Third party candidates appear on ballot

Willard Mitt Romney

Past government experience: 70th Governor of Massachusetts
Education: Stanford University, Brigham Young University, Harvard Law, and Harvard Business School
Birthplace/Birthdate: Detroit, Michigan, March 12, 1947 (65)
Spouse: Ann Romney
Children: Taggart, Matthew, Joshua, Benjamin, and Craig
Economy: Gov. Romney’s plan for the American economy includes lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 25 percent, abolishing the Estate Tax and repealing the Alternative Minimum Tax, cutting federal spending to 20 percent of the gross domestic product, repealing Obamacare, privatizing Amtrak and decreasing EPA regulations and government programs. His plan also hopes to increase trade, boost energy production and flexibility of labor through a free market approach.
Healthcare: If elected president, Romney has promised to sign an executive order that would allow all 50 states to waive the Affordable Care Act healthcare requirement. Although he signed a bill similar to Obamacare into law in his own state of Massachusetts, he does not endorse a national law for healthcare, but would encourage states to create their own plans.

SEE ROMNEY, PAGE 3

Barack Hussein Obama

Education: Occidental College, Columbia University, Harvard Law School
Birthplace/place: Honolulu, Hawaii, August 4, 1961 (51)
Spouse: Michelle Obama
Children: Sasha and Malia
Economy: President Obama’s plan for the economy is to repeal the Bush tax cuts for households earning more than $250,000 and lower taxes on the manufacturing industry. He supports stimulus spending and tax cuts to grow the economy (short term.) He wants to cut spending and raise taxes on wealthy to reduce the deficit (long term). His main goal is to build the economy from the middle class out, not the top down. A government-led effort to rescue the auto industry in America was carried out under Obama’s leadership.
Healthcare: In 2010, President Obama signed the healthcare overhaul bill (ObamaCare). Basically, what that bill does is it calls for patient protections, like allowing coverage for pre-existing conditions, not letting insurers cancel policies when patients get sick and requiring individuals to buy health insurance or pay a fine. His main idea is to expand access and lower the cost for families.

SEE OBAMA, PAGE 3

Editor’s Note

By Taylor Baggett
Election edition editor

As you may have already noticed, this issue is not your typical issue of the Banner News. It’s election season and an important one at that. This year, voters face some difficult decisions at the polls. The study of the News Media and Politics class designed and produced this special issue to give you, the voter, enough information to make an informed decision.

We hope you will use the information to really think about which candidate best fits you and your beliefs. And above all else, whether it’s for Obama, Romney, or some other third party candidate, we hope you vote.
Debates and Presidential ads alike are full of statistics and numbers designed to get our attention and sway us to vote for a candidate. But just how many of these statistics are true? Thanks to a website called factcheck.org, viewers can now figure out exactly what’s true and what’s false. These six individuals are listed as independent party candidates on the presidential ballot along side the more widely known Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. Did they get a vote for one of these individuals a wasted vote?

One side of the argument says voting for independents is a pointless practice; the other side insists it is what makes America a true democracy. While history shows independent candidates rarely make it into office, some are growing in numbers (that is making it hard for them to be ignored.)

The Libertarian Party, the Green Party, the Peace Party, the Veterans party, the Constitution party and the Independent American party political candidates have been one of the most “green” political parties concentrating so much time, money and effort to get their party placed on a ballot. Given the difficulty in amassing large-scale popular voter initiatives, this would be problematic.

But success in making it to the ballots doesn’t necessarily mean a third party will get elected. As Dyke added, “[The second thing that would need to happen] Conditions would have to get so bad, and the two major parties would have to be so indifferent that a third party movement would actually become widely appealing to voters.”

This is where a vote for a third party might be used as a form of protest. With so much at stake, third party candidates—rage against the machine, so to speak…” Dyke said. Taking into account an instance where third parties actually made a difference, the 2000 presidential elections are a reminder of how third parties can affect the election process.

Due to Ralph Nader receiving a substantial number of votes that took away from the Democratic Party, the Republican Party was able to get the majority of votes in turn taking all of the electoral votes. Nader was running under the Green Party, which is more closer to the American political spectrum to the Democratic side.

Had Gore been able to get those votes that went to Nader, the Democratic Party most likely would have won the Presidency, allowing one of “most green” Reformers in the country, to have seen.

This election shows a third party vote benefits the conventional party with the more opposing ideas. It could be said that votes for Nader were “wasted” because his votes helped get an opposing party elected.

Dyke also made a point of third parties acting as a sort of interest group on certain issues.

“The truth is, and the two major parties aren’t really interested in their voters. But the problem also lies in independent parties face to make it on the ballot. Even if they do have the chance to run for office, they rarely have the funds to get their message heard by the American public.

If third parties had more people behind their messages, there would most likely be a rise in third parties.

Dyke explained, “In order for third parties to get traction in America, two things would have to happen: [First] citizens would have to cooperate and use citizen ballot initiatives (proposals) to get a third party placed on a ballot. Given the difficulty in amassing large-scale popular voter initiatives, this would be problematic.”

Maybe instead of third parties concentrating so much time and effort trying to get elected, they might have more success trying to get their specific issues across the way interest groups do, through lobbying and donations to the

According to the official Libertarian Party website, there are currently about 250,000 registered Libertarians, making it the largest independent political party in the United States. In addition, there are candidates from the Libertarian Party running for office in all 50 states. However, an organization like the National Rifle Association, which had about 4 million members in 2009, would carry about 16 times as much influence as the Libertarians in terms of membership.
**NEWS ANALYSIS**

**The Governorship of Mitt Romney**

By Cainon Leeds
Staff Writer

Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney calls upon his record as governor of Massachusetts as his main public sector experience. Romney served as Massachusetts’ governor for one term from 2003 to 2007, choosing not to run for reelection.

In one of Romney’s latest TV spots titled “Find A Way,” he contrasts his record as governor to President Obama’s tenure as president. The ad points to Romney’s accomplishments as governor saying, “He turned Massachusetts around, cut unemployment, turned the deficit that he inherited into a rainy day fund, and has given the state an 85% Democratic legislature.”

However, some outside sources say that some of his assertions may not necessarily be true. “Governor Romney left behind a budget deficit of $1 billion using what incoming Governor Deval Patrick described as ‘all kinds of patches and quicks’ to hide the extent of the shortfall,” said the Associated Press back in 2007.

The Boston Globe said that by the end of Romney’s term as governor, 40,000 manufacturing jobs had been lost in Massachusetts, a rate double that of the national average. So while some jobs may have been created, 40,000 of them weren’t in manufacturing.

When it comes to the health care bill that he signed into Massachusetts law, Gov. Romney makes comments about how it worked for his state, but will not work for the nation as a whole.

Kevin Robillard of Politico writes, “The health care law Romney helped to craft and signed in 2006 is often described as a forerunner to Obama’s own health care overhaul, which passed Congress four years ago without a single Republican vote.”

The article continues, “Romney has said his law worked for Massachusetts but wouldn’t necessarily work in other states. He has pledged to grant every state the same $1.25 billion in federal aid that he got from Obama’s law on his first day in office and said he would work to repeal the legislation in its entirety.

Overall, Romney’s record as governor was not a complete success in either party. His tenure was marked with prosperity and pitfalls. He showed leadership skills in working with a predominantly Democratic state legislature and has some experience in the public and private sectors.

**The Presidency of Barack Obama**

By Logan Hassebrock
Staff Writer

The following information is adapted from washingtonmonthly.com

**Health Care Reform**

- After five presidents and over a century of trying to create universal health insurance President Obama finally got it through.
- He signed the Affordable Care Act, also known as ObamaCare, which will cover 32 million uninsured Americans beginning in 2014 and it will also cut health care cost growth, which is the leading cause of America’s fiscal problems.

**Stimulus**

- President Obama signed the $787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in 2009. The stimulus, in the greatest recession since the Great Depression, spurred economic growth and just weeks later unemployment claims began to subside. Because of the stimulus nearly 3.7 million new private sector jobs were created.

**Ending the War in Iraq**

- President Obama ordered all U.S. military forces out of the country. The last troops left on December 18, 2011.

**Obama Bin Laden**

- In 2011, President Obama ordered a special-forces raid at a secret compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, in which the terrorist leader was taken out by SEAL Team Six, in which the terrorist leader was taken out by SEAL Team Six.

**U.S. Auto Industry**

- In 2009 Chrysler and GM were hit with rock bottom and President Obama injected $86 billion in federal money to rescue them. Since the injection the auto industry has added more than 100,000 jobs. The government expects to lose $16 billion of its investment.

**Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell**

- President Obama got rid of the discriminatory policy of “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” in the military allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military.

**Stem Cell Research**

- President Obama eliminated the Bush-era restrictions on embryonic stem cell research, which shows promise in treating spinal injuries, and understanding and treating human genetic diseases, among other things.

**Race To The Top**

- Using funds from the stimulus, President Obama started a $4.35 billion program of competitive grants to encourage and reward states for education reform.

**Boosted Fuel Efficiency Standards**

- President Obama released a new fuel efficiency standard that all car companies must follow.

Obama claimed that Romney was in favor of using the Arizona law of “papers, please” as a model for the country. He really said America should implement the part of the law from Arizona requiring employers to check the immigration status of employees.

Obama claims that Romney’s plan will have a $5 trillion tax cut. While Romney’s planned “20% across the board” tax cut will cut approximately this amount, this number does not take into account the offset of tax rates or the money that will be saved closing loopholes and tax breaks.

Obama claimed that health care premiums have gone up at a slower rate than any time in the last 50 years. That is the case for healthcare spending but not premiums. These are just a few of the facts that each candidate has thrown out. And by no means is every fact stated by a campaign false.

To check out more facts, visit www.factcheck.org

Fact checks, continued from page 2

President of Barack Obama

By Logan Hassebrock
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Calming nerves of 1st time voters

By Taylor Baggett
Election Edition Editor in Chief

Voting in an election can be confusing, frustrating, and a little overwhelming, especially for the millions of first-time voters in America. This guide to voting is designed to help out voters who have just reached the magic age of 18 and can finally vote.

The first step in voting is registering. By this time, if you have not registered to vote, you will have to register on site. To do this you need to bring with you a valid Iowa driver’s license with your current address on it. If you don’t have a driver’s license, you may also prove your identity by bringing other photo ID cards such as an Iowa non-driver ID card, an out-of-state driver’s license, a U.S. passport, U.S. military ID, or a student ID.

To prove your place of residence you must also bring one of the following: a residential lease with your name on it, utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, government check or other government document.

If you cannot provide any of these, your final option is to have a friend or neighbor registered in your precinct attest that you are who you say you are. Please note that if you do decide to use this final method, it is unfair to attest to be someone you are not or live somewhere you do not. If it is discovered that your friend or neighbor falsely attested, then both of you could face time in prison.

Registering to vote is the easy part. Now you have to take a look at the ballot. To the side of this article is the front and back of a sample ballot.

There are eight candidates for President on the Iowa ballot: Mitt Romney (REP), Barack Obama (DEM), Virgil Goode (CON), Jill Stein (GRN), Gary Johnson (LIB), James Harts (NWP), Gloria LaRiva (PSL), & Jerry Litzel (No Party). To get a better idea of these candidates and what they are running on, please look at the third party article and the article on the following gay marriage in Iowa. For more on this topic, visit page 8.

Another hot topic of this year’s election is the retention vote involving Iowa Supreme Court Justice David Wiggins. Wiggins, along with six other Iowa Supreme Court justices, voted yes on a controversial bill allowing gay marriage in Iowa. For more on this topic, visit page 8.

On the ballot, the retention vote is as easy as yes or no. Each justice facing the retention vote is listed along with a yes or no bubble. If you feel that the judge should not be retained, you fill in the “yes” bubble. If you feel they should, fill in the “no” bubble.

So while voting may seem a little overwhelming at first, it really is not. So this election season, we hope that each of you take 10 minutes of your day on Nov. 6 to get out to a polling place and vote.

If you are voting absentee you need to send in a request for an absentee ballot immediately. Ballots must be received by the county auditor before the close of polls on election day.

If you are voting at your regularly scheduled polling place, please check to make sure you know which is.

A good way to do this is to go to the Iowa Secretary of State’s website and navigate to Elections < Voting < Voting on Election Day < Find your Precinct. Once there, type in the zipcode that you are registered to vote at. This will then give you the place that you need to go on election day to vote.

Now that you are ready to vote, it’s time to take a look at the ballot. Voting is pretty simple, and if you’ve ever taken an ACT or other such test, you can figure it out in no time.

Each office to vote for will tell you exactly how many bubbles you can fill in. For all items on the front side of the ballot, you may vote for one statement, paycheck, government check or other government document.

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So while voting may seem a little overwhelming at first, it really is not. So this election season, we hope that each of you take 10 minutes of your day on Nov. 6 to get out to a polling place and vote.
It seems like every website and news channel is saying something different about who is winning the election. Some sites are more conservative and others are more liberal so you can probably guess that their results are going to be different from each other.

