

NFL playoffs

Bengals and 49ers
Super Bowl bound,
Page 9



The Pampa News

Tent city

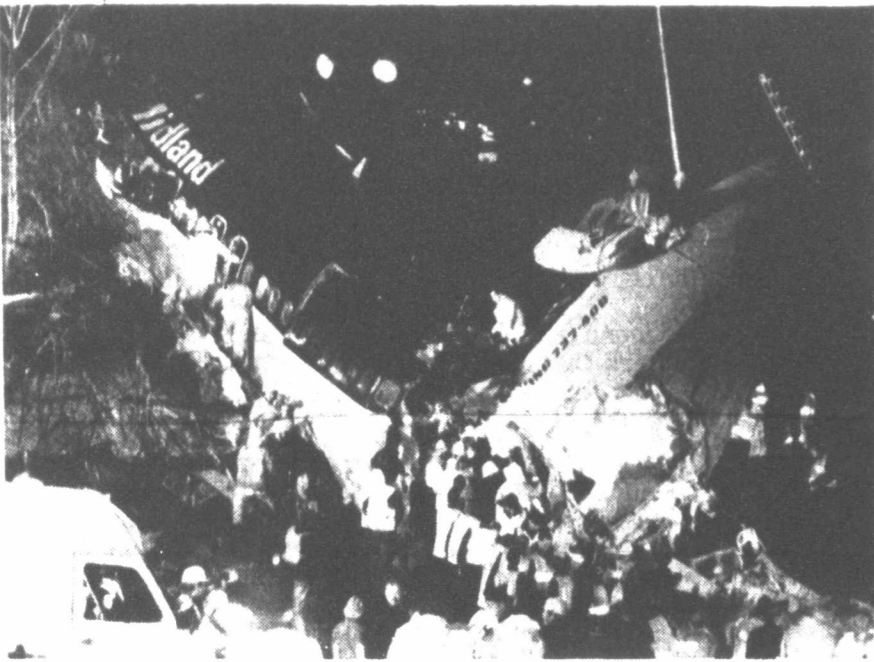
Refugees ordered
to evacuate camp,
Page 3

25¢

VOL. 81, NO. 238, 12 PAGES

JANUARY 9, 1989

MONDAY



Rescue workers help survivors from wreckage of British Midland flight.

Both engines probably failed in plane crash that's killed 44 people

By ROBERT BARR
Associated Press Writer

KEGWORTH, England (AP) — Both engines on a brand-new Boeing 737 apparently failed before the plane crashed along a highway, killing at least 44 people, officials said today.

Aviation experts said the chances of double-engine failure were about 10 million to one.

"So far the evidence, although by no means conclusive, is consistent with the right engine having stopped before impact and there are also signs of fire in the left engine," Transport Minister Paul Channon said in an interview on British Broadcasting Corp. television.

Officials raised the number of confirmed dead to 44 late today. Eighty-two people were injured in the crash.

Investigators recovered the flight recorders from the wreckage today, hoping they might shed light on what caused the accident.

Firefighters pumped foam onto the crumpled jet to prevent seeping aviation fuel from catching fire. The Belfast-bound jet carrying 126 people broke into three pieces on the edge of Britain's main north-south highway, the M1, in central England on Sunday night.

The twin-engine Boeing 737-400 narrowly missed the small town of Kegworth and plowed into an embankment just a few hundred yards short of the runway as the pilot struggled to make an emergency landing at East Midlands Airport, 100 miles north of London.

British Midland Airways said sabotage was not suspected in the crash, which came less than three weeks after a bomb blew apart Pan Am Flight 103 over a Scottish village, Lockerbie, killing all 259 people on board and 11 on the ground.

Witnesses and a radio operator who monitored the pilot's final exchanges with air traffic controllers Sunday also said both en-

gines appeared to have failed. British Midland said the jet was delivered just 12 weeks ago and had flown less than 500 hours. It grounded its other 737-400 for inspection.

"At the moment it does seem to be a technical problem," said Paul Beaver, a managing editor of aviation for Jane's publications. "I think they have ruled out pilot error and almost definitely ruled out sabotage."

Beaver, interviewed on ABC-TV's *Good Morning America*, said the chances of both engines failing were "something like a 10 million to one chance, and of course sometimes those chances come up."

"It's amazing" no motorists or nearby residents were killed, Leicestershire Assistant Chief Constable Tony Butler told a news conference today. "It's a very busy road."

Channon said the fast response of alerted emergency services saved lives.

"The airport fire brigade was there within minutes... a number of people are living as a result."

Police said the last person was taken from the wreckage more than seven hours after the crash. They said it took 2½ hours to extract Hunt, the pilot, who a spokeswoman for the Leicester Royal Infirmary said was in poor condition with multiple injuries.

The plane took off from London's Heathrow Airport at 7:52 p.m., and about eight minutes later reported "severe vibrations in one of the engines," said airline chairman Michael Bishop.

The pilot reported an engine on fire, then said he had it under control and asked for clearance to make an emergency landing at East Midlands Airport, the airline's home base 100 miles north of London.

But witnesses said the left engine was on fire as the plane crashed about a half-mile shy of the runway. Ham radio operator Mervyn Solloway said that from what he could hear, both engines were in trouble.

U.S. Supreme Court agrees to review state abortion law

By RICHARD CARELLI
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court, acting in an appeal urging reversal of its landmark 1973 decision that legalized abortion nationwide, today agreed to review a Missouri law regulating abortions.

The justices said they will study a federal appeals court ruling that struck down key provisions of the state law.

Even before today's action in the appeal filed by Missouri officials, the case had become the most-watched battleground in the continuing political war over abortion.

Justice Department lawyers also are urging the high court to use the case as a means of undoing its 1973 ruling, called *Roe vs. Wade*.

But nothing in the brief order issued today suggested that the justices will reconsider *Roe vs. Wade*.

The court's eventual decision, expected by July, could resolve the Missouri controversy without significantly changing the 1973 decision or other past rulings on abortion.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last July 13 struck down, among other aspects of the Missouri abortion law, these five provisions:

- A ban on using public hospitals or other government-run facilities for abortions not necessary to save a woman's life
- A ban prohibiting any public employee from performing or assisting an abortion.
- A ban on using taxpayer money for "encouraging or counseling" women to have abortions.
- A requirement that doctors planning to

abort a fetus believed to be older than 19 weeks test for weight and lung capacity to determine whether the fetus is capable of surviving outside the womb.

• A declaration that "the life of each human being begins at conception."

The appeals court upheld a provision in the state law that bans the use of taxpayer money for performing or assisting an abortion. But it said use of a public facility or the services of a public employee cannot be banned if all such costs are reimbursed by a patient.

