Time to change the tax code

By GOV. JON M. HUNTSMAN JR.

It is time for a fundamental reform of Utah's tax code. Let's face it: we are looking out for the best interests of our state and the future of our children. We need to be proactive. We need to be bold. Utah can be a trendsetter, not just an also-ran. We need to protect our children's educational needs.

We need a reform: a tax code that is simpler; one that provides the needs of the state consistently and from a broader base; and one that stops the constant need for education. We are facing the challenge of changing the tax code. We must change the system to stabilize the tax base.

The income tax code is a constant headache for Utah and is being used as a tool to tax ourselves. We need a system that is fair to all our citizens. We need a system that makes the changes.

We are preparing the changes.

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When Cheney story broke, we were there

By LIBBY ASHE/Y

Fellows simply get a phone call and the income tax code is ready for a historic change and we are preparing the changes, and the hard decisions that will make our long-term interest as a state.

Huntsman is governor of Utah.

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United States instigated Iran nuclear policy in the 1970s

By WILLIAM O. BEEMAN

The White House staff was well aware of the possibility of instigating Iran into nuclear development in the 1970s, according to a former National Security Advisor to President Jimmy Carter.

In 1977, Carter's National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was named the director of the National Security Council.

In his biography, Brzezinski details how he and Carter were determined to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

In the book, Brzezinski writes, "...we must prevent Iran from developing a nuclear capability."

The United States was aware of Iran's nuclear ambitions and was concerned about the possibility of Iran becoming a nuclear power.

The United States was concerned about the potential for Iran to use nuclear weapons against Israel.

Carter's National Security Advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was tasked with finding a way to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

Brzezinski and Carter decided to use economic sanctions as a means of preventing Iran from developing a nuclear capability.

The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iran in 1979, following the Iranian Revolution.

The sanctions were intended to pressure Iran to abandon its nuclear development program.

Brzezinski and Carter believed that the sanctions would be effective in preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

However, the sanctions were ultimately ineffective in preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons.

In 1979, Iran's leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, announced Iran's nuclear development program.

The United States imposed additional economic sanctions on Iran in 1980, following the Iranian hostage crisis.

The sanctions were intended to pressure Iran to release the American hostages.

However, the sanctions were ultimately ineffective in releasing the American hostages.

In 1980, Iran and the United States signed the Joint Declaration on the SALT II Treaty, which was intended to prevent the United States and Soviet Union from developing nuclear weapons.

However, the SALT II Treaty was never signed by the United States, following the election of Ronald Reagan as President in 1980.

The United States was concerned about the possibility of Iran becoming a nuclear power and was determined to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear capability.

The United States was aware of Iran's nuclear ambitions and was concerned about the potential for Iran to use nuclear weapons against Israel.

The United States imposed economic sanctions on Iran in 1979, following the Iranian Revolution.

The sanctions were intended to pressure Iran to abandon its nuclear development program.

Brzezinski and Carter believed that the sanctions would be effective in preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons.