was appointed to the Advisory Board of the Conference in June 1991, and in July 1991, was named as the Chairman of the USCM Standing Committee on Energy and Environment. Kempthorne also serves as Secretary of the National Republican Mayor's Association.

Dirk Kempthorne graduated from the University of Idaho in 1975 with a degree in Political Science. He was elected Student Body President in 1974 during his junior year. Prior to his election as the 43rd Mayor of the City of Boise, Dirk Kempthorne was the Idaho Public Affairs Manager for the FMC Corporation. His skills as an administrator were also put to use as the Campaign Manager for "Batt for Governor," executive Vice President of the Idaho Home Builders Association, and Executive Assistant to the Director of the Idaho Department of Lands.



Dirk Kempthorne is a champion for children and a firm believer in the need to invest in their future. Mayor Kempthorne is a familiar face to the youth in the community. He and his wife Patricia have two children, Heather 13 and Jeffrey 11. "Coach" Kempthorne has compiled an impressive winning record with both his son and daughter's soccer teams. Dirk Kempthorne, 40, is listed in Who's Who in the West, and Who's Who in America.

## **REP. RICHARD STALLINGS**

Richard Stallings is a Mormon, and he follows the tenets of the Mormon church and strongly opposes abortion. He is also, like most Idahoans, opposed to any form of gun control. Stallings ran against Rep. George Hansen in 1982 and won 48% of the vote; in 1984 he ran again and won by 170 votes.

Stallings used his seat on the Agriculture Committee to work on the 1990 farm bill. He introduced and passed legislation ratifying the Fort Hall Indian Water Rights agreement. He helped to pass a law letting states prohibit export of unprocessed logs from their land. He pushed for more energy research and nuclear medicine projects to bring jobs to Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. He worked for more protection for the White Clouds area in central Idaho.

Stallings has received plenty of help from Speaker Thomas Foley, whose Washington district adjoins Idaho, and from the Democrats' campaign committee.

## **B. SURVEYS:**

### **9/27/92 Political Media Research**

#### **Ballot**

Kempthorne	46%
Stallings	38%

### **9/23/92 Dan Jones**

**NOTE: PRIVATE POLL (IDAHO MINING ASSOC.)**

#### **Ballot**

Kempthorne	41%
Stallings	38%

## **C. STATE INFORMATION**

1. Population: 1,006,794
2. Voter Identification: no party registration
3. U.S. Congress: Senate 0 D and 2 R/ House 2 D and 0 R

4. Legislature: Senate D and R / House D and R

5. Elections:

1988 Presidential	Bush	62%	Dukakis	36%
1984 Presidential	Reagan	72%	Mondale	26%

6. Political Leadership:

Governor:	(D) Cecil D. Andrus
Lt. Governor:	(R) C.L. (Butch) Otter
U.S. Senator:	(R) Steven D. Symms
U.S. Senator:	(R) Larry Craig

**D. FINANCIAL DATA**

Coordinated: \$110,480

<u>Balances</u>	<u>Gross</u>	<u>On hand</u>
Kempthorne (9/1/92)	\$685,000	\$125,000 (Debt \$56,003)
Stallings (6/30/92)	\$627,224	\$145,746 (Debt \$7,184)

**E. MEDIA INFORMATION**

Cost per point:\$65

500 points \$32,500

Number of weeks coordinated will fund (assuming 500 GRP's per week): 3 weeks, 3 days.

Major Media Markets

Spokane	22%
Boise	37%
Twin Falls	07%
Idaho Falls/Pocatello	30%
Salt Lake City	03%

**F ORGANIZATION**

Campaign Manager: Phil Reberger  
General Consultant: Contact: Tony Payton  
Finance Director: Al Henderson  
Polling: Tarrance & Assoc.  
Media: Mike Murphey

## IDAHO STOPS

### **Boise & Twin Falls**

#### **1st District**

Located in both the 1st and 2nd Districts, Boise's white collar constituency combines with voters in nearby agricultural communities to provide Republicans with a solid base. As the state capital, Boise (pop. 125,738) is located in Ada County. Home to just over 205,000 people, Ada County has about 20% of Idaho's population.

The 1st takes in the mainly residential western portion of Boise; a Hewlett-Packard computer components plant is the major employer. The middle- and upper-middle-class communities mainly lean Republican and voters here helped President Bush gather 63% of the vote in 1988.

Freshman Rep. Larry LaRocco (D), will face former state Senator Rachel Gilbert -- a blunt-spoken-conservative -- who easily won her primary.

#### **2nd District**

As part of the 2nd District's western edge is Boise's state capitol, as well as major business offices and some of the city's affluent communities. Boise has become one of the nation's most economically vibrant small cities. Most of the businesses based in Boise are home-grown, and many reflect the region's heritage: The J.R. Simplot Company processes potatoes and raises cattle; Ore-Ida is known for its frozen french fries; Boise Cascade is a diversified forest products company. Some of the businesses are industrial (the Morrison Knudsen heavy construction company) or cutting-edge (Micron Technology).

The 2nd District promises to be competitive. This is Richard Stallings' seat and it will feature state Senate President Michael Crapo (R) against state Auditor J.D. Williams. Both easily defeated their primary opponents. Crapo is a prominent lawyer and a leader in the Legislature and his local Mormon church. he was the pick of most party leaders and has an image of a mainstream conservative.

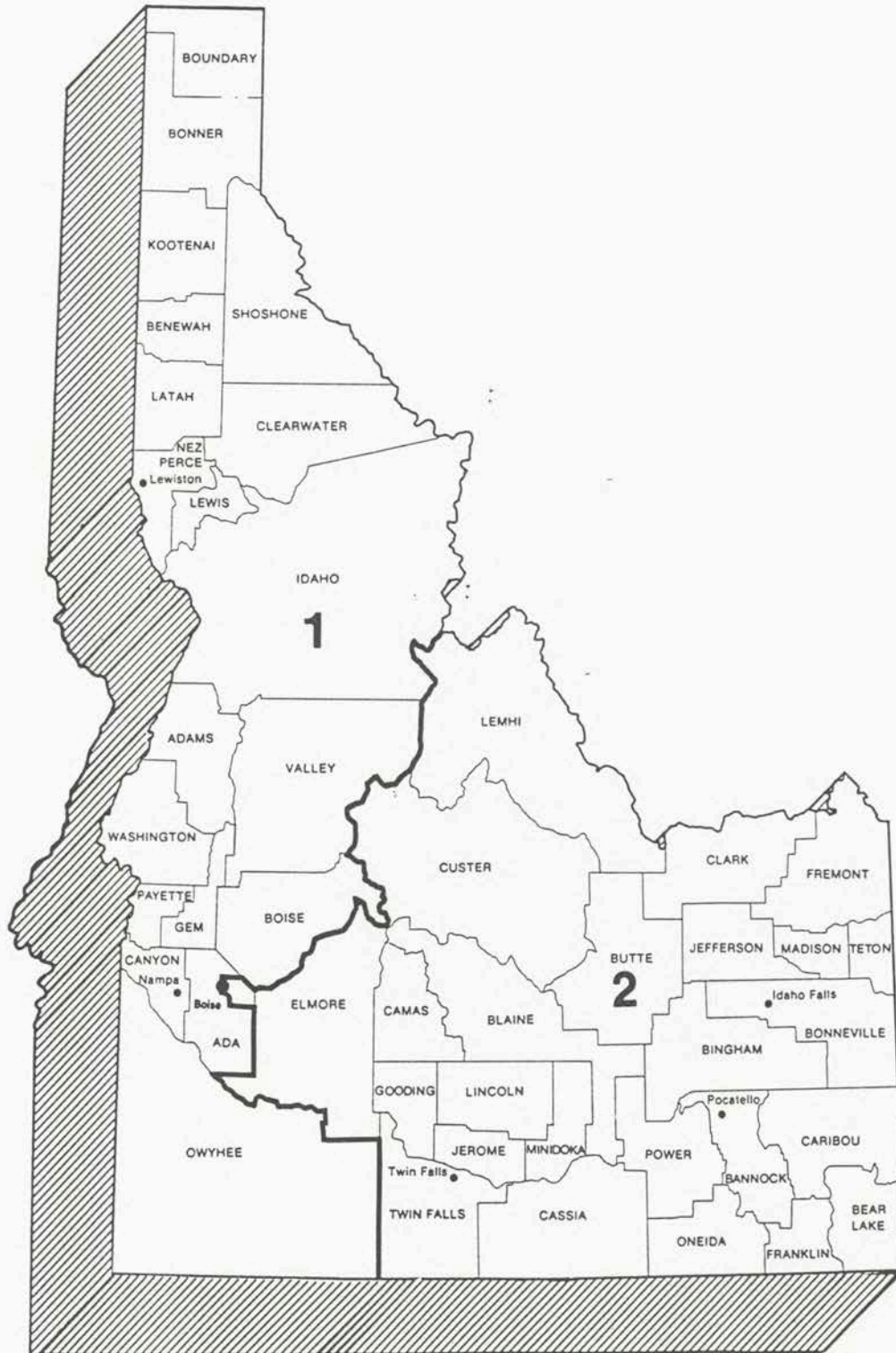
1992 IDAHO REDISTRICTING  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS\*

Dist	Incumbent	Persons	Devn	New CD % Bush	Old CD % Bush	Diff % Bush
1	LaRocco (D)	503,383	9	59%	59%	0%
2	Stallings (D) retired	503,366	-8	65%	65%	0%
Totals/Averages		1,006,749		62%		

\* Partisan data are approximations and useful only as indicators

Note: Total of nine precincts traded between districts to account for decennial population changes.

# IDAHO



IDAHO

## Similarities May Make Choice A Tough One for 2nd's Voters

In the political world, as elsewhere, it is often said that nice guys finish last. But what happens when both candidates for a House seat are nice guys?

That is the case in Idaho's 2nd District, where Republican state Senate President Michael D. Crapo and Democratic state Auditor J. D. Williams are vying for an open seat.

Crapo, 41, a Harvard-educated lawyer from Idaho Falls, and Williams, 50, a lawyer who was raised on a ranch in the rural southeast Idaho town of Malad, are both mild-mannered, likable and earnest — and less than charismatic.

"Neither one is really dynamic," said Gary Moncrief, a political science professor at Boise State University. "Each comes across as a good, solid citizen, probably a person you'd like living next door, but wouldn't want to invite over for a lot of parties."

The candidates cut similar political profiles as well. Each conveys a conservative image in order to appeal to voters in the 2nd, a conservative-oriented and usually Republican-voting district that takes in most of southern Idaho, including part of Boise, the state's capital.

Crapo would appear to be the archetypal candidate for the 2nd District. He is Republican, conservative on fiscal and social issues, and a member of a prominent political family in Idaho Falls, where he is also a local leader in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (Mormons are the largest single religious denomination in the district). A state senator since 1985, he now serves as Senate president pro tem for the four years, the highest-ranking Republican policy-maker in Idaho.

But voters previously have shown themselves satisfied that Williams, who calls himself a "cowboy Democrat," is no left-leaner: After losing narrowly for state attorney general in 1982, he was appointed state auditor in 1989 and won the post in a statewide



Crapo

Williams

election the next year. He is somewhat more liberal on economic issues than Crapo, supporting a "national industrial strategy" and echoing Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton's call for higher taxes on the wealthy. But both candidates oppose abortion in most cases and gun control, two hot-button issues in the 2nd.

Williams is following a formula tested successfully by Democratic Rep. Richard Stallings, who is leaving the 2nd to run for the Senate.

During his four House terms, Stallings combined a conventionally Democratic voting record on economic issues with a conservative stance on social issues. After a narrow victory in 1984 over Republican Rep. George Hansen (who had been convicted of filing false federal financial-disclosure forms), Stallings came to dominate the district.

GOP officials have anxiously awaited Stallings' departure from this

seat: Their assumption is that with the singularly popular Democrat out of the way, the 2nd is likely to return to its old Republican habits.

But with Williams, Democrats in the 2nd have reason to hope that they can keep up the winning streak that Stallings established.

So Crapo has set out — albeit in a fairly gentle manner — to refute the notion that he and Williams are both conservatives. "It is to my opponent's benefit to create that initial image," Crapo says. "He has to convince people that he's not a liberal Democrat."

Crapo highlights his contributions as a state senator to Idaho's sound fiscal condition and says he will oppose tax increases in Washington. He points out that Williams has received a number of campaign contributions from organized labor PACs, which he thinks could lose the Democrat some votes in Idaho, a right-to-work state.

But Williams is trying to chip away at Crapo's conservative image by citing several tax increases and a Senate pay raise for which Crapo voted during his legislative tenure.

With voters straining to differentiate Williams and Crapo, the outcome in the 2nd could be swayed by up-ticket results in the Senate and presidential contests.

Williams predicts that running with Stallings on the ballot will add 5 percentage points to his personal base in the House race. Stallings is locked in a tight contest with Republican Dirk Kempthorne, the mayor of Boise.

But even if Stallings runs well in the 2nd, there is no guaranteed carry-over for Williams: There is a strong tradition of ticket-splitting in Idaho, which has two Republican senators, two Democratic House members, a Democratic governor, a Republican-controlled state House and a state Senate split evenly between the two parties.

Williams can take some comfort in polling data on the presidential race in Idaho. Four years ago, George Bush easily won the state, but recent surveys have shown him neck-and-neck with Clinton.

Crapo pronounces support for Bush but maintains a careful distance. "I have to say I too am unhappy with Bush for not keeping his no-tax pledge. . . . I'm not buying off on the whole package."

Williams can hardly afford to be labeled a "national Democrat" and is not embracing Clinton, but neither is he fleeing from him. "For the first time in at least three elections," Williams says, "Democrats don't have to run away from the national ticket." ■

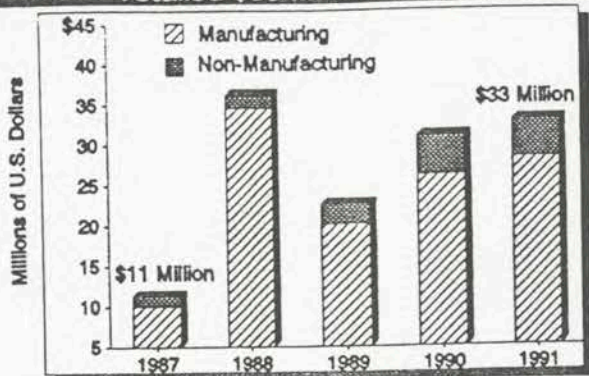
By Bob Benenson

# IDAHO EXPORTS & JOBS

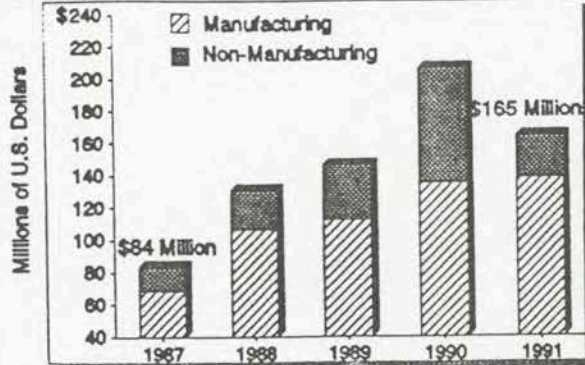


## THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

**Idaho's Merchandise Exports to Mexico  
Totalled \$33 Million in 1991**



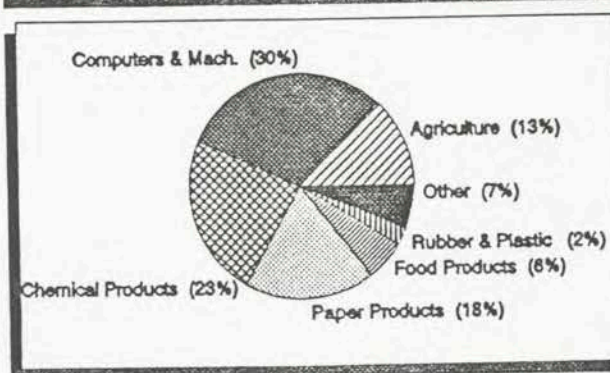
**Idaho's Merchandise Exports to Canada  
Totalled \$165 Million in 1991**



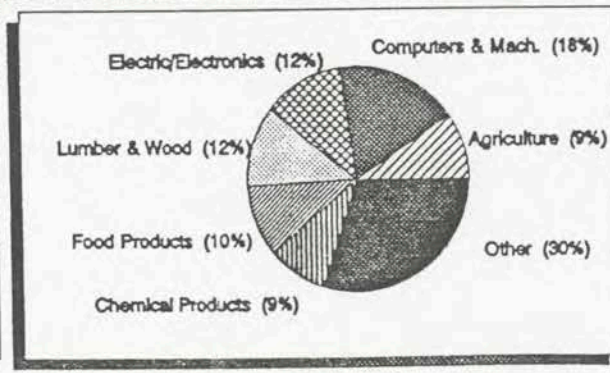
Manufactured exports accounted for 84 percent of Idaho's \$198 million in exports to Canada and Mexico in 1991, and supported an estimated 4,400 jobs.

- Idaho's sales to Mexico and Canada accounted for 19 percent of the state's total exports.
- Since 1987, Idaho's exports to Mexico have tripled, while the state's exports to Canada have nearly doubled.
- Canada and Mexico are now Idaho's second- and fifth-largest export markets.
- An estimated 1000 new jobs have been created by growth in Idaho's manufactured exports to our North American trade partners since 1987.

**Composition of Idaho's Exports to Mexico 1991: Total \$33 Million**



**Composition of Idaho's Exports to Canada 1991: Total \$164 Million**





RNC

## IDAHO

### REPUBLICAN ELECTED OFFICIALS

#### Constitutional Offices:

Lt. Governor **BUTCH OTTER**  
Secretary of State **PETE CENARRUSA**  
State Treasurer **LINDA JUSTICE EDWARDS**

#### Congressional Delegation:

##### U.S. Senate

**LARRY CRAIG (R)** - next election 1996  
**STEVE SYMMS (R)** - not seeking re-election in 1992

##### U.S. House of Representatives

0 R  
2 D

Congressman Richard Stallings (D-02) is running for U.S. Senate.

#### State Legislature:

##### State Senate

21 R  
21 D

The President Pro Tem is **MICHAEL CRAPO**. The Senate Majority Leader is **JERRY TWIGS (R)**. Republican Lt. Governor breaks all ties.

##### State House

56 R  
28 D

The Speaker is **TOM BOYD (R)**. The Majority Leader is **GARY MONTGOMERY**.

## IDAHO

### 1992 PARTY STRUCTURE

#### STATE PARTY

##### Committee Members:

###### **State Chairman PHIL BATT**

Elected: January 1991

Re-Elected: June 1992

Next election: June 1994

**BATT** was a GOP gubernatorial candidate in 1982. He succeeds **RANDY AYRE**, who resigned as State Chair in January 1991. Batt is a very successful farmer from Wilder. He served on the Committee on the Call.

###### **National Committeeman BLAKE HALL**

Elected: March 1990

Re-Elected: June 1992

Next Election: June 1996

**HALL** was State Party Chairman in both the 1986 and 1988 campaign cycles. He became National Committeeman in early 1990 after former National Committeeman **DICK BAUER** moved to Seattle to take a regional HUD job. Hall is the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Bonneville County. He was a member of the RNC Arrangements Committee and served as chairman of the Housing Subcommittee.

###### **National Committeewoman CINDY MOYLE**

Elected: June 1992

Next Election: June 1996

**MOYLE** has succeeded Janet Miller as National Committeewoman. Moyle is a mink rancher who resides in Burley, Idaho.

##### Party Leaders:

**JIM MCCLURE**, former U.S. Senator

U.S. Senator **STEVE SYMMS**

U.S. Senator **LARRY CRAIG**

Lt. Governor **BUTCH OTTER**

##### Bush-Quayle '92 Leadership:

**BLAKE HALL**, Chairman

**Victory '92 Leadership:**

**ROY EIGUREN**, Chairman - Boise Attorney

**State Party Overview**

Under the leadership of Party Chairman **PHIL BATT**, the State Party has taken a more active role in fundraising and has become a recognized force in state politics. Batt hired **JEFF MALMEN** as Executive Director in January 1992. Malmen is a former staffer for Senator Craig.

**Financial Status:**

The State Party is meeting most of their financial goals as a result of an aggressive fundraising program.

## IDAHO

### POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

#### ELECTION UPDATE

##### 1992 Ballot:

President/Vice President

U.S. Senator/open seat (Republican Senator STEVEN SYMMS is retiring)

U. S. House of Representatives - 2 seats

All State House - 70 seats with redistricting

All State Senate - 35 seats with redistricting

1992 Primary Date: May 26

1992 Electoral College Votes: 4

##### Political Environment/ Overview:

Idaho has voted for a Republican President in 9 of the last 11 elections, losing the state in 1948 and 1964. **PRESIDENT BUSH** carried the 1st CD with 59% and the 2nd CD with 65% in 1988.

Political Media/Mason-Dixon Opinion Research conducted a poll September 25 - 27 of 816 likely voters:

Bush	35%
Clinton	37
Perot	15
Undecided	13

Internal polls conducted the first week of October put the President fourteen points ahead of Clinton.

The open Senate seat created by the retirement of SENATOR STEVEN SYMMS (R) and the subsequent vacancy of CD-2 by CONGRESSMAN RICHARD STALLINGS (D), have heightened voter interest and GOP hopes for 1992. The GOP nominees for the Senate and both House seats have hit the ground running after the May 26 primary.

**U.S. Senate:**

U.S. Senator **STEVE SYMMS (R)** is not seeking re-election. The open seat has attracted a lot of attention. Democrat Congressman **RICHARD STALLINGS (CD-2)** won the Democrat nomination. Boise Mayor **DIRK KEMPTHORNE** outlasted two GOP challengers to secure the GOP nomination. The **STALLINGS - KEMPTHORNE** match-up will be hard fought.

**Key Congressional Races:**

In CD-1, first-term incumbent Democrat **LARRY LAROCCO** will face former State Senator **RACHEL GILBERT (R)**.

The vacancy created by Democrat Congressman **RICHARD STALLINGS'** decision to run for U.S. Senate has given the GOP renewed hopes of capturing this seat. Republican Senate President **MIKE CRAPO** will compete with Democrat State Auditor **J.D. WILLIAMS** for the open CD-2 seat.

10/6/92

## IDAHO STATE STATISTICS

**POPULATION:** 1,006,749  
**Largest City:** Boise (125,738)  
**Second Largest:** Pocatello (46,080)  
**Third Largest:** Idaho Falls (43,929)

**GOVERNOR:** Cecil Andrus (D) elected 1986  
(also served 1971-77) next election - 1994

**SENATORS:** Symms (Caldwell) and Craig (Midvale)

**DEMOGRAPHICS:** 94% White, 54% Urban, & 46% Rural

**MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME:** \$17,492 (36th)

**VIOLENT CRIME RATE:** 255 per 100,000 (42nd)

IDAHO

IDAHO REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

P.O. Box 2267, Boise, 83701

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# Stallings ad gets down and dirty

Let's hope Idaho won't see more mud thrown in U.S. Senate race

Shortly after the May primary we chided Boise mayor and Republican Senate candidate Dirk Kempthorne for his "Clean Campaign Challenge."

We said this about Democrat Richard Stallings: "Even when he ran against George Hansen, a convicted felon, Stallings managed to stick with the issues instead of the muck."

But apparently Stallings is willing to tiptoe into the muck — if it means scoring points against his opponent in a hotly contested U.S. Senate race.

Last week the Stallings campaign released a 30-second commercial throughout the state accusing Kempthorne of being a tax-and-spend mayor who "can't be open and honest about the city budget."

We asked the woman who makes this charge in the commercial whether she has tried to contact Kempthorne personally to ask him about her concerns. She said no. What's more, she admitted that she volunteers for the Stallings For Senate campaign.

We should also point out that the City Council recently conducted hours of public budget hear-

ings. Any of those meetings would have been an appropriate forum to raise questions about tax hikes and whether the mayor and the council have been open and honest about past, present and future spending.

We suspect that the Stallings people didn't care whether the ad rang true here in Boise.

We suspect the commercial is an attempt to convince the rest of the state that Kempthorne is a big-spending bureaucrat who isn't even liked in his own city.

Sure, a candidate's track record on public spending is a legitimate campaign issue. But there is a legitimate way to raise such questions. This commercial lobbs serious charges at Kempthorne with no facts or figures to back them up.

Stallings must have known the ad was less than kosher because he doesn't even appear in it. In fact, the only link to Stallings is in the tag line saying the commercial was sponsored by his campaign.

We recognize that both sides have a lot at stake in this Senate race. Let's hope this commercial isn't a sign of more muck to come.

▼  
Sunday

September 27, 1992

**The Idaho Statesman**

**Idaho Statesman Boise, Idaho October 20, 1991**

**...Kempthorne's opponent in the Republican Senate race, warned that Kempthorne is a guy who wants to "spend, spend, spend."**

**Sorry,(Opponent), but your criticism just doesn't stick, stick, stick.**

**Kempthorne is a fiscal conservative. The city is in reasonably good financial condition. He's helped guide Boise's prosperity without gouging taxpayers.**

**Kempthorne recognizes that Boiseans have worked hard to build a city that's becoming nationally known for its quality of life. They've done it without creating an overfunded, greedy, walletgrabbing government bureaucracy...**

**Kempthorne's record as a mayor who recognizes that taxpayer's checkbooks aren't an endless supply for government funding makes him a credible opponent...**



# Kempthorne stumps for change

By DARREL BEEHNER

Staff writer 9-5-92

**KELLOGG** — Dirk Kempthorne said he has seen the enemy. It's drawing dust — and a paycheck — in the halls of Congress.

Kempthorne, a Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, favors term limits in Congress.

"I'm hearing people are fed up with the federal government loud and clear," he said during an interview Friday afternoon. "They're tired of Congress being embroiled in ridiculous debates. ... It's time to clean house and put the sacred cows out to pasture. I think we'll see more new people elected this fall than we've seen in several years."

A six-year mayor of Boise, Kempthorne said one of his biggest assets is his lack of experience in the federal government.

"My campaign represents change. I want to see more decisions made at the state level. I have no federal experience. My

opponent (Richard Stallings) is an eight-year congressman," Kempthorne said. "He doesn't like my proposals, but he doesn't make any of his own."

Although he is from Boise, Kempthorne said he was born in Spokane and received a degree in political science from the University of Idaho. Because of that, he believes he is in touch with the needs of North Idaho residents.

As a Republican coming into the Silver Valley, where Democrats have traditionally held sway, Kempthorne said he feels comfortable.

"I feel very good about being here," he said. "When you talk jobs, it doesn't matter what party you represent. I think everyone's first concern is jobs. Because of that, I think folks are taking a hard look at my campaign."

Claiming responsibility for creating 27,000 new jobs in Boise, Kempthorne said he has the ingredients to build a stable economy.

"Regulations are the biggest problem," he said. "We need less government; we need to let free enterprise rule."

Kempthorne, whose tour of the Silver Valley included visiting four sawmills and the Galena Mine, opposes the Rahall Bill, which he said will change the whole philosophy of general mining laws.

He also said he supports Sen. Larry Craig's leadership in bringing change to the timber sales appeal process, which focuses on getting input before decisions have been made.

"It prevents the 29-cent appeals," he said. "Timber supply is a real dilemma."

Other priorities are the deficit, federal spending and hiring and social security, he said.

"We can't tax our way out of this mess," Kempthorne said. "We have to make sure we do not use reserves in social security to make the deficit look artificially lower. We're not going to balance the budget on the backs of the senior citizens."

SENT BY: 10-6-92 3:27PM KEMPTHORNE SENATE- 31316264846:8

# POLL: Kempthorne leads Stallings in Senate race

By The Associated Press

A poll released Wednesday shows Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne leading Democratic Rep. Richard Stallings in their race for Idaho's U.S. Senate seat.

## See story, Page 5

KTVB-TV, Boise, on Wednesday released the results of a poll done earlier this month showing GOP candidate Kempthorne with 46 percent, Stallings 38 percent and the rest undecided. The poll, which had a sample of 816 people, had a margin for error of 3.5 percent. It was conducted for the station by Political-Media Research, Washington, D.C.

Kempthorne and Stallings are running

for the seat now held by Republican Sen. Steve Symms, who is retiring at the end of this year.

The station said the survey covered registered voters likely to vote in the Nov. 3 general election, although there was no indication of the geographic spread of those responding.

The poll showed among people who live in the 1st Congressional District, Kempthorne led 46-36 percent and in the 2nd District it was 46-40 for the Republican. Stallings has represented the 2nd District since winning the 1984 election.



Kempthorne

"I find the poll interesting but it find it filled with questions and inconsistencies," Stallings said. "This is the same group that yesterday told us Bill Clinton was ahead.

"There is something strange in a poll that shows the Democratic presidential candidate Stallings running ahead and the Republican Senate candidate running ahead," he said.

Stallings said he has done no polling since spring, but said the results of the KTVB poll could be skewed if the respondents were concentrated in southwestern Idaho or more Republicans were questioned than Democrats.



Stallings said another poll had him two points ahead a couple of weeks ago. "It shows there is a very volatile electorate out there. They are responding differently to different polls.

"Having not tried to run my campaign and my congressional office based on polls, I don't find this upsetting."

The poll showed Kempthorne leading 54-33 among male respondents but Stallings ahead 43-38 among females.

The poll said Kempthorne showed highest support in the age 18-29 bracket, while Stallings did best among those 30-44.

Kempthorne also showed slightly more favorable name recognition, 42 percent to 38 percent for Stallings. Stallings had a 27 percent unfavorable name recognition to 18 percent for Kempthorne.

FOR CONVENIENT HOME DELIVERY, CALL 664-0220

CDA PRESS 10-1-92

# Whistle-stop campaign



Geoff Crimmin

**Campaigning** — Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne visits with University of Idaho students at a rally outside the Gamma Phi Beta sorority in Moscow Thursday. The Republican Kempthorne, a UI alumnus, is running for the U.S. Senate against Rep. Richard Stallings, D-Idaho.

## Kempthorne follows trend with bus trip

BY PETER HARRIMAN  
Staff Writer

Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne hunted up his old room in the Wallace Complex, and he told University of Idaho students Thursday he wants them to help put him in office again.

Kempthorne, running as a Republican against Rep. Richard Stallings, D-Idaho, for the U.S. Senate seat that will become vacant when Steve Symms, R-Idaho, retires this year, embarked on a bus tour of Idaho Wednesday that will keep him on the road until Oct. 21.

The tour took him on a nostalgic trip to the UI yesterday, where Kempthorne was Associated Students of the UI president from 1974 to 1975. Late in the afternoon, outside the Gamma Phi Beta sorority where his wife, Patricia, was president while a student at the UI, Kempthorne told about 50 students "I fully intend to win Latah County. You can help make it hap-

pen."

Kempthorne said "the best decisions are made closest to the people." He said as a senator he would work for a reduction in federal government and for more personal freedom. The students were a friendly crowd and did not press him to square up his stance on personal freedom with the national Republican Party platform's opposition to abortion. Rather, the students he met outside the sorority and later at the dorms seemed genuinely pleased to meet him. Kempthorne passed out campaign brochures and congratulated members of an intramural football team coming off Guy Wicks Field after having just won a game.

Kempthorne was pleased with the results of a KTVB-TV poll on Wednesday that showed him leading Stallings, 46 percent to 38 percent, with the remainder undecided. The poll sampled 816 people in both the First and Second Congressional Districts.

While happy with the poll, Kempthorne acknowledged it wasn't conclusive.

"While I'm pleased with the numbers, the only poll that counts is Nov. 3," he said, referring to the general election.

Besides Moscow, Kempthorne's bus was scheduled to stop in Troy, Deary, Harvard, Princeton and Potlatch Thursday. Today he rolls through Benewah County and plans to spend the night in Sandpoint. He will return to Latah County Monday and has stops planned in Bovill, Helmer, Kendrick and Juliaetta, with an overnight stay in Lewiston.

Both Kempthorne and his wife wore sweatshirts bearing UI logos during the Moscow stop, and while both extolled their years as Vandals, Kempthorne acknowledged that in at least one way things have improved since he ran for ASUI president. He nodded towards his wife.

"In that particular election," he said, "I did not get her vote."

• Friday, October 2, 1992

MOSCOW-PULLMAN DAILY NEWS

October 3, 1992

# Wetherell criticizes Stallings ad



Mike Wetherell Phil Batt

Idaho's Democratic chairman says the spot isn't doing Stallings any good. He says Kempthorne's ads are off-track, too.

### The Associated Press

State Democratic Chairman Mike Wetherell says he doesn't like the series of political ads now being run by his party's U.S. Senate candidate, Rep. Richard Stallings.

"I don't think those ads are doing him a tremendous amount of good," Wetherell said Friday on KTVB's "Viewpoint" program. "I don't think Mr. Kempthorne's ads are doing him a tremendous amount of good (either)."

Republican Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne and Stallings head into the final month of the campaign with advertising in the focus.

Stallings' ads feature interviews with people criticizing the mayor's administration of the city.

"I don't like the ads in either one of the campaigns, if you want my honest opinion," said Wetherell, who is a member of the Boise City Council.

"We ought to be addressing the records of these two men. Both of these men have records, both of them have good things in those records, and both of them have things they are going to have to defend to the public," he said.

He said he agreed with inde-

### When to watch

Viewpoint will air on KTVB-TV Channel 7 Sunday at 9:30 a.m.

•••••

pendent presidential candidate Ross Perot that people should be talking about the problems and what they're going to do about them if elected, "and get off this extraneous nonsense."

Stallings' press secretary, Al Bunch, defended the ads.

"The message we are trying to get to people is that Dirk Kempthorne's rhetoric and record do not match. The simple fact of the matter is that taxes have gone up in Boise, not just property taxes. Other taxes and fees have gone up during his administration.

"We're not saying they have gone up too much or too little. ... We're trying to point out that here's a candidate who gives out the usual (Sen. Steve) Symms rhetoric of no new taxes and let's cut taxes, when his tenure as mayor of Boise doesn't show that he can or will do that," Bunch said.

GOP State Chairman Phil Batt, said, "It gives Dirk a chance to answer the question. ... You defend your record and I'll defend mine. I think that's perfectly legitimate."

HEADLINE: IDAHO: POLL HAS KEMPTHORNE AHEAD BY 8-POINTS

Political/Media Research poll conducted 9/25-27, surveyed 816 likely voters; margin +/- 3.5% (KTVB-TV, 9/29). Tested: Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne (R), Rep. Richard Stallings (D-02).

	ALL	MEN	WOM	1stCD	2ndCD
Kempthorne	46%	54%	43%	46%	46%
Stallings	38	33	38	36	40
Undec.	16	13	19	18	14

AD RESPONSE: In the second news conference in two days called "to respond to a new" Stallings ad, ID GOP chair Phil Batt said Kempthorne "has no need to apologize for his leadership" in Boise: "That record is of the finest ever to be recorded in the state." Stallings' ad features interviews with 3 people who "raise doubts" about Kempthorne's accomplishments. Stallings' name is mentioned only in the FEC-required line at the bottom at the end of the spot. Batt said he "didn't think it was an attack on Kempthorne": "It is not so much dirty as it is a misrepresentation of the facts" (Blackfoot MORNING NEWS, 9/26). IDAHO STATESMAN editorial states the ad "lobs serious charges at Kempthorne with no facts and figures to back them up" (9/27). In one of Kempthorne's ads he "declares that if there's a school for federal bureaucracy he's not going." Moscow DAILY NEWS reports "of course he's not going. He's already been." Kempthorne attended Harvard's JFK school in 1985 after he was elected mayor and "took a short course on newly elected mayors" (9/25).

HEADLINE: IDAHO: STALLINGS'S AD STIRS UP KEMPTHORNE STAFF

Campaign aides for Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne (R) and Rep. Richard Stallings (D-03) battled 9/23 over a Stallings ad which Kempthorne's staff called a "negative attack." Kempthorne spokesperson Mark Snider: "Stallings doesn't have the courage and the guts to defend his eight-year record in Congress." Stallings spokesperson Al Bunch: "The issue is that Dirk Kempthorne is running as a fiscal conservative. His record in Boise shows tax, tax, tax." The ad shows three people. The first is a woman who "personally doubts if Kempthorne realizes how much Boise taxes have gone up." The second is a man who says, "If he can't represent the people of Boise, how can he represent the people of Idaho when he gets back to Washington?" The third is a woman who says, "if Kempthorne can't be 'open and honest' about increases in the Boise budget, there's no telling what he'd do if elected." Snider: "Regardless of who's saying the words, they're Richard Stallings' words. And to hide behind people who are calling Dirk Kempthorne dishonest is just sleazy." Bunch: "The people need to know what Dirk Kempthorne has done" (AP/IDAHO STATESMAN, 9/24).

IDAHO

# 'Outsider' Candidates Defied In Senate, House Primaries

**B**ucking the anti-insider trend seen in some other states, voters in Idaho nominated tenured officeholders over insurgent candidates in May 26 primaries for the Senate and House.

The establishment choices for Senate — Democratic Rep. Richard Stallings and Republican Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne — easily brushed off "outsider" primary foes. Stallings and Kempthorne now compete to succeed retiring GOP Sen. Steve Symms.

The Idaho Republican establishment was vested in Kempthorne's candidacy. Widely credited for coordinating Boise's downtown revival, the second-term mayor was viewed by party officials as their best hope against four-term Rep. Stallings, the putative general-election front-runner. Former GOP Sen. James A. McClure is Kempthorne's campaign chairman.

Kempthorne's opponents, former state Sen. Rodney W. Beck and stockbroker Milt Erhart, contended that Kempthorne's insider support marked him as a status quo candidate at a time when voters demand change.

Abortion was a major point of contention. Kempthorne opposes abortion in most cases; the staunchly con-

servative Beck took a harder line, running ads that showed pictures of aborted fetuses. Erhart voiced support for abortion rights.

But Kempthorne was better-financed and -organized than his opponents, and ran a relatively goof-free campaign. He carried Ada County (Boise), the state's most populous, with 59 percent of the vote and won most other counties by wide margins.

Stallings, a Democratic moderate who has won handily in the usually Republican 2nd, had to deal with a hard-edged campaign by Matt Schaffer. A Carter administration trade official who lost a 1982 House primary in his native Georgia, Schaffer moved to northern Idaho in 1989. He said his support for abortion rights placed him more in line with Democratic voters than Stallings, who opposes abortion.

Schaffer tried with little success to make a major issue of the House bank scandal (Stallings had eight overdrafts). The newcomer's effort was also marked by controversy. Late in the campaign, Schaffer said Stallings' Mormon beliefs were the only explanation of his 1991 vote in favor of the "gag rule" limiting discussion of abortion in federally funded clinics. Stallings accused Schaffer of running

a religious "hate campaign." (In April, Stallings supported a new effort to overturn the counseling ban.)

Stallings ended up with nearly three-quarters of the vote. Schaffer barely edged David W. Shepherd, a Salvation Army worker who ran a low-budget campaign, for second place.

In the GOP primary for the 2nd District House seat Stallings is vacating, state Senate President Michael D. Crapo won another "insider-outsider" contest, trouncing Ada County Commissioner Gary Glenn.

Crapo is a prominent lawyer and a leader in the Legislature and his local Mormon church. The pick of most party leaders, he came into the race with an image as a mainstream conservative. Glenn, a longtime conservative activist, aggressively sought to spoil that image, accusing Crapo of promoting pay raises for legislators and tax increases. But several newspaper editorials said Glenn was nitpicking Crapo's record; Crapo accused Glenn of running a campaign of distortion.

This fall, Crapo faces state Auditor J. D. Williams, who easily defeated former Ketchum Mayor Jerry Seiffert in the calmer Democratic primary.

In the 1st District Republican primary, former state Sen. Rachel S. Gilbert — a blunt-spoken conservative — easily outran investor David Doremus, a recent arrival from California who ran on populist themes and attempted to out-outsider his better-known rival. The incumbent in the 1st is Democratic Rep. Larry LaRocco. Nearly complete, unofficial returns:

By Bob Benenson

## SENATE

Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
* Richard Stallings (D)	Rexburg	51	U.S. representative	37,411	72.4
Matt Schaffer (D)	Sagle	44	International trade consultant	8,142	15.7
David W. Shepherd (D)	Lewiston	52	Salvation Army worker	6,157	11.9
* Dirk Kempthorne (R)	Boise	40	Mayor	65,733	57.7
Rodney W. Beck (R)	Boise	41	Former state senator	25,844	22.7
Milt Erhart (R)	Boise	51	Stockbroker	22,296	19.6

## HOUSE

District	Location	Candidate	Residence	Age	Occupation	Vote	%
1	West — Boise; Nampa; Panhandle	* Larry LaRocco (D)	Garden Valley	45	Incumbent	Unopposed	
		* Rachel S. Gilbert (R)	Boise	61	Former state senator	33,502	73.4
		David Doremus (R)	Elk City	42	Mining and real estate investor	12,164	26.6
2	East — Pocatello; Idaho Falls; Twin Falls	* J. D. Williams (D)	Boise	49	State auditor	15,156	71.4
		Jerry Seiffert (D)	Ketchum	53	Former mayor	6,062	28.6
		* Michael D. Crapo (R)	Idaho Falls	41	State senator	45,439	67.9
		Gary Glenn (R)	Boise	33	County commissioner	21,446	32.1

\* Nominee

IDAHO

# Underdogs Try Making Liability Of Opponents' Top Dog Status

*Republicans in 2nd square off over conservative credentials; abortion rights supporter challenges Stallings for Senate*

**M**ichael D. Crapo has the sort of credentials that in most years would nearly guarantee him the Republican nomination for Idaho's 2nd District.

Crapo, president pro tempore of the state Senate, has deep roots in eastern Idaho. He has built a successful career in law and state politics, and he has a local leadership role in the Mormon church.

Crapo has a reputation in the Legislature as a pragmatic conservative, and most state GOP officials have rallied behind his House campaign. They see him as the candidate best able to restore their party to control in the conservative and usually Republican 2nd District, which has been in Democratic hands since 1985.

But to Ada County Commissioner Gary Glenn, who also wants the GOP nod in the 2nd, Crapo can be summed up in two words: establishment insider.

The political left has long been known for impugning "establishment" forces in the Democratic Party as insufficiently committed to social and economic justice. Glenn's campaign in Idaho illustrates a mirror image phenomena: "movement" conservatives taking on Republican insiders they view as too willing to compromise on conservative principles.

Glenn, who in 1986 directed a successful initiative campaign for a state right-to-work law, says Crapo is one of those compromisers.

He says Crapo has voted for tax increases, led an effort to raise state legislators' pay and in general strayed from conservative orthodoxy. Nominating Crapo "will send the wrong message to Washington," Glenn says.

Crapo defends his credentials as a legitimate conservative, and he accuses Glenn of running a campaign of distortion.

The survivor of the May 26 GOP

*By Bob Benenson*



House primaries in Idaho's 2nd District and Oregon's 1st District both pit "outsider" candidates against foes with "establishment" political credentials. For coverage of the Oregon race, see p. 1263.



Crapo

Glenn

primary battle will face the winner of the much quieter Democratic contest: State Auditor J. D. Williams is heavily favored over former Ketchum Mayor Jerry Seiffert. The 2nd is open this year because Democratic Rep. Richard Stallings is seeking to replace two-term GOP Sen. Steve Symms, who is retiring.

Insider-vs.-outsider clashes are prominent in both parties' primaries for that Senate seat. Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne is backed by nearly the entire state Republican establishment, but he faces two outsider opponents: former state Sen. Rod Beck and stockbroker Milt Erhart.

In the Democratic primary, Stallings faces trade consultant Matt Schaffer, who is trying to make political capital of Stallings' admission that he had 10 overdrafts at the House bank.

## Grabbing for Another Rung

For Crapo, running for Congress looks like a logical step up the ladder of eastern Idaho politics. Crapo, 40, graduated from Brigham Young University, then earned a degree from Harvard Law School. After setting up a law practice in Idaho Falls and working as a local Republican activist, he won a state Senate seat in 1984 and was re-elected three times; he faced no ballot opposition in any of his contests. In 1989, Republicans chose him as the state Senate's president pro tem, the chamber's top leadership position.

Although he does not make a show of his religion in the campaign, Crapo could benefit from his role in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: He holds the title of stake president, a local leadership position. Mormons make up the largest denomination in the 2nd.

Glenn is Baptist, although his wife is Mormon. (She is also a relative of Democratic House candidate Williams.)

Crapo describes himself as a fiscal conservative who has worked in the Legislature to help Idaho stay solvent during a national recession.

His positions on social issues — anti-abortion, anti-pornography, pro-gun owner — match the majority views in eastern Idaho. He is a strong supporter of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), a federal nuclear research-and-development complex near Idaho Falls that employs nearly 13,000 people.

## Hard-Charging Glenn

But Glenn is trying to poke holes in Crapo's legislative record, pointing to newspaper articles that describe his opponent as a "moderate." He argues that Crapo is too conciliatory to Democrats, too willing to cut deals to get legislation passed and too much an institutionalist to meet the public's demand for change.

Glenn, 33, a North Carolina native,



# 1 West — Boise; Nampa; Panhandle

The 1st ranges nearly 500 miles from British Columbia to Nevada. In the district's southern reaches, Boise's white-collar constituency combines with voters in nearby agricultural communities to provide Republicans with a solid base. But there is a Democratic tradition in the blue-collar areas of the Northern Panhandle, and that gives some Democrats — including Rep. LaRocco — a fighting chance.

Ada County, with just over 205,000 people, has about 20 percent of Idaho's population. It is the only county split between the districts; the line runs through Boise, the state's capital and largest city (125,738 residents). Although Boise's downtown is in the 2nd District, the 1st contains about two-thirds of Ada County's population.

The 1st takes in the mainly residential western portion of Boise; a Hewlett-Packard computer components plant is a major employer. The middle- and upper-middle-class communities mainly lean Republican, as do such suburbs as established Garden City and expanding Eagle and Meridian. Voters here helped George Bush win Ada County with 63 percent of the vote in 1988. However, there is a moderate strain: LaRocco won the county narrowly in 1990.

The Republican grip is stronger in heavily farmed Canyon County, on Ada's western border. Idaho's second-largest county (90,076 residents), Canyon gave Bush 66 percent and 1990 Republican Senate winner Larry E. Craig 70 percent. The county is the state's top producer of cattle and

corn and a leader in sugar beets. Nampa, the largest city, has some economic diversity, with high-tech employment and a number of residents who commute to Boise.

To the north is a spread of mainly rural areas (including vast Idaho County), with farms in the Snake River Valley to the west and forest (much of it federally owned) to the east. This Republican turf gives way to a Panhandle area that is the Democratic heartland. A long period of labor activism in the timberlands and ore-mining areas and in industrial Lewiston implanted Democratic habits. Clearwater, Lewis, Nez Perce, Latah and Shoshone were the only counties Bush lost in Idaho in 1988.

The grain-shipping port and the Potlatch wood and paper factory in Lewiston give Nez Perce County stability. The University of Idaho in Moscow (9,500 students) provides Latah County with economic and cultural vitality; the town has a symbiotic relationship with nearby Pullman, Wash., home of Washington State University. The collapse of silver prices in the early 1980s crushed mining-dependent Shoshone County, which lost 28 percent of its population and still has a jobless rate of over 20 percent.

Resource-based economies in the other Panhandle counties created a historic Democratic tilt. But the expansion of the tourist industry in this mountain and lake country and the arrival of many retirees have boosted the population and weakened the Democrats' hold. Bush won Kootenai County (Coeur d'Alene) — the Panhandle's largest with nearly 70,000 people — with 56 percent in 1988. LaRocco carried the county in 1990 with 55 percent.



LaRocco

Stallings revealed last October that he had eight overdrafts at the bank, then he upped the figure in March to 10. The House ethics committee ultimately found that he had eight.

"Stallings' participation in the check-kiting scandal, now the subject of a criminal investigation, and his vote last fall for the hated gag rule make him a political hemophiliac," Schaffer said in a March 27 statement.

Stallings, 51, is trying to put the check issue behind him, and he has been able to draw some media attention to his policy efforts, including a plan to steer INEL from defense to civilian research.

## Schaffer Stumbles

Schaffer, meanwhile, has been slowed by campaign stumbles. Schaffer, 43, of Sagle in the Northern Panhandle, has lived in Idaho only since 1989.

A former Carter administration trade official, he ran unsuccessfully in 1982 for a House seat in his native Georgia.

Given a pop quiz on a recent televi-

sion interview show, Schaffer exhibited a weak command of Idaho geography.

Schaffer also initially came out in support of a controversial proposal to consolidate much of the nation's nuclear weapon-making facilities at INEL — a project local opponents have widely denounced as a bomb factory — only to back off, saying that the proposal was a now-obsolete figment of Cold War thinking.

David W. Shepherd, 52, who works for the Salvation Army in Lewiston, is also running in the Democratic primary. Shepard was well off the pace in two bids for Idaho's 1st District House seat; he ran as an independent candidate in 1986 and sought the Democratic nomination in 1988.

## LaRocco Looks Steady in 1st

In the 1st District, freshman Democratic Rep. Larry LaRocco is unopposed in the primary.

In November, he will meet the winner of a GOP primary contest between two conservative Republicans: former state Sen. Rachel S. Gilbert, who fin-

ished second in the 1990 Republican gubernatorial primary, and developer David Doremus, a longtime vacationer in Idaho who recently moved his residence to the state.

Gilbert may lay claim to the "outsider" title in the House contest. As a state senator, her hard-nosed conservatism sometimes made her a maverick even among GOP colleagues.

Doremus, who has mining interests in northern Idaho, is running as an angry populist, blaming federal fiscal policies and regulations for stifling economic growth. ■

## CORRECTION

**Outsider candidates.** Weekly Report, p. 1176, third column, fourth paragraph. The reference to Wisconsin state Sen. Russell Feingold incorrectly groups him with candidates who are running for the U.S. House. Elsewhere in the story, Feingold is correctly identified as a Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate. ■

## 2 East — Pocatello; Idaho Falls; Twin Falls

Democrat Stallings' mastery of the 2nd District during his House career has been no small achievement. The 2nd usually is one of the most Republican-voting districts in the nation. George Bush took 65 percent of the district vote in 1988 and carried every county.

Religion plays a role in the district's Republican tendencies. Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints make up the largest religious group in the 2nd; like Mormons everywhere, most take strongly conservative views to the voting booth.

The district's generally prosperous economy also helps explain its Republican preferences in most elections. Much of the land is farmed, with the Snake River watering the prolific fields of central and eastern Idaho. At the district's western edge is the part of Boise that includes the state capitol, major business offices and some of the city's affluent communities. To the east is the state's largest single employer, the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), a federal nuclear complex near Idaho Falls.

Boise has become one of the nation's most economically vibrant small cities. Most of the businesses based in Boise are home-grown, and many reflect the region's heritage: The J.R. Simplot Co. processes potatoes and raises cattle; Ore-Ida is known for its frozen french fries; Boise Cascade is a diversified forest products company. But some of the businesses are industrial (the Morrison Knudsen heavy construction company) or cutting-edge

(Micron Technology).

To the east is Elmore County, site of the Mountain Home Air Force Base. In the south-central part of the district is the Magic Valley. Twin Falls (population 27,591) is the hub of a region where potatoes, sugar beets, grain, livestock and trout are raised, and GOP votes are cast.

Farther east, in Bannock County, is Pocatello (population 46,080). As in Twin Falls, food processing is a big industry, but the largest employers are Idaho State University (9,100 students) and the Union Pacific Railroad. Democratic votes in the academic and blue-collar communities kept Bush to just 52 percent in Bannock County.

After irrigating Bingham County, Idaho's largest potato and wheat producer, the Snake runs through Idaho Falls. The economy of the city of nearly 44,000 is dependent on INEL; the city's three private companies with more than 1,000 employees are contractors at the nuclear complex.

In the Upper Snake River Valley is Rexburg (Madison County), which was damaged in 1976 by the collapse of the Teton Dam. It has rebounded, due in large part to the growth of Mormon-run Ricks College (a two-year school with 7,800 students where Stallings formerly taught history). Although Stallings has won here, this is otherwise an extraordinarily Republican area: Bush won 85 percent of the Madison County vote in 1988.

In the mountainous center of the district is Blaine County, the 2nd's strongest Democratic area. Urban exiles, artists and recreation-lovers — drawn mainly to the bucolic Ketchum-Sun Valley area — boosted Blaine's population by 38 percent in the 1980s and gave the county an un-Idaholike liberal tinge.

came to Idaho in 1980 to run the state right-to-work law campaign; the measure, which voters approved in 1986, largely bars requiring union membership for employment. During that effort, Glenn developed a reputation as an acerbic campaigner.

That image became engrained during his tenure (1988-90) as executive vice president of the Idaho Cattle Association. Democratic Gov. Cecil D. Andrus' dislike of Glenn was so strong that he barred him from his office during meetings with cattle association officials.

In typical fashion, Glenn has gone hard after Crapo in public statements and in radio and TV ads. He enumerates Crapo's votes in favor of several tax increases and criticizes Crapo for failing to support the "1 Percent Initiative" that would limit Idaho property tax increases to 1 percent of a property's assessed value. (Supporters are trying to qualify that measure for the November ballot).

To indict Crapo as a tainted insider, Glenn points to Crapo's efforts in behalf of a 1990 measure that in-

creased legislators' pay — then \$6,600 for their three-month annual session — to \$12,000 after first trying to triple it. Glenn also faults Crapo for using taxpayers' money to redecorate his Senate office.

In fact, Glenn uses a catch phrase that may encapsulate the national anti-insider mood. "The question is, do we need one more lawyer [in Congress] who would raise our taxes in order to raise his pay?" Glenn asks. He also seeks to stoke Idahoans' antipathy toward the "Eastern Establishment" with his frequent references to Crapo as a "Harvard lawyer."

### Turning the Table

Considering the easy campaigns Crapo has enjoyed up to now, some Idaho pols wondered if he would have the reflexes to deal with a battler like Glenn.

Crapo seems to. He has sought not simply to deflect Glenn's attacks but to use them as evidence that Glenn lacks the temperament and character voters expect of a representative.

Crapo says Glenn is dishing out a

selective depiction of his legislative record that ignores instances when he has opposed tax increases or supported budget cuts. "The primary focus is on style and credibility," Crapo says. "[Glenn] throws out disinformation and picks out little pieces of the truth to paint a false picture."

Describing himself as a part-time legislator who meets a private payroll as a law-firm partner, Crapo says Glenn is ill-placed to make the insider argument. He notes that Glenn, since his arrival in Idaho, has worked as a political operative and lobbyist and is a full-time county commissioner with a salary of more than \$50,000.

Although Crapo's support from the party organization and his eastern Idaho base give him an edge in the primary, Glenn has a network of conservative activist supporters that make him an upset threat. He is backed by Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum and the Gun Owners of America.

### Williams Leads Democratic Race

The Democratic primary appears more predictable. Williams, 49, of

Malad City, is from a ranch family that goes back seven generations in southeast Idaho. He is upholding a family tradition as state auditor; his father's cousin, Joe Williams, held the office for 32 years before retiring in 1989.

Democratic officials hope Williams' similarities to Stallings will enable him to match the incumbent's track record of electoral success in the 2nd. Both men meld conservative stands on such issues as abortion and gun control with more traditional Democratic positions on economic issues; both are Mormon.

While Williams is known across the district for his narrow loss in the 1982 state attorney general's race and his easy win for auditor in 1990, Seiffert has only a narrow political base in the lightly populated Ketchum-Sun Valley area of Blaine County. Seiffert, 53, has a somewhat more liberal agenda that includes support for abortion rights, tax increases on the wealthy and extensive new wilderness protections in Idaho.

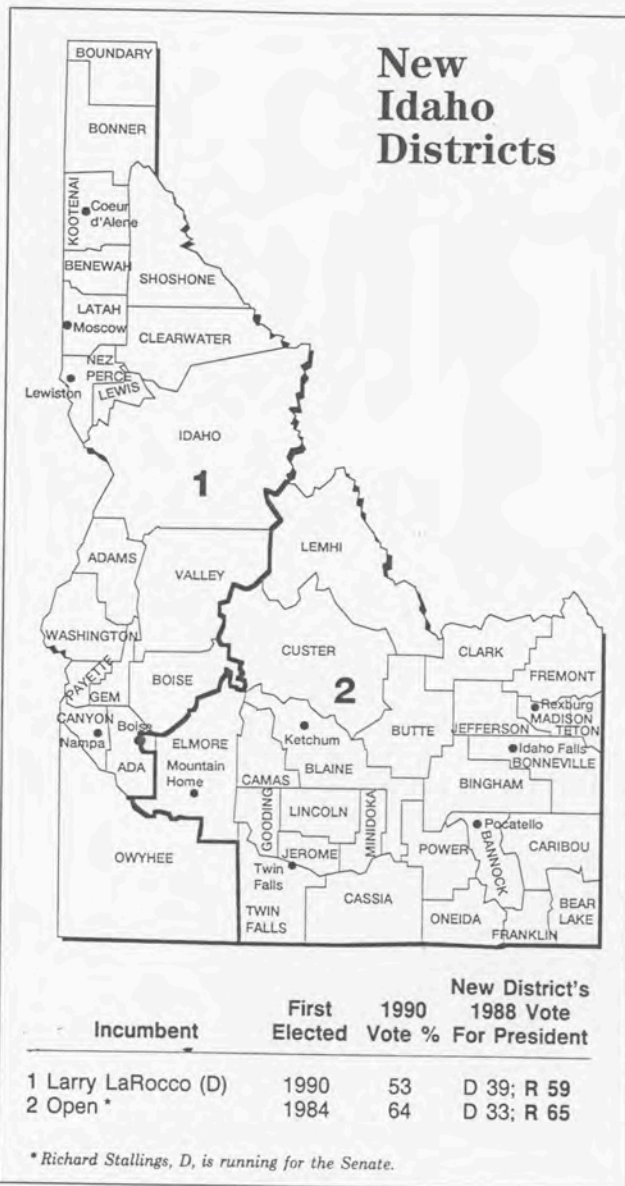
### Scramble for Senate

As in the 2nd District GOP contest, the underdog candidates in the Senate primary are trying to turn party officials' backing of the front-runner, Kempthorne, into a mixed blessing.

Kempthorne, 40, was recruited enthusiastically by the national GOP brass, who recognized Stallings as a threat to take the seat for the Democrats. A former public relations executive, Kempthorne is widely credited with guiding the revitalization of Boise's downtown: First elected as mayor in 1985, he won a second term without opposition four years later.

But GOP candidates Beck and Erhart have railed against the seeming anointment of Kempthorne as the party's choice. They aim to make the insider support he is receiving look unseemly.

Both underdogs have complained that two veteran aides to Symms, J. Philip Reberger and Al Henderson, have remained half-time on the federal payroll while running Kempthorne's campaign. (Symms has re-



mained neutral in the primary.)

Erhart has even taken on one of Idaho's most esteemed political figures: former GOP Sen. James A. McClure, who served three terms before retiring in 1991. McClure, who is Kempthorne's campaign chairman, is now a business lobbyist in Washington, and Erhart says Kempthorne will be beholden to McClure's clients if he is elected. Both Kempthorne and McClure deny any connection between the latter's lobbying and the campaign.

### Compare and Contrast

Along with the outsider themes being raised, the GOP candidates have philosophical differences that could influence the primary outcome.

Kempthorne has staked out conservative ground — he says his role

model is Barry Goldwater, who rose from the Phoenix City Council to national prominence. But his rhetoric is mild compared with Beck's hard-line approach.

Beck, 40, emphasizes his strong opposition to tax increases, government regulation and abortion. In 1990, he lost his state Senate seat in Boise to a Democratic supporter of abortion rights, but his views could have salience in a conservative-dominated statewide Republican primary. Beck, a native of Rigby, is the only Senate candidate with roots in eastern Idaho.

With Kempthorne opposing abortion except in cases of rape, incest and danger to the woman's health, Erhart stands as the only abortion rights supporter in the Senate primary. Erhart, 51, of Boise, ran third of three candidates in the 1990 Republican gubernatorial primary, but he took a solid 30 percent of the vote mainly because of that stand.

This year, he has added a call for tax cuts, a balanced budget and political reform to his trademark support for abortion rights.

### Stallings Catching Flak

The abortion controversy is stoking the main challenge to Stallings' favored status in the Democratic primary. Schaffer, who supports abortion rights, is hoping to find a plurality among Democratic voters who concur with his position.

He blasted Stallings for voting in 1991 to uphold President Bush's veto of legislation that would have blocked the "gag rule" barring employees of federally funded clinics from providing information on abortion.

Stallings voted April 30 with the House majority to overturn the ban on providing information on abortion. He said the rule would force doctors and nurses to practice "dishonest medicine" and said his vote did not entail a lessening to his opposition to abortion.

Schaffer told The Idaho Statesman that the vote was "a deathbed conversion and a classic flip-flop."

Much of Schaffer's campaign has centered on the House bank flap; he has called on Stallings to pull out of the race because he had overdrafts.

## ADI: BOISE IN ID

### Political Landscape:

ADI divides into two states, Idaho, representing only 1.5 of 4 electoral votes and 0.1 of 7 ev's in Oregon.

The Boise ADI performed extremely well when ranked by 1988 Bush/Quayle Percentage. It ranks 20 out of 210 ADI's

Past Republican Electoral Performance has been very positive in both Presidential Elections, and statewide races.

1990:	Craig/Senate	64.6% of ADI Vote
	Fairchild/Gov.	28.6% of ADI Vote
1988:	BUSH/QUAYLE	64.9% of ADI Vote
1986:	Symms/Senate	53.4% of ADI Vote
1984	REAGAN/BUSH	74.2% of ADI Vote

Turnout for past Presidential elections has close to 72% in the past two races topping out at 73.2% in 1988 down to 72.3% in 1984.

As of 1990 Census, Total Population of the ADI was 375,875 people with Voting Age Population at 265,820.

Breakdown of Voting Age Population reveals older ADI than the nation. Breakdown is as follows:

30-49 year olds	41% of Voting Age Population
50-64 yr. olds	17% " "
65 and Above	17% " "
18-24 yr. olds	14% " "
25-29 yr. olds	11% " "

\*Average cost for a paid political commercial is \$22 per GRP. By doing a free 5 minute Q/A for a local TV station, the estimated savings from the hit would **\$8,800 dollars**. This is based upon a 400 GRP during the early news. Cost is based upon 4th Quarter Arbitron Cost Information.

**Media Recommendation:**

The following stations would be ideal to penetrate two key counties in the Boise, ID. The stations are ranked by largest share during the 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. & 6:00 - 7:00 p.m. time slot.

- KTVB for interview purposes has the largest viewership during the evening news hour.
- KTRV is second, with strong penetration in the key counties.
- KIVI would be the third choice with limited penetration in the key counties.

The top Radio stations based on morning commute times:

- KSPD - share 24.1
- KFXD - share 20.4

**Key Counties**

ADA COUNTY, ID	Media Share	
	Station: (5-6:00 p.m.)	Station: (6-7:00 p.m.)
Represents 51% of ADI VAP.	KTVB 35%	KTVB 31%
0.5% Black VAP.	KTRV 17%	KBCI 26%
37% of households with children	KIVI 15%	KIVI 14%
17% Retail, 11% Manufacturing(durable)		
Commute time: 15 to 29 minutes		

CANYON COUNTY, ID	Media Share	
	Station: (5-6:00 p.m.)	Station: (6-7:00 p.m.)
Represents 21% of ADI VAP.	KTVB 29%	KBCI 27%
0.1% Black VAP	KTRV 25%	KTVB 26%
39% households W/children	KIVI 23%	KTRV 17%
17% Retail, 10% Manufacturing(durable)		
Commute time: 0 to 14 minutes		

**ADI #445: BOISE, ID - KEY POINTS:**

**Significant demographics:**

- African-American and Asian voting age population are about 1%. Hispanic v.a.p. is 6%.
- Population of German ancestry is 10%. English ancestry is 9%.
- "Some-college" education levels are above the National average.
- Median family income is below the National average.
- Predominant industries include retail trade (17%) and durable manufacturing (10%).
- The average commute time is between 10-19 minutes, with 1% using public transportation.
- Median home value is just below \$75,000. 31% of homes are rented.
- Veterans account for 16% of those age 16 and over. Active military is 1%.

## ADI: TWIN FALLS IN ID

### Political Landscape:

ADI is contiguous to the State of Idaho, representing only 0.4 of 4 electoral votes.

The Twin Falls ADI performed extremely well when ranked by 1988 Bush/Quayle Percentage. It ranks 33 out of 210 ADI's

Past Republican Electoral Performance has been very positive in both Presidential Elections, and statewide races.

1990:	Craig/Senate	59.1% of ADI Vote
	Fairchild/Gov.	31.2% of ADI Vote
1988:	BUSH/QUAYLE	63.2% of ADI Vote
1986:	Symms/Senate	52.1% of ADI Vote
1984	REAGAN/BUSH	76.3% of ADI Vote

Turnout for past Presidential elections has close to 75% in the past two races topping out at 77.6% in 1984 down to 73.4% in 1988.

As of 1990 Census, Total Population of the ADI was 97,211 people with Voting Age Population at 68,145.

Breakdown of Voting Age Population reveals older ADI than the nation. Breakdown is as follows:

30-49 year olds	41%	of Voting Age Population
50-64 yr. olds	18%	" "
65 and Above	20%	" "
18-24 yr. olds	11%	" "
25-29 yr. olds	10%	" "

\*Average cost for a paid political commercial is \$14 per GRP. By doing a free 5 minute Q/A for a local TV station, the estimated savings from the hit would **\$5,600 dollars**. This is based upon a 400 GRP during the early news. Cost is based upon 4th Quarter Arbitron Cost Information.

**Media Recommendation:**

The following stations would be ideal to penetrate three key counties in the Twin Falls, ID ADI. The stations are ranked by largest share during the 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. & 6:00 - 7:00 p.m. time slot.