In the appeal acted on today, Missouri Attorney General William L. Webster said the 8th Circuit court's ruling "expands (Supreme Court) precedents in favor of abortion on demand, further contracts the state's compelling interest in the life of viable, unborn children and disregards this court's holdings that abortion is a private matter which government need in no way subsidize."

The 1973 decision "should itself be reconsidered" if it cannot be squared with the disputed Missouri law, Webster said.

William Bradford Reynolds, then chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division, wrote to Missouri officials last summer urging them to include a challenge of *Roe vs. Wade* in the state's appeal.

"I felt this was the best case on the horizon to undertake reconsideration of *Roe*," Reynolds told *The Wall Street Journal* in a recent interview.

In a brief filed two days after the presidential election last Nov. 8, Justice Department lawyers supported Missouri's appeal.

That sparked Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women, to accuse

the Justice Department of "declaring war on the women of this country."

Eleanor Smeal, president of the Fund for the Feminist Majority, said there will be "no honeymoon on the issue of abortion" for President-elect Bush because of the Justice Department's involvement in the Missouri case.

In its 1973 ruling, the Supreme Court said women have a constitutional right of abortion, based on the right of privacy. The court most recently reaffirmed that ruling in 1983.

But today's court is viewed as deeply divided on the abortion issue.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun told a law school audience last September that the 1973 decision he authored could be overturned in the court's 1988-89 term.

"The next question is, 'Will *Roe vs. Wade* go down the drain?' I think there's a very distinct possibility that it will — this term. You can count the votes," he said.

While Blackmun and Justices William J. Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens have resisted attempts to reverse or greatly modify the 1973 decision, anti-abortion forces are hoping some day to attract five votes for such a result.

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice Byron R. White dissented from the 1973 ruling and several subsequent abortion decisions.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in past decisions has questioned the court's reasoning.

Justice Antonin Scalia, who has not yet voted in an abortion decision since being named to the high court by President Reagan in 1986, is thought to favor overturning or curtailing *Roe vs. Wade*.

Children see traffic differently than adults

By BEAR MILLS
Staff Writer

The city of Pampa safety officer said he is hopeful two stories that ran last week in *The Pampa News* will cause parents to be more concerned about the safety of their children around traffic.

The stories focused on often dangerous conditions in which children have to cross streets and exit school buses.

The dangerous conditions are the result of a large number of drivers who disregard traffic laws that require they stop for school buses with flashing lights and slow to 20 mph in school zones.

Jim Laramore, a former Pampa police officer and current safety officer, said children perceive traffic in a totally different way than adults. He said that puts them at great risk anytime they are around traffic.

Laramore, assisted by Sgt. Ken Hopson of the Pampa Police Department, offers a 45-minute program on children and safety around traffic which includes a 15-minute videotape produced partially by the American Automobile Association.

The AAA film, entitled *Children in Traffic*, explains that children see traffic differently than adults. It points out that when children hide their eyes, they believe themselves to be invisible. Conversely, when they see a car, they believe the car — or the driver in it — sees them.

The film also makes a point of

the fact that children have no peripheral vision to see traffic coming.

"When I was little, my father motioned me to come on out of church," Laramore said, explaining why he is so concerned about children and traffic. "I didn't hear the car coming and I was a 'dart out.' The car nailed me."

He said that had he not grabbed the bumper of the car as it struck him, he would have been trapped under the wheel.

"Adults have always protected children. They can't imagine a car, driven by an adult, ever hurting them. And when they see people on TV get hurt, they're back on another show. When the coyote on *Roadrunner* gets run over, he's fine the next minute," Laramore said.

His training has taught him that children see cars as



Laramore

machines that take them where they want to go. That image makes it difficult for them to perceive cars as potential instruments of death.

The film warns that parents should not consider children to be "little adults."

"It is difficult for (children) to understand the need for rules. Fantasy and reality are equally important to them," the film's narrator said.

Laramore agreed with facts presented in the film that indi-

cate children cannot focus on two things at once, thus making it hard for them to worry about traffic when other matters are on their mind.

"How many parents say that they want the kids home at a certain time? Then, all the kids focus on is hurrying home, not being safe in traffic," Laramore said.

School or civic groups interested in seeing the videotape film and hearing the accompanying presentation can contact Laramore at City Hall, 665-8481.

MYTHS AND FACTS

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has outlined five myths children often believe that instead may increase their danger near traffic. It suggests parents find out if their children believe any of the myths and then teach them the truth.

MYTH — A green light means it is safe to cross.

FACT — A green light means you have permission to stop and search for cars. Look left-right-left. If safe, cross, but keep looking for cars. Be alert for vehicles making right turns on a red light.

MYTH — You are safe in a crosswalk. It's like magic.

FACT — You should cross at the crosswalk. But stop first and look while still on the curb. Look left-right-left. When you cross, keep looking.

MYTH — The driver will stop if you are in a crosswalk or at a green light.

FACT — The driver may not see you. The driver's view may be blocked. The driver may run a traffic light illegally. The driver may turn without looking for pedestrians.

MYTH — Wearing white at night makes you visible to drivers.

FACT — Even if you wear white clothes, drivers will have a hard time seeing you at night. Wear retro-reflective clothing. Carry a flashlight. Walk facing traffic.

MYTH — If you see a driver, the driver will see you.

FACT — The driver may not see you. Make sure the driver sees you AND stops before crossing in front of a car. Try to make eye contact with the driver.

Arab states campaign to link chemical-nuclear weapons bans

By ELAINE GANLEY
Associated Press Writer

PARIS (AP) — A campaign by Arab states to link nuclear and chemical disarmament has threatened to jeopardize a consensus at an international conference called to bolster flagging talks on a chemical weapons ban.

At the conference Sunday, the Soviet Union announced it will start destroying chemical arms stockpiles this year, but U.S. officials said the Soviets are merely playing "catch up" because the United States has been routinely destroying stockpiles of aging chemical arms since the early 1980s.

Delegates from 16 Arab countries at the 150-nation conference argued, meanwhile, that a total chemical ban would be discriminatory as long as another weapon of mass destruction exists for a few countries, Israel among them.

"Iraq believes that any call for a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons must be coupled with a parallel and similar call for a

comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons," Vice Premier Tariq Aziz of Iraq said Sunday.

In a fiery speech to about 80 foreign ministers among the delegates, he accused Israel of posing "a serious threat to the security of Arab nations."

Aziz said Israel has "nuclear weapons as well as chemical weapons and missiles that can reach many Arab cities."

Israel called the Iraqi statement "blatant hypocrisy." Iraq is known to have used chemical weapons in its 8-year war with Iran.

The five-day conference, which ends Wednesday, is aimed at giving new political impetus to a 1925 Geneva Protocol that prohibits the use of such toxic chemical and biological agents.