According to Bruce Kelly, a history professor here at DMACC, the reason that news channels have different poll results is "There is a variation on random sampling. If you ask 5,000 people who they are voting for, they will come to one conclusion. But the next 5,000 people might have a different result."

In other words, no two poll results will have the same results.

So why do polls get conducted if they aren't necessarily reliable? Kelly said "in order to measure public opinion.

"News channels and websites are trying to get out the results to inform the public," he said.

DMACC student Charlie Coghlin said he believes the purpose of polls is "to see people’s opinions." They want to see whom people are voting for. Everyone wants to know who is going to win; therefore people try to determine the results before they are out.

As people look at the polls, you might wonder whether they are affected by the results.

"Polls affect people’s decisions because they can see the results beforehand," said student Dalton Leuschke.

Another student, Charlie Coghlin, agreed. "Yes, I think they are affected." When they are viewed on the news, tons of people view them and if they are not educated in the candidates it might make them vote for who is winning.

On the other hand it might make them vote for the underdog in the election too.

"People might be affected [by polls], it’s hard to tell though," Kelly said.

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**Washington Post polls bring candidates and issues to light**

**Percentage of Support for the Position of the Candidate on These Issues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Obama</th>
<th>Romney</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Terrorism</td>
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<td>The Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Budget Deficit</td>
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**Who Citizens Are Voting For Today**

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<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
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</table>

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**Now you tell us**

Do you think polls affect the way people vote?

Sam Titus, 21

Eric Sargent, 51

Tyler Cox, 18

Miranda Bartleson, 18

"I don’t think that people really pay attention to polls."

"I think they can depending on if it is a concern of the reader."

"They don’t matter to me because I know who I’m voting for, but I think they might affect undecided voters."

"I think you should be consistent with who you’re voting for and not think about the numbers. I think polls might affect undecided voters."
By Taylor Baggett

Opinion

Why should I vote?

By Caionn Leeds

Staff Writer

In the last issue of the Ban- ner, I said that DMACC Boone's student newspaper would not be endorsing any candidates this election season unless I heard a dissenting view from students. Here's the reasoning behind my decision: I don't think an endorsement from the Banner News would matter to the elec- tion, and if it would, I don't want people becoming so dependent on any one news source that an endorsement would mean swaying their otherwise made up mind.

I'm asking readers to look at this issue from my point of view for a moment. What if, hypothetically speaking, a major news organization decided to endorse Barack Obama for president. Would any undecided or Romney supporting viewers decide then and there to vote for President Obama based on CNN's endorsement alone? If readers had such a sort of influence, it would give CNN quite a bit of influence in the election.

However, that was just an idea of what could happen. Allow me to present a real life example of a newspaper endorsing a political candidate: the "Des Moines Register" officially endorsed presidential candi- date, Mitt Romney, for office on Sunday, October 21. Does that change my vote for president? No. Did it change the mind of the readers of the "Des Moines Register"? Maybe. According to senior political analyst Michael Barone, national Examiner, the endorsement of the "Des Moines Register" could sway key voters in Iowa, an important swing state. Of course, we won't know the true impact of the "Register" until after election day.

Nevertheless, even if the Banner had as much political power as the "Register," I would be hesitant to use such power for fear of abusing it. As Thomas Jefferson once said, "I hope our wisdom will grow with our power, and teach us that the less we use our power the greater it will be." In a republic, I believe voters should be informed on where candidates stand, but not told whom to vote for. That is why the Banner chose not to endorse any candidates this elec- tion season.

Endorsements not effective

Endorsements help voters

By Jonathan Rangel

Staff Writer

After reading the Ban- ner's stance on the media endorsing a candidate, I would have to say that I disagree. While it is not the media's job to tell citizens what to do, it is the me- dia's job to inform the public and keep their best interest in mind. I think the media is in a position in which they are better informed when it comes to the candidates, and should make sug- gestions to which officials should be elected because of it. If the media avoids leaning to one side of the political spectrum, and instead focuses on what will be best for the nation, I think an endorsement could be useful to those who do not keep up with politics.

As long as the news organi- zation gives clear reasons why a particular candidate would be better suited for office as opposed to the others, such as bipartisan efforts or a solid economic plan, I think it is a good idea.

The Des Moines Register has endorsed congressional candidates and listed reasons why they chose to endorse who they did; the platform on which each stands on looks more promising for Iowans than their opponents.

Personally, I think the DMACC Banner could have looked at the candidates and made suggestions to which candidates would represent the students of DMACC the best. Donald Trump would not only informed the students as to which candidates would have the graduates' best interest in mind, but also helped guide them on Election Day.

Endorsements not effective

Endorsements help voters

A letter to the editor

This country is twisted into RICH VS POOR, and the middle class is only here for a short time if people like Mitt Romney run the country. People who run busi- nesses need to make money, and that is fine with the problem is the huge difference in the pay of people like Donald Trump and his buddies in the stock market and the people under them.

They do very little work and reap most of the rewards. The united became powerful enough in the 1920-1990's to speak for the workers and demand pay that would put them in the middle in- come. Thanks to NAFTA that is over, we are little more than mini- mum wage workers.

I come from a town that lost a washing machine factory that was there for over 60 years. I never got to work, but I did benefit from the surrounding businesses that I worked at for over 30 years.

That company has relocated to Mexico to keep the border from Texas. And not one politician stood up and stopped it.

This was in the works during the Bush reigh and Obama had no control of it.

The bottom line is we need industry and good paying jobs.

1. You can't give tax credits to companies leaving the country
2. Give tax credits to local US. people when they start a business
3. If a non U.S. citizen is ar- rested for any reason they should be transferred to a federal agency and deported to where they came.
4. Obama care is not per- fect and it needs tweaked. The people who pay for it need to be the wealthy! Anyone making over 250 thousand a year. Donald Trump will take care of them.
5. Repeat NAFTA, Tax im- ports, promote exports,
6. Keep gas, oil, diesel, pros- trations, from being ex- ported! The fuel price would go down where it should be.

Limite immigration to only a few per year.

Ed Crawford, DMACC student

Major newspapers endorse candidates

Newspaper Name

Candidate

New York Times

Obama

New York Daily News

Obama

New York Post

Obama

Washington Post

Obama

Houston Chronicle

Obama

Arizona Republic

Obama

The Dallas Morning News

Obama

Kansas City Star

Obama

The Cincinnati Enquirer

Obama

Boston Herald

Obama

The Des Moines Register

Obama

Omaha World Herald

Obama

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Obama

Miami Herald

Obama

The Denver Post

Obama

USA Today

Obama

Does not endorse candidates

Like the Banner News on Facebook
District rep, Iowa seats up for grabs

By Taylor Baggett
Election Section Editor-in-Chief

With all the focus being put on the Presidential election this fall, many Iowans may have forgotten that President isn’t the only person they will be voting for on Nov. 6.

Other offices up for election in Boone county include U.S. House of Representatives, Congress, Iowa House of Representatives and Iowa Senate.

The candidates for Iowa’s 4th congressional district are Christie Vilsack (DEM), Steve King (REP), and Martin James Monroe (NP).

Christie Vilsack, Vilsack was born and raised in Mount Pleasant Iowa. Vilsack is a 1972 graduate of Kirkland College in Clinton, New York. In 1992 she received her master’s degree in journalism from the University of Iowa.

Vilsack taught middle and high school language arts and journalism for 38 years in her hometown. In 1996, she became the First Lady of Iowa—a position she held until 2007.

During this time she promoted literacy and stood for educational and economical development initiatives. In the election, Vilsack’s platform is mainly based upon education.

For college students, her plan is to fight for the preservation of Pell Grants and keep them available to community college students who are also working. She supports equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered citizens, and has been endorsed by the Planned Parenthood Action Fund.

Steve King, King is the Representative in the now defense District 5. King was born in Storm Lake and graduated from Denison Community High School. He attended Northwest Missouri State University.

King owned and operated his own construction business (King Construction) in Kirton. In 1996 he was elected to the Iowa State Senate where he served until 2007. In 1998 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 2003.

King supports school choice along with local and parental control of educational decisions. He prides himself on keeping a pro-life record and often takes part in marches against the Roe v. Wade decision. King is endorsed by the Susan B. Anthony list.

Martin James Monroe, Monroe is also running for election in the 4th congressional district. Monroe was born in Ida Grove and attended Ida Grove High School. Upon his graduation from high school, Monroe entered the United States Navy.

Upon completion of his military service, Monroe found work as plumber, staying in that field until 1987 when he injured himself on the job and decided to get his college degree.

In 1996, shortly after entering law school Monroe was put on life support after sustaining injury in a collision with a semi. Monroe did go on to earn his degree and more to Phoenix, where he was active in the political scene, earning 43.7 percent of the vote for Arizona Senate as a first-time candidate.

Monroe returned to Iowa in 2008 to pursue his original plan of running for Congress. Today his campaign’s main issues include putting America back to work, reducing money spent overseas and the economy. He says he wants to hear from constituents on issues they believe are important.

In the Iowa House of Representative’s 47th District, incumbent Chip Baltimore (REP) is in a race against Democratic challenger Donovan Olson whom he defeated in 2010. Baltimore was born and raised in Okalosa. Then he attended Iowa State University where he received his bachelor’s degree in 1981. He went on to attend law school at the University of Minnesota, graduating with honors in 1993.

In 1996, Baltimore came to Boone to join a local law firm where he worked until 2006. From 2006 to 2010, Baltimore worked as in-house counsel, vice president and trust officer at Boone Bank & Trust.

In 2010, Baltimore unseated then incumbent Donovan Olson. Baltimore’s campaign focuses on the issues of eliminating special-interest groups from educational decision making.

His challenger is Boone native Donovan Olson. Olson also attended Iowa State University, where he now works. Prior to his first term in the State House, Olson served as the Boone County Supervisor.

Olson believes in providing quality education for all Iowans.

In the 24th District of the Iowa Senate, Republican incumbent Jerry Behn is running against Democrat Shelly Stotts.

Behn was born in Ames and graduated from United Community. He worked in agribusiness and is a former Boone County Supervisor. Behn is a member of the Iowa Association of Business and Industry, Iowa Farm Bureau, Iowa Corn Growers and Iowa Soybean Association.

Behn wants to promote job creating red roads, remove barriers to growth, and “help hard-working Iowans succeed,” according to Behn’s Facebook page.

His opponent is Boone teacher Shelly Stotts. Stotts currently works at Boone Community School district where she has taught math for over 25 years.

She received her bachelor’s of education degree in 1984 and a master’s in 1998. She is a member of the Boone Educators Association, where she once served as president. Stotts was also on the Education Associations negotiation team for six years.

Stott’s priorities include restoring educational excellence to Iowa schools, creating new, good-paying jobs, and helping main street businesses grow.

Candidates for Iowa Senate

Chip Baltimore, candidate for 47th district of Iowa House. Photo from Iowa House Republicans.

Donovan Olson, candidate for 47th district of Iowa House. Photo from donovanolson.com

Shelly Stotts, candidate for 24th Iowa Senate District. Photo from Story County Democrats Web site

Jerry Behn, candidate for 24th Iowa Senate District. Photo from the Iowa Legislature Web site

Top 10 Reasons to Vote

By Douglas Fehlen, columnist, Education Insider

1. It’s your right.
2. Your vote matters
3. Shape the social agenda
4. Economic policies will affect your future.
5. Help shape foreign policy
6. Have your say on environmental issues
7. You’re part of an important voting block.
8. Politicians won’t address student needs without student votes.
9. Demonstrate concern for the next generation
10. Honor past sacrifices

Candidates for County Offices

County Supervisor: Bill Lusher
Thomas L. Foster
Chet Hollingshead

County Auditor: Philippe E. Veier

County Sheriff: Greg E. Elsberry
Rick D. Lampe

County Attorney: Adria Kester

The youth vote

Young voters are showing less enthusiasm for the 2012 presidential election compared to 2008.

Youth have lowest turnout

2010 voter turnout by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2010 Turnout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-19</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 or older</td>
<td>69.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2008 vs. 2012

For 18-29 year-old voters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2008 Turnout</th>
<th>2012 Turnout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Given quite a lot of thought to election

67%
Retention vote puts Iowa Supreme Court Justice Wiggins on trial

By Sophia Andersen
Staff Writer

To most college students, the name David Wiggins probably doesn’t mean a lot. But it should.

Wiggins is one of the judges who is up for a retention vote on the Iowa ballot this year. Normally a judicial retention vote doesn’t gain much attention, but Wiggins is one of the most frequently spoken names in the media across Iowa.

Why? It’s simple: On Friday, April 3 of 2009, the seven justices of the Iowa Supreme Court voted unanimously to extend the right to marry to same-sex couples.

In short, the court stated, “With the dawning of each new day, push like crazy to get there. And then work like crazy to get there. Dare to take a chance on your future. Possible. Set your sights beyond what you can see.”

With the dawning of each new day, push yourself to achieve what you think is not possible. Set your sights beyond what you can see. Dare to take a chance on your future. And then work like crazy to get there. I promise that if you do that, you will be absolutely amazed at the results.” — Rep. Chip Baltimore

DATE: Nov 6th 2012

CHIP BALTIMORE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

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