



Anna Eshoo

Konnyu has repeatedly denied. With many of his traditional funding sources dried up, Konnyu has instead used his congressional privileges to produce millions of pieces of mail—at a public expense Campbell's campaign estimates at more than \$500,000.

While Campbell has, for the most



Jim Garrison

part, refrained from directly attacking Konnyu on the "character issue"—as he calls it—he has permitted supporters of his to regularly denounce Konnyu as being "crass," "a fraud," "a turkey" and worse.

For his part, Konnyu has blasted Campbell as being an "ivory tower"

type who admits to having voted for George McGovern in 1972. Konnyu, who has consistently opposed tax increases of any kind in order to balance the federal budget, has also accused Campbell—who supports additional taxes on tobacco, alcohol and gasoline—of being "willing to raise taxes at the drop of a Democratic hat."

With both candidates predicting victory and polls showing the two in a virtual dead-heat in the campaign's final week, it seems certain that both Konnyu and Campbell will finish the race with substantial financial debts of the sort encumbered by candidates who sense that victory is just a few borrowed dollars away. Democratic strategists point out that such debts must be paid off before the winner can mount a viable general election campaign against the Democratic nominee.

13th District

Incumbent Norman Mineta, first elected in 1976, is unopposed in the June 7 primary election. However, it's possible that the former San Jose mayor, who now chairs the House Aviation Subcommittee, may be picked for a cabinet post, most likely Secretary of Transportation, in the event that the candidate he endorsed early-on — Gov. Michael Dukakis — is elected president.

Two Republican activists, James Eskes and Luke Sommer, are vying for the chance to run against Mineta in the fall. Agreeing vigorously with each other about the need to support President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) and trim the federal budget deficit, which they both blame on the "Democrat-controlled Congress," Eskes and Sommer are hard-pressed to find areas of disagreement with one another.

"I filed to run as a candidate in this race first," Eskes, a retired lieutenant colonel, says about his decision to enter the race, "but I do welcome Luke's candidacy and respect his views." Eskes says he will not criticize his opponent and instead takes direct aim at Mineta, whom he accuses of "being one of the big wheels in Congress," most responsible for the federal budget deficit.

10th District

First elected in 1962, San Jose's confident Don Edwards is not actively campaigning for reelection. Despite the fact that he is being opposed in the Democratic primary by challenger Anselmo Chavez, a process planner who lives in Milpitas. Rather than campaign, the longtime incumbent is,

according to his staff, "tending business as usual."

The senior member of the California congressional delegation, Edwards chairs the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights and is a frequent critic of the justice department. One of the first to call for the resignation of Attorney General Ed Meese, Edwards—a one-time FBI agent—gets high ratings from groups like the ACLU for his staunch support of individual rights. In addition, his early support for the Equal Rights Amendment has won him the respect of numerous women's rights organizations.

Chavez, who works for a local missiles and space company, is a former New Mexico resident who ran for office there three times before moving to the South Bay. He says one of his main goals is to enhance civil rights enforcement by adding the word "incarceration" to

any sanctions imposed by government on those who violate civil rights. "The only thing a CEO will understand is if you put them in jail," Chavez says.

In addition, Chavez says he supports efforts led by consumer advocate Ralph Nader to reform insurance laws—both medical and automotive—and hopes to have a chance to tackle the insurance industry in Congress if elected. Saying that he has nothing personal against Edwards, "except that he represents my district," Chavez adds: "That gentleman has just been there for too long. He's a millionaire and this is a working class district. I think it is time to pass the baton."

No Republicans have filed for their party's nomination.

—Hal Plotkin

Next Week:
Board of Supervisors,
San Jose City Council and major
State propositions

SUPERIOR COURT



LaDoris Cordell



Mike Popolizio

Courting Valley Voters

Municipal Judge LaDoris H. Cordell and Deputy District Attorney Mike Popolizio are giving voters quite a bit to think about in their contest for the Superior Court seat being vacated by Judge James Wright. Cordell, a respected jurist appointed to the bench in 1982, has earned a nationwide reputation for requiring convicted drunken drivers to use an "auto-lock," a device that prevents an inebriated driver from starting his or her car. Popolizio, a 15-year veteran of the district attorney's office, heads the DA's gang-violence unit.

The campaign has centered on the decidedly different judicial philosophies of the candidates. Popolizio has accused Cordell of being a "judicial activist," which he defines as a person attempting to interpret the law to conform to a personal philosophy. Cordell readily admits that on a case-by-case basis, she attempts to find alternatives to sending people to jail.

Another controversial issue in the race has been the four times Popolizio was cited by higher courts for prosecutorial misconduct in felony trials. Popolizio attributes his mistakes to overzealousness. Cordell has stressed the importance of a judicial temperament for the bench. Popolizio also has attempted to brush Cordell with the taint of the fallen Rose Bird. While Popolizio has received very few endorsements, Cordell has racked up over 300, including the all-powerful Santa Clara County Bar Association. —Stephanie Nichols

COUNTY JAIL CONTROL



Which Jail Plan Measures Up?

In the past, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors vs. Sheriff Bob Winter was a spectacle voters could follow via the local media. Now they are being asked to stand up and be counted. At issue is whether the Santa Clara County jails should continue to be run by the sheriff or whether they should be run by the Department of Corrections, whose director—unlike the sheriff—would be appointed not elected. Already the Deputy Sheriff's Association (DSA) has lost the first stage of its legal battle questioning the county's right to create a department of correction and faces a state appellate court hearing in July.

In the meantime, voters will be deciding between Measure A, the supervisors' initiative that sets up a department of correction at, it states, a savings of \$62.6 million over the next ten years, and Measure F, the sheriff and the DSA's initiative, which gives sole and exclusive jurisdiction and control of the jails to the sheriff. The supervisors maintain the department will not only save the county money, but also provide professional correctional management. The sheriff and his backers claim the county already has correctional professionals—its deputies—and blames the supervisors' intransigence for the budget overruns of the last four years.

—Stephanie Nichols