A final statement is to be adopted by consensus, meaning differences could block an accord or leave it grossly weakened.

Among foreign ministers scheduled to address the conference today were Moshe Arens of Israel and Jadalla Azouz Ettalhi of Libya, which Washington ac-



Shultz, left, and Shevardnadze, right, visit with others after signing research agreement.

cuses of building a factory to manufacture poison gas.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Sunday that in talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, he had persuaded the Soviet Union to look into the U.S. allegations. Earlier the two had signed an agreement for joint scientific research for the two nations.

Shevardnadze said in a speech to the conference Sunday that the Soviet Union will not wait for disarmament negotiators in Geneva to reach an accord banning use, production and stockpiling of chemical arms. He said a new Soviet facility to destroy chemical weapons will go into operation this year.

The envoy said his country has stopped production of chemical weapons, an announcement first made in April 1987.

"What they are doing is playing catch-up ball," said a senior official of the U.S. delegation, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Delegation members said the

United States has been destroying limited quantities of aging chemical weapons since the early 1980s, while continuing to manufacture modern chemical arms.

It was not immediately clear whether the Soviet announcement signaled a program to systematically destroy all chemical weapons, but U.S. officials appeared doubtful.

Lynn Hansen, director of the bureau of multilateral affairs at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the Soviet position "now corresponds to our own position... We simply don't get the press, because for us it's more routine.

"When they do it, all of a sudden it's news," Hansen told reporters.

The United States and the Soviet Union are the only two countries to admit possessing chemical weapons. According to U.S. estimates, about 20 countries possess or have the ability to manufacture chemical weapons.

Texas/Regional

Refugees ordered to vacate tent city with 'nowhere to go'

By JOEL WILLIAMS
Associated Press Writer

BROWNSVILLE (AP) — Hundreds of Central Americans ordered to vacate a primitive tent city say they have nowhere else to go, as attorneys sought to block a new U.S. policy blamed for the immigrants' desperate conditions.

"Leave for where? That's the dilemma," said Bonnie Campos of Nicaragua.

Campos, 30, and his wife have been sleeping under sheets of plastic supported by tree limbs for the past week in a field across the street from the Casa Oscar Romero shelter for Central American refugees operated by the Roman Catholic Church.

About 300 people have set up camp in the field because Casa Romero is filled to its court-restricted capacity of 200, and a new U.S. policy all but prevents them from leaving the area while their applications for political asylum are being processed.

The policy, which was effective Dec. 16, also

limits their ability to work during the waiting period, at least 30 days.

Previously, aliens who entered the country illegally in southern Texas were allowed to pursue their asylum applications in other cities, often Miami or Los Angeles.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials say the change was adopted to reduce huge case backlogs in those cities and curb frivolous refugee claims.

The INS maintains that most of the 300,000 asylum applicants who passed through the Harlingen District last year were ineligible for political asylum because they merely wanted to better themselves economically.

A lawsuit filed Friday in U.S. District Court seeks to reverse the policy and a hearing was scheduled for today on a temporary restraining order.

The attorneys suing INS Commissioner Alan Nelson and U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh blame the 3-week-old procedure for an in-

crease in the number of Central Americans sleeping in condemned buildings and camping with little or no shelter.

"In essence, south Texas has been turned into a de facto detention area and asylum applicants are trapped there," says the suit filed on behalf of asylum-seekers by immigration attorney Linda Reyna Yanez, Robert Rubin of the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs and the Harlingen-based Proyecto Libertad immigrant advocacy group.

It accuses the INS of depriving immigrants of adequate access to the asylum procedure as required by the Refugee Act of 1980, and of implementing a policy change without publishing it in the *Federal Register* for public comment.

INS officials have declined comment on the lawsuit.

Legal officer Susan Timberlake with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees visited the tent city southeast of Brownsville last Tuesday

and said she witnessed "difficulty and hardship."

On Sunday, sheriff's deputies told those living on the litter-strewn campsite that they had 24 hours to vacate the private property or face trespassing charges.

Cameron County Sheriff Alex Perez said authorities gave the order to vacate after the property owner posted "No Trespassing" signs in English and Spanish on Sunday afternoon.

"Maybe I'll sleep in some other field," said Gerardo Enrique Perez, 19, of Honduras, as a rainy cold front blew into the area Sunday night.

The campers have been helped by area residents who have provided food and clothing, but the field has no sanitary facilities.

But some nearby residents said the growing campground made them nervous.

"You don't know who these people are," said Alma Zieger, manager of Paul's RV Park, who said the situation "creates uneasiness" among the retirees making up the bulk of her tenants.

Skinheads organizing in Houston

HOUSTON (AP) — A band of youths who call themselves "Skinheads" is passing out business cards and frequenting youth-oriented nightclubs in an effort to recruit members to the neo-Nazi group, its leader says.

The Houston-area group now numbers about 15, but is trying to bolster its ranks and also raise money to open an office and start a telephone information hotline, said Toby Whitehead, who claims to head the organization.

Whitehead, a 17-year-old unemployed high school dropout, said his group calls itself the National Socialist Skinheads of Houston.

"We're not violent, but we will respond to violence with violence," Whitehead said. "We're training in hand-to-hand combat."

A Houston police spokesman said some people in the Houston area try to look like Skinheads, but he had no reports that any of them have become involved in illegal activity.

Officials estimate there are about 2,000 Skinheads in the United States, that they range in age from 14 to 27 and that their number is increasing. Members have been linked to racial violence against Jews, blacks and homosexuals.

"These kids have developed a sub-cultural style which has a great deal of meaning to them as street warriors trying to clean up what they see as the unwanted elements in American society," said Eric Anderson, a Yakima, Wash., anthropologist who wrote a master's thesis on the Skinheads.

"They certainly pose a threat to those individuals they don't like. There are going to be victims," Anderson said.

Generally, Skinheads are said to be young and impressionable people who are guided by older, more experienced racist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, the White Aryan Resistance or the Aryan Nations.

Whitehead said that he decided to form a Skinhead movement because of the "large number of non-whites moving to Houston," and that he contacted the Aryan Nations about it.

"The Fuehrer told me not to give any interviews and not to have any photographs made," Whitehead told the *Houston Chronicle* in an article published Sunday. He declined to identify the "Fuehrer."

Whitehead confirmed his group uses the Skinhead recruiting method of distributing business cards with the group's name, post office box number, telephone number and a racist motto. Members also are going to clubs frequented by young people, he said. "We're not hate-mongers," Whitehead said. "We're dedicating our lives to the white race."

"The white race is dying out," he said. "People with light skin, light hair, the Aryans, are going to be extinct in 60 to 80 years."