- KMVT for interview purposes has the largest viewership during the evening news hour.
- KAS is second, with share limited to the early p.m. time slots in the key counties.
- The top Radio stations based on morning commute times:
  - KEZJ - share 29.3
  - KZRT - share 23.0

**Key Counties**

**TWIN FALLS COUNTY, ID**

Represents 55% of ADI VAP.  
2.3% Other VAP  
37% Households w/ children  
20% Wholesale & Retail Trade, 13% Agriculture, Forest  
Commute time: 10 to 19 minutes

**Media Share**

<u>Station: (5-6:00p.m.)</u>	<u>Station: (6-7:00p.m.)</u>
KMVT 32%	KMVT 51%
KAS 20%	

**JEROME COUNTY, ID**

Represents 15% of ADI VAP.  
3.8% Other VAP  
41% Households w/ children.  
20% Agriculture, Forest, 15% Retail, Trade  
Commute time: 10 to 19 minutes

**Media Share**

<u>Station: (5-6:00p.m.)</u>	<u>Station: (6-7:00p.m.)</u>
KMVT 38%	KMVT 60%
KAS 18%	



**ADI #293: TWIN FALLS, ID - KEY POINTS:**

**Significant demographics:**

- African-American voting age population is less than 1%. Hispanic v.a.p. is 5%.
- Population of German ancestry is 13%. English ancestry is 12%.
- College and "some-college" education levels are above the National average.
- Median family income is only slightly higher than the National average.
- Predominant industries include retail trade (19%) and agriculture/forestry (16%).
- The average commute time is just over 10 minutes, with 1% using public transportation.
- Median home value is just above \$50,000. 32% of homes are rented.
- Veterans account for 16% of those age 16 and over. Active military is less than 1%.

# Kempthorne NAFTA claim blasted

By The Associated Press  
 Senate Democratic Leader George Mitchell of Maine on Thursday called Republican U.S. Senate candidate Dirk Kempthorne's claim that President Bush has not endorsed the North American Free Trade Agreement "one of the most fantastic statements I've ever seen."

Mitchell made a brief campaign stop in Idaho, appearing with Idaho's two Democratic congressmen at a Boise Airport news conference before heading to a private fundraising event.

Congressman Richard Stallings is running against Kempthorne,

Boise's mayor, for the U.S. Senate seat of retiring Republican Steve Symms.

Last week, Kempthorne said he wanted negotiations reopened with Canada and Mexico on the Bush administration's North American Free Trade Agreement. Citing the trade pact's potential impact on Idaho sugar producers, he said he would oppose it in its present form even if he has to break rank with the president.

However, "The president has not yet accepted it as it is," Kempthorne said.

"One of two things is possible. Either Mayor Kempthorne doesn't

know what he's talking about or President Bush is making the grand daddy of all flip flops," Mitchell said. "The president negotiated the agreement. Just a few days ago, with great fanfare, he went to Texas with the prime minister of Canada and the president of Mexico to sign the agreement."

Both Mitchell and Stallings said they would oppose the trade agreement unless it can be implemented in a way that protects the potato industry of both states and Idaho's sugar beet farmers.

"I come from an agricultural state, which like Idaho has a large potato industry," Mitchell said.

"Many of the people involved in agriculture in my state are deeply concerned about some aspects of the treaty."

He said when the implementing legislation is developed, he will work to protect U.S. jobs, worker retraining and environmental protections.

Elsewhere, state Republican Chairman Phil Batt said Stallings is misleading people when he claims in commercials for his Senate campaign that he has refused to accept the latest congressional pay raise.

Batt said the ad says Stallings "refused to take the money" and turned down a pay raise.

If that were true, Batt said, Stallings' federal tax return would show congressional income of \$75,100 per year, the salary level

in 1985, when Stallings went to Congress, instead of the current \$129,100.

"The Idaho media seem intent on examining the validity of this year's political commercials and should thoroughly verify and report the accuracy of the Stallings' campaign ad," Batt said.

The Democrat acknowledged his tax return shows income of \$129,100. But since the 1987 pay raise, "I've put the equivalent of the pay raise into escrow and I have given it out in scholarships and donations to charities."

He estimated he's given out well over \$100,000. The scholarships have gone to needy Idaho residents who are non-traditional students. Stallings said he started with schools in the 2nd Congressional

District, but after the most recent raise also funded scholarships to the University of Idaho and North Idaho College.

However, Stallings acknowledged that the ad may technically have been in error because he has not refused the pay raise. He said he pays taxes on the amount, minus deductions for contributions.

Meanwhile, Democrat state Auditor J.D. Williams, campaigning for the congressional seat Stallings is surrendering, continued his attacks on the Idaho Senate voting record of his Republican opponent, state Senate President Pro Tem Michael Crapo.

Campaign reform and spending cuts are key themes of the Crapo campaign, Williams said.

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### 10- Public Notices

**BPO Does Christmas Shopping Spree:** Oct. 17th, 10 AM til 4 PM, at Burley Elks Lodge. Lunch served from 11-2. Door Prizes! Call 678-4370 for more information.

### 30- Lost & Found

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**MERYLLYES CARPET AND THINGS** is now open at 1232 Overland. Name-brand carpet, vinyl and vinyl remnants. New carpet starting at \$6. a yard, used carpet \$1.50 a yard, vinyl \$4. a yard and kitchen or commercial at \$5. a yard. WE HAVE CAT-SCRATCHING POSTS AND CRAFTS. 677-4908

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**Idaho Department Of Employment Burley Office**  
 For a listing of local jobs currently available, including The Idaho Personnel Announcements for state jobs in this area, you can call a recorded message, in both English and Spanish. You can reach this recording by

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Wanted: Truck drivers; Also we need a retired man w/ mechanical ability. Call 436-6795 or 678-1686

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Looking for private party to loan \$2000, will pay 20% interest. Call Joy Nelson at (208) 678-7591

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**NORTHSIDE FARM**  
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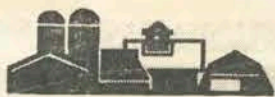
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# Craig thinks Congress can change NAFTA

By Mark Kind and Clark Miller  
Ag Weekly writers

Out on the Senate campaign trail, Idaho Republicans and Democrats sound like they disagree on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

But that may be misleading.

Consider the remarks of Rep. Richard Stallings, Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne and Sen. Larry Craig:

• Kempthorne: "But if the agreement is not good for Idaho, I won't support it."

• Craig, in a recent letter to the USDA and the Bush administration's trade negotiators: "If passed in its present form, the NAFTA could cause serious damage to the U.S. sugar industry. Failure to make ... changes to the sugar section of the agreement could jeopardize Senate approval of NAFTA."

• Stallings in a press release: "I've talked with Idaho farmers and agriculture industry groups and I believe our negotiators not only failed to level the playing field but may very well have taken our producers out of the game."

Kempthorne, a Republican, and Stallings, a Democrat, are locked in a battle to succeed retiring Republican Sen. Steve Symms.

Kempthorne keeps telling Magic Valley farmers he would work within an "administrative process" to change the sugar provisions of NAFTA, which Magic Valley sugar beet farmers fear will phase out their industry.

Stallings and Craig already appear to be doing just that, according to Bill Bullard, executive director of the Northwest Farmers Union.

Craig's recent letter to the Bush administration asked for renegotiation of the treaty on the same three points as a similar Stallings letter, Bullard said.

• When calculations are made to determine if Mexico is a "surplus producer," corn sweeteners should be considered along with sugar. Stallings and Craig say Mexico could produce "a 1- to 2-

**'If passed in its present form, the NAFTA could cause serious damage to the U.S. sugar industry. Failure to make ... changes to the sugar section of the agreement could jeopardize Senate approval of NAFTA.'**

— Sen. Larry Craig, in a letter to Bush trade negotiators

million ton sugar surplus merely by converting their large beverage industry from sugar to corn sweeteners, as has occurred in the United States."

• Stallings and Craig want deleted a provision which could give Mexico "virtually unlimited access to the U.S. market" if Mexico produces a surplus in two consecutive years.

• Stallings and Craig also call for a 15-year, rather than a 10-year, phase-out of Section 22 import protection on refined sugar and sugar-containing products from Mexico, to match the transition period for raw sugar.

The Craig letter was signed by 32 senators, the Stallings letter was signed by 85 members of the House of Representatives, Bullard said.

Why doesn't Congress just change the treaty without asking for renegotiation? It can't, said Brian Samuel from the U.S. Trade Representative's office in Washington, D.C. in a telephone interview.

Moreover, the Bush administration doesn't want to change it, he said. "At this point, the only way I can see it is if we go to the Mexicans and renegotiate," said Brian Samuel from the "The (Bush) administration's position is the agreement is as it stands, we're not renegotiating anything."

Under the so-called "fast-track" procedure that NAFTA must adhere to, Samuel said Congress can:

- Vote "yes."
- Vote "no."
- Vote "yes," but require the president to try to renegotiate certain provisions of the trade bill, such as the sugar provisions. But Congress, of course, cannot require Mexico to renegotiate anything. Congress' laws do not cover Mexico, Samuel pointed out.

Craig and Kempthorne have been suggesting that they can somehow change NAFTA through "implementing legislation" or the "administrative process."

"Certainly you can't say 'I don't like this part' and change the agreement unilaterally," Kempthorne said in Twin Falls Sept. 29. "But there is the opportunity to do some fine-tuning through the administrative process."

Stallings has argued that Congress cannot change the trade treaty — it can only vote "yes" or "no."

"That's not entirely true," argues Craig representative Lewis Eilers.

During a meeting this week in Twin Falls between Idaho Farm Bureau members and Gary Madson, the USDA undersecretary for Congressional relations, Eilers said the agreement can be "fine tuned." Madson also told farmers at the meeting their is room for minor adjustment on some provisions of the trade pact.

"We feel at this point we can micro-tune this thing," Eilers said.

"The basic document is in place, but it can be fine tuned," said Madson, who also said he checked the fact with the U.S. Trade Representative's office. "There's a limit ... There will not likely be any massive changes."

Madson said there is strong support for the sugar industry in Congress and there will be strong pressure to make changes.

"If the changes aren't made, I think the future of the agreement is very much in doubt," Madson said.

## Correction

Teddy Keeton, Bill Chisholm and Donald McMurrian are all independent candidates for the Idaho Legislature, not Democrats, as reported Oct. 10.

Magic Valley Ag Weekly regrets the error.

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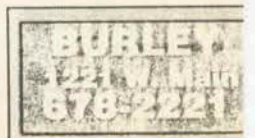


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