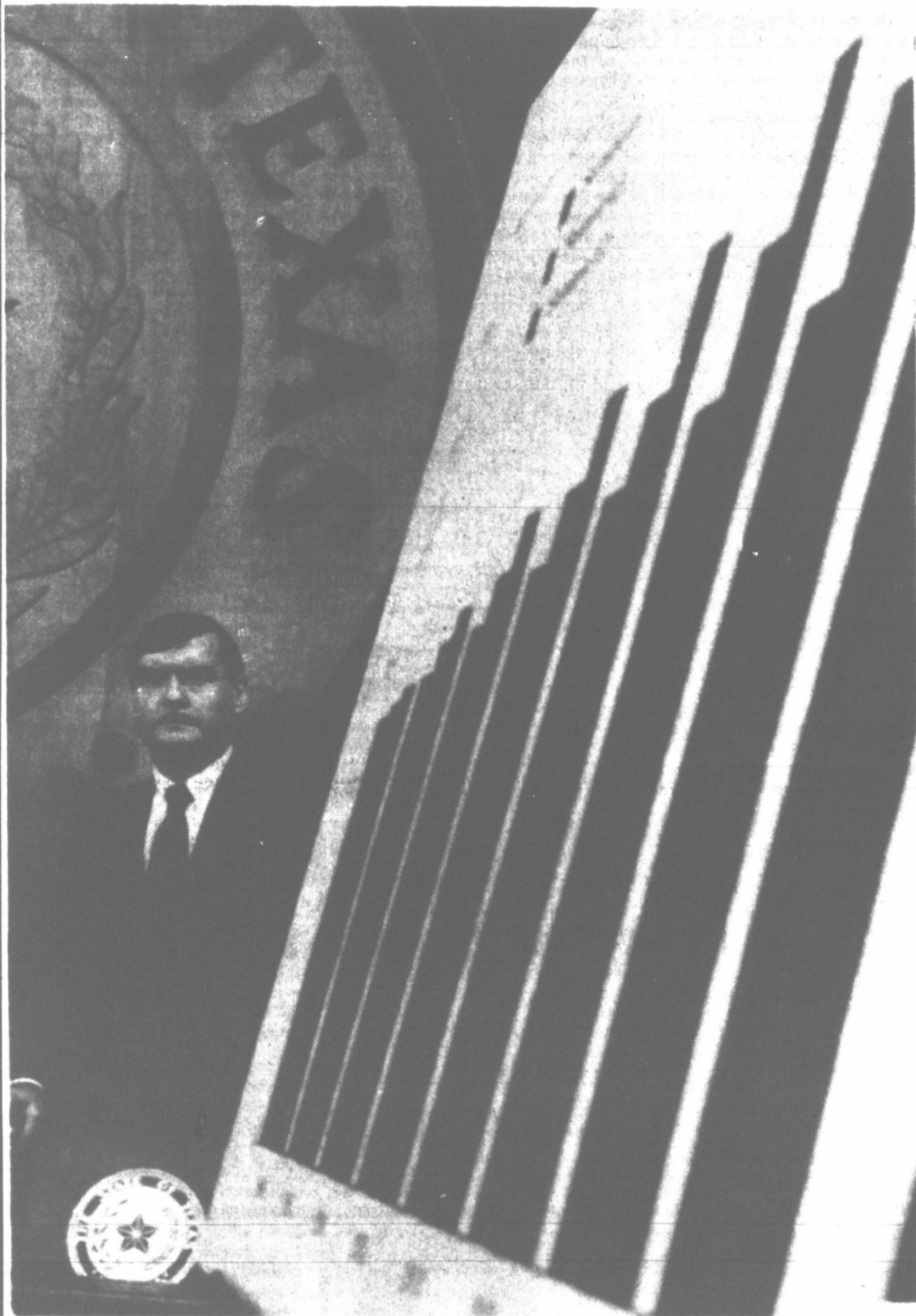
Sheldon Filger, director of the southwest region of the Anti-Defamation League in Houston, said although the number of Skinheads is small, they pose a dangerous threat.

"It now appears that there is an active effort by neo-Nazi Skinheads to recruit followers in Houston," Filger said.

Houston had been one of the few major cities without a Skinhead chapter, but members have been present in some other Texas cities. Last February, Skinheads were involved in a racial brawl at Austin Crockett High School, and in Dallas in October they defaced the Temple Shalom and the Jewish Community Center.

Skinheads received national publicity as the result of a fist-swinging melee that broke out recently on the Geraldo Rivera television talk show.

Growth projections



Steve Murdock, a demographer with the Texas Department of Commerce, is dwarfed by a chart showing how the state's population will grow in the next 30 years. The population is predicted to increase by a rate

more than double that projected for the United States. The projections show that by the year 2025, some 50 percent of the state's population will be composed of various minority groups.

Minority homicides on the rise

HOUSTON (AP) — A disproportionate number of minorities were slain last year in Houston, and the city's police chief said the problem is a public health threat, not just a law enforcement issue.

Houston had 465 homicides last year, compared to 338 in 1987. Of the total, 234 of the victims were black, 131 were Hispanic and 94 were white.

Of the male victims, Police Chief Lee Brown said, 185 were black, 117 Hispanic and 61 white.

The ratio is about the same nationwide, according to the National Urban League's State of Black America Report for 1988.

The report indicated that homicide is the leading cause of death for black males between the age of 15 and 24.

About 42 of every 100,000 blacks in that age group die from homicide. This compares to about eight per 100,000 whites in the same age group, the report said.

"The supposition that the police can control it (homicides) is in itself wrong," Brown said. "That doesn't mean that the police can't do something, but we have to look at it as being a broader issue than the police."

"I think it has to be viewed as a public health problem."

Brown also said the nationwide problem concerning the increase in the number of minority homicide victims has prompted some

to call it an "epidemic."

A growing factor that contributes significantly to the rise in the overall homicide rate in Houston is the increase of drug-related killings, Brown said. Police said evidence has conclusively linked 106 killings, including 57 blacks and 30 Hispanics, to drugs.

Police theorized the rise in drug-related slayings could be attributed to an increasing popularity of crack cocaine, as well as the influx of Colombian and Jamaican drug merchants.

Consequently, police and experts said, blacks and Hispanics have become players in a deadly struggle for turf with Jamaican and Colombian drug dealers, who many times resort to violence to resolve conflicts.

The numbers indicate fewer Jamaicans and Colombians were homicide victims than were blacks and Mexican-Americans. Statistics show that there were 20 Colombians and 13 Jamaicans killed in Houston last year.

An expert on crime in minority communities theorizes that using drugs does not cause blacks and Hispanics to kill each other, but that the presence of drugs might create the event surrounding such a response.

"Drugs create a need that must be supplied through finances and

Winter wheat facing trouble from drought

DALLAS (AP) — Texas agriculture experts say they fear the continuing drought will slash yields in some parts of the state by as much as 80 percent.

"We've been told that there have never been two droughts like 1988 back to back," said Mark Waller, a grain marketing specialist with Texas Agricultural Extension Service in College Station. "Now it's looking like this may be the point in time when we may see two in a row."

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is scheduled on Friday to release its first 1989 estimates showing how much acreage is planted in winter wheat, and projecting production based on past trends, weather indicators and other factors.

Texas is the nation's fourth-leading producer of winter wheat. Planted in the fall and harvested by early summer, winter wheat accounts for three-fourths of all wheat grown nationally.

But early estimates range from a possible reduction in the winter wheat crop of 15 percent in the Texas Panhandle to 80 percent in

some areas of South Texas, where soil moisture levels remain perilously low from last summer's dry spell.

Lower than expected yield around the country could drive grain prices upward. Wheat prices have been advancing steadily since last summer. Winter wheat for March delivery jumped more than 10 percent to \$4.40 a bushel at the end of the year from \$3.96 a bushel in early August on the Chicago Board of Trade.

"I think there is some concern among a lot of people that if we get another disastrous weather year, we may really have a problem in maintaining the levels of carryover wheat stocks," said Mickey Paggi, a farm export analyst with the American Farm Bureau Federation in Park Ridge, Ill., and formerly a Texas Agricultural Extension Service economist.

Texas wheat production last year declined 11 percent to 89.6 million bushels from 100.8 million bushels in 1987, according to the Texas Agricultural Statistics Service.

IT'S
ALL ON
SALE
Charlie's
FURNITURE

The company to have in your home.
1304 N. Banks 665-6506

Tailor Made
to suit your needs

IRA'S
ANNUITIES
RETIREMENT PLANS
BUSINESS INSURANCE
PERSONAL INSURANCE



DERREL HOGSETT
Rt. 1, Box 75
Pampa, Tx. 79065
Phone 806/665-3918



CORONADO CINEMA 4
Open Every Night
Adm. \$2.00 PER PERSON
COMING TO AMERICA (R)
SCROOGED (PG)
ALIEN NATION (R)
ERNEST SAVES CHRISTMAS (PG)
CALL 665-7141

FEET HURT?
DR. PATRICK CRAWFORD
Podiatrist/Foot Specialist
NOW SEEING PATIENTS FOR ALL
TYPES
OF FOOT DISORDERS INCLUDING:
GROWING NAILS HEEL PAIN
BUNIONS SPURS/SPORTS INJURIES
CALLUSSES CORNERS AND CALLUSES
AT 916 N. CREST
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL
NORTHCREST PHARMACY
669-1035

Viewpoints

The Pampa News

EVER STRIVING FOR THE TOP O' TEXAS
TO BE AN EVEN BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

Let Peace Begin With Me

This newspaper is dedicated to furnishing information to our readers so that they can better promote and preserve their own freedom and encourage others to see its blessings. Only when man understands freedom and is free to control himself and all he possesses can he develop to his utmost capabilities.

We believe that freedom is a gift from God and not a political grant from government, and that men have the right to take moral action to preserve their life and property for themselves and others.

Freedom is neither license nor anarchy. It is control and sovereignty of oneself, no more, no less. It is, thus, consistent with the covering commandment.

Louise Fletcher
Publisher

Larry D. Hollis
Managing Editor

Opinion

A modern parable that's all too true

Government Man sat in his office. He looked out the window at all the poor people suffering at Christmastime. He decided that something must be done.

Then Government Man went to Rich Man, and said, "You are the greedy; give me money for the needy." Rich Man hesitated. He had other plans for the money — his own contributions to charity and expansion of his company to hire Poor Man.

Before Rich Man could answer, Government Man said, "You don't have any choice. Cough up the dough."

Rich Man did so, and mused that Government Man did say the poor needed money, and Government Man had many programs for helping them.

Then Government Man went to Middle Class Man, and said, "You are the greedy; give me money for the needy." Middle Class Man said, "But I give to my own charities, and it's hard enough providing for my own family." "Foul wretch!" Government Man replied; "You don't have any choice. See Poor Man over there suffering? You have to support my programs for helping him."

So Middle Class Man gave much of his substance to Government Man, thinking that, after all, Government Man's job was to help Poor Man.

Then Government Man went to Poor Man. "Ah," thought Poor Man, "My family will have a happy Christmas after all. Here comes Government Man to help me. Rich Man and Middle Class Man did nothing, keeping everything for themselves. But at least someone cares."

Government Man said, "Poor Man, empty your pockets." Poor Man thought, "Government Man certainly is efficient. He's making sure that I really am needy, so that the money isn't given unjustly to the greedy."

So as his famished family looked on, Poor Man put all his money, what little he had, on the table. Government Man immediately swept Poor Man's money into his pocket, then left. Poor Man's family went hungry for Christmas.

His work done, Government Man spent all the money he had collected on himself.

He has a voice to be heard

WASHINGTON — During his six years as secretary of the navy, John Lehman modeled his life after the fellow who was famed for his even temper: He stayed mad. He was mad about the Navy; he was mad at the Pentagon bureaucracy. His motto was full speed ahead, and the torpedoes be damned.

It made for a tempestuous time. Lehman fought for the big carriers; he fought for his beloved battleships; he tangles with the other services; and he wrestled with the gods of Capitol Hill. He made waves — big bow waves — and he loved every minute of his cruise.

Lehman used to invite me to lunch at his office. His purpose was not to pick my brain, but to wash it. For an hour or so he would drown me in facts and figures. Once he summoned aides to display a 14-foot chart of the bureaucratic flow he meant to correct. He had measured laws, rules and regulations governing procurement: They occupied 1,512 feet of shelf space.

At our last luncheon in the spring of 1987 I asked what he meant to do on retirement. He grinned the Lehman grin — the kind of anticipatory grin that one sees on a bulldog about to eat dinner. "I'm going to write a book," he said.

He did write a book. This month brings publication from Scribners of *Command of the Seas*. Come and have lunch with John Lehman. A small part of the book — the kinder, gentler part — is purely autobiographical. For the rest, it is Lehman on the stump.

He convincingly defends the refitting of battleships; he makes an excellent case for high-tech warships, especially carriers, that are big enough to defend American interests anywhere.

He tells us more about weapons systems than many readers may truly want to know, and his exposition of the "intellectual foundations" of



James J. Kilpatrick

maritime strategy gets to be heavy reading, but his concluding chapter alone is must reading for everyone who shares a concern for national defense.

It is a sad chapter in its way. Lehman's waves flattened out on the bureaucratic beach. He accomplished a great deal as secretary; he revitalized the office and got things done, but many of his reforms never left port.

"Simply put," he writes, "the major problem at the Pentagon is that we are not getting what we need: the right forces at the lowest cost. Too frequently, we are not getting the right forces at all. And sometimes we are getting the wrong forces at the highest cost."

The Department of Defense is "much too big." If the department were appraised by a book value, it would equal the top 30 companies on the Fortune 500 list combined. "And yet the Pentagon is organized like a 7-Eleven store, with all decision-making drawn up to a centralized office."

This is crazy, in Lehman's view, but he fears the lunacy will continue. He sees "old, familiar patterns" returning, as industry seeks cost-plus and sole-source contracts; congressional voices

call for still more centralization under a procurement czar, and the services succumb once again "to the lust to fiddle, change, and gold-plate systems."

Lehman's ideas make sense. He would centralize defense policy; he would decentralize day-to-day operations. Policies should be fixed by the president in consultation with the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and the three service secretaries.

Execution of these policies should then be left largely to the joint chiefs of staff and to combatant commanders. "The current absurdity of Persian Gulf naval operations being run by a thousand-person bureaucracy in Tampa speaks for itself."

Lehman believes passionately in the constitutional principle of civilian control over the military. Toward this end, he would restore the system by which the service secretaries, rather than the joint chiefs of staff, select outstanding officers for promotion to flag rank. He ridicules the excessive emphasis that is placed upon desk duty for senior officers. He would reduce the number of men on active duty and place greater reliance upon reserves.

Fifteen years ago the Defense Department worked with only four committees in Congress. Today the department is bogged down with more than 60 committees and subcommittees. This "anarchy," says Lehman, "must be curtailed."

What we have in *Command of the Seas* is a young voice — Lehman is 46 — speaking with the authority of experience. If Lehman now and then seems a little cocksure, if his gung-ho enthusiasm occasionally overflows, his book is nonetheless an important book. His is a voice to be heard with respect.

Today in history

By The Associated Press
Today is Monday, Jan. 9, the ninth day of 1989. There are 356 days left in the year.

Today's Highlight in History:
On Jan. 9, 1793, what's generally regarded as the first successful balloon flight in the United States took place as Frenchman Jean Pierre Blanchard traveled between Philadelphia and Woodbury, N.J.

On this date:
In 1788, Connecticut became the fifth state to ratify the Constitution.

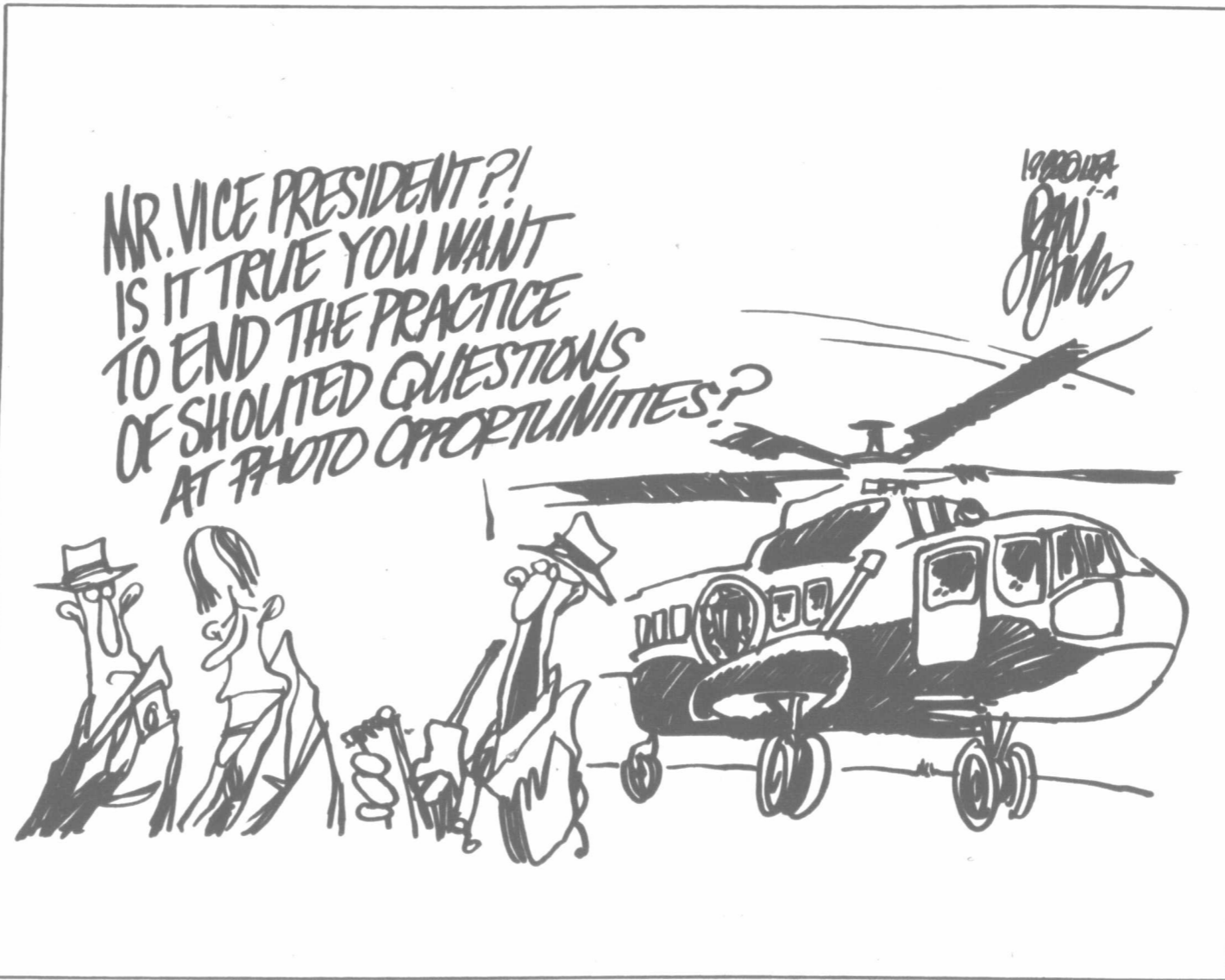
In 1861, Mississippi seceded from the Union.

In 1945, American soldiers led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur invaded Luzon in the Philippines during World War II.

In 1964, anti-U.S. rioting broke out in the Panama Canal Zone, resulting in the deaths of 21 Panamanians and three U.S. soldiers.

In 1972, reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes, speaking by telephone from the Bahamas to reporters in Hollywood, said a purported biography of him by Clifford Irving was a fake.

In 1977, the Oakland Raiders defeated the Minnesota Vikings, 32-14, in Super Bowl XI, played in Pasadena, Calif.



THE PAMPA NEWS (USPS 781-540)

Serving the Top 'O Texas 77 Years
Pampa, Texas 79065
403 W. Atchison
PO Box 2198

Circulation Certified by ABC Audit

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Subscription rates in Pampa by carrier and motor route are \$5.00 per month, \$15.00 per three months, \$30.00 per six months and \$60.00 per year. THE PAMPA NEWS is not responsible for advance payment of two or more months made to the carrier. Please pay directly to the News Office any payment that exceeds the current collection period.

Subscription rates by mail are: \$19.50 per three months, \$39.00 per six months and \$78.00 per year. No mail subscriptions are available within the city limits of Pampa. Military and students by mail \$5.72 per month. Mail subscriptions must be paid 3 months in advance.

Single copies are 25 cents daily and 75 cents Sunday.
The Pampa News is published daily except Saturdays and holidays by the Pampa News, 403 W. Atchison Street, Pampa, Texas 79065. Second-class postage paid at Pampa, Texas. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Pampa News, P.O. Drawer 2198, Pampa, Texas 79066-2198.

Missing Your Daily News?
Dial 689-2525 Before 7 p.m.
Weekdays, 10 a.m. Sundays

Too many emotional decisions

This past year Americans gave through their churches and charities a record \$93.68 billion. Why?

The logical explanation is that we "feel sorry" for those who are sick, hurting, hungry or cold. And so we do.

But a new book has provided us with another mirror — a less flattering mirror — of ourselves.

The book is called *Thinking in the Shadow of Feelings: A New Understanding of the Hidden Forces That Shape Individuals and Societies* by psychotherapist Reuven Bar-Levav.

His conclusions are frighteningly plausible.

He says we are all born before we are ready. The cortex of our brain is not functional for a year and a half. We do not remember that part of our life yet traces of it are registered in our bodies. We are forever left between the wish to be protected and the desire to be free.

The result, he says, is a contradiction between our hearts and our minds which interferes with our ability to make rational decisions.

Here is where the author begins mentally to denude us:

"We all have huge amounts of this irrational



Paul Harvey

fear but under normal circumstances most of us manage to function reasonably well.

"At any time, however, some 10 percent of us have trouble emotionally. This is an age of anxiety. Depression is our most common illness. We are just beginning to learn how many physical complaints derive from emotional trauma.

"We are all like eight-cylinder cars with only four cylinders firing. On a normal day, in warm weather and on flat terrain, the car goes fine. But if the weather turns bad, if the terrain is hilly, the car won't go.

"That is how we are. If we are under stress, if

we are physically ill — if we are going through a divorce or the death of a loved one — we have trouble functioning."

Collectively we are an irrational society trying to make rational decisions.

Reuven Bar-Levav believes that Americans are inclined to favor the underdog too much.

"Our automatic wish to defend and protect all helpless people strongly suggests that we over-identify with them. In an emotional sense we are fighting for our own survival. But it is less embarrassing and much more self-righteous if we take up a cause in behalf of others rather than ourselves. Fighting for any cause pushes our own personal sense of powerlessness aside. That identification with the underdog can lead to public policy which makes no sense."

You may have to re-read his words once or twice to extract the full meaning.

The author cites as an example of misplaced compassion the happiness with which we save grossly deformed babies through "the miracles of modern medicine" with no thought for the pain we are inflicting on the children.

"We make the emotional decision, not the rational one."

It's time to take poor Marxist to lunch

By WILLIAM A. RUSHER

Ridicule is a serious weapon in politics and one of the most overlooked. I suggest it is time conservatives started lavishing it on the world's diminishing supply of "Marxists" — using that overworked term to describe the whole ragged army of leftist insects now huddled beneath it.

Not long ago there was scarcely an American campus of any importance that didn't boast a whole covey of professors who loudly proclaimed that they were "Marxists." Actually most of them were (or would have been, if their guts had equalled their bitter hostility to American society) more properly describable as communists. But "Marxist" is a somewhat broader term that included communists and could be dissected endlessly into its numerous subdivisions, in one or another of which these braves could take refuge whenever the going got a little rough.

These "Marxists" were, in fact,

that segment of the notoriously flaky students of the 1960s who never left college at all, but hung on under the ivy, got into the teaching profession, and eventually acquired tenure. Thus it came to pass that the mitty students and relatively sane faculties of the 1960s were replaced by the zonked-out faculties and comparatively sensible, hard-working student bodies of today. In due course the intellectual basket-cases now on the faculties will wither into retirement and be dragged off to some Laughing Academy for over-aged mountebanks, and the groves of American academe will be reprinted at last.

But meanwhile why on earth don't we use these clowns for the healthy chuckle-fodder they indubitably provide? After all, their great minds bought the worst and most dubious by-products of the Enlightenment lock, stock and barrel. They were sure that capitalism was finished ("I have been over into the future, and it works," sighed Lincoln Steffens); that

national pride was mere atavism ("superpatriotism"; "the last refuge of a scoundrel"); above all, that God was dead. And they? Who were they? Why, they were the New Men and Women, the thinkers to whom the leadership of a rational, godless world would necessarily fall.

Don't give them credit for seeing early on that something was going seriously wrong with this grotesque picture. Most of them still believed in it devotedly when every tin-pot dictator in West Africa realized that socialism was a walking disaster, being systematically outstripped by economies based on capitalism.

No, it wasn't until Deng Xiaoping broke down and admitted that his Chinese socialist economy was an unworkable mess, and Mikhail Gorbachev followed by conceding as much about the Workers' Paradise, that even the flakiest "Marxist" huddled in some tenured cage on an American campus was forced to change his story.

Not, heaven knows, that he broke down and admitted the truth, which is that he was wrong from the start, has misled and miseducated several generations of better young men and women than himself, and would have done considerably less harm to the world if he had flung himself from some suitably high building 30 or 40 years ago. Oh, no; he now contends he was just some sort of "Marxian deconstructivist" or what-have-you, all along.

But, since they lack the guts to admit the truth, let's at least laugh at the old zanies. They were wrong; they were caught at it; and the least they can do in return is provide a little innocent merriment for the local Young Americans for Freedom chapter or for the Young Republican Club at their college. Let these forces gather under some old friend's window to console him with guitar music. Or (if they can stand it) take the wretched old Marxist to lunch.

Berry's World

"Say, weren't you convicted of robbery in there a few minutes ago?"

Nation

It's income vs. spending as state legislatures face deficits

By LINDA BARNAS
Associated Press Writer

Aid to education, prison overcrowding, insurance reform, property tax relief and the environment are among the issues challenging state lawmakers this year, but none looms as large as the battle of the budget.

It's income vs. spending, and if revenues are up, so are costs of services. Just to stay even is more expensive, without talking about adding money for things like schools, road repair or social services.

"What we face in the coming months will not be easy," Connecticut Gov. William A. O'Neill said last week in his state-of-the-state address. "We will have to say 'No' when we really want to say 'Yes.'"

Some states, including Alaska, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New York and West Virginia, are running in the red or face deficits in the coming fiscal year. Others, like Illinois, have avoided deficits by no-frills budgets and face a backlash from the lean years.

A lucky few are running surpluses, heating up debate on what to do with the largesse.

Caution abounds. New York and Massachusetts saw surpluses of a few years ago turn to deficits — at least \$636 million in Massachusetts' current \$11.6 billion budget and more than \$1 billion in New York's budget of more than \$28 billion.

States expecting to do well this year — Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Idaho and Maryland — are fearful of the same thing happening to them.

"It's real easy to make a tax cut right now, and we all look good for re-election," says Hawaii House Finance Committee Chairman Joseph Souki. "But is that the wisest thing?"

Lawmakers, having read voters' lips, are loath to talk about hiking taxes. The idea is being mentioned mainly in the states with the biggest money woes, and the most likely candidates are increased taxes on cigarettes, alcohol and gasoline, rather than raising state income taxes.

Spending on education has perhaps the highest priority. Even in West Virginia, with a fiscal headache totaling \$680 million, Gov.-elect Gaston Caperton has promised unspecified raises to the state's teachers, who rank 46th nationally in salaries.

Illinois education officials, who have gone two years without a significant budget increase, are

expected to seek increases totaling more than \$600 million this year.

Coupled with increasing aid to education is the need in some states to restructure the system for public school financing to reduce the disparities between rich and poor districts. Montana's Legislature must fashion a new system to replace one that a state court last year declared unconstitutional.

Prisons are another big-ticket item. Michigan is in the middle of a massive prison building program; by 1991, the state will have spent \$900 million to build 28 prisons, and if projections hold true, the system still will be overcrowded.

"The cost of operating prisons is eating us alive," said Michigan Senate Appropriations Chairman Harry Gast.

Virginia is building two new prisons to increase its inmate capacity by 2,600, but corrections officials say the state still will be at least 1,000 beds short in a few years and more money will be sought.

"The cost of crime is expensive, so we must accept the fact that the money drawn to support the criminal justice system is money that we will not have for the wide range of other important needs throughout the commonwealth," said Gov.

Gerald L. Baliles.

Once lawmakers have their budget priorities settled, they still won't lack for issues.

Rising auto insurance costs are expected to be debated in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. And California is awaiting the results of a court challenge to Proposition 103, a voter initiative passed last November that requires a 20 percent rate rollback for most kinds of insurance and tougher state regulation of insurers.

The environment and waste disposal is another sore spot for some states. New Jersey suffered a second consecutive summer of beach closings because of high bacteria levels and medical waste washing ashore, and the Legislature passed a series of measures designed to help clean up the state's ocean waters.

However, other proposals to track the disposal of medical waste, impose tougher penalties on polluters and create a powerful commission to protect the coast remain mired in disputes.

South Carolina residents are clamoring for reductions in the amount of hazardous waste buried in a landfill used by more than 30 other states, and the Legislature is studying ways to deal with rapidly filling solid-waste landfills, also a consideration in New Hampshire.

Reagan's last budget attacks deficit by killing 82 programs

By MARTIN CRUTSINGER
AP Economics Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan today sent Congress a \$1.15 trillion farewell budget that attacked his biggest economic failure, the federal deficit, by reprising some of his cherished ideas about reducing the size of government.

The president's ninth and final spending plan called for reducing the budget deficit to \$92.5 billion in the 1990 fiscal year, its lowest level since the beginning of his presidency.

"This budget shows that a gradual elimination of the deficit is possible without raising taxes," Reagan said in his budget message. "It can be done in a reasonable, responsible way — with discipline and fairness. New taxes are not required."

In his proposals for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1, 1989, Reagan advocated terminating a total of 82 government programs, slashing spending on farm subsidies and holding down the growth in Medicare and Medicaid, the giant health programs.

The budget would provide increased spending for two of the government's most pressing new

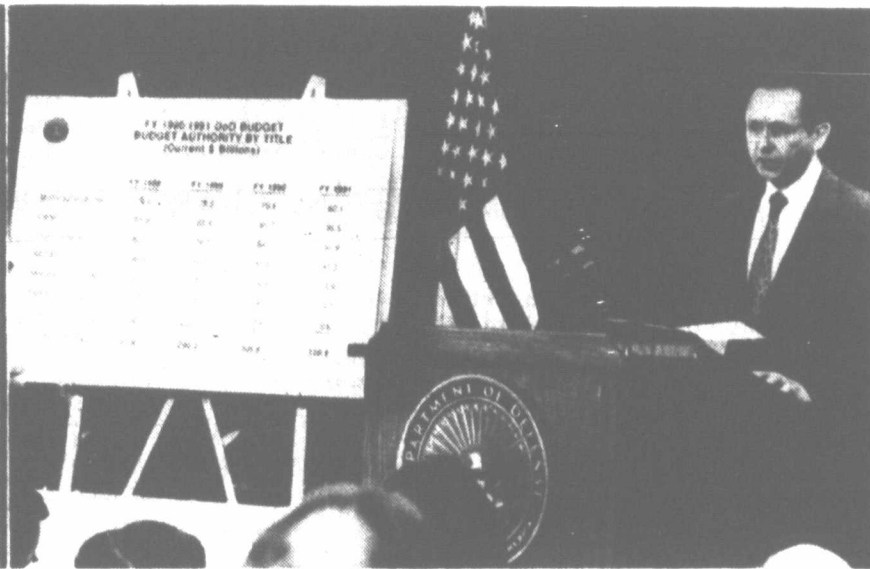
problems, bailing out hundreds of insolvent savings and loan institutions and cleaning up contaminated nuclear weapons plants. AIDS research and space exploration would also receive increases.

While Reagan was presenting his budget only 11 days before leaving office, many of its broad outlines were expected to be adopted by President-elect Bush, who has said he will unveil his own proposals to a special joint session of Congress soon after taking office.

In two key respects, the two budgets will be alike. Both men pledged to cut the deficit, which is projected to climb this year to \$161.5 billion, without resorting to new taxes and without touching Social Security.

But Bush is expected to seek a smaller increase in defense spending while allocating more money in such areas as child care, cleaning up the environment and housing the homeless.

Skeptical Democrats believe Bush will find it impossible to fulfill all his campaign promises for higher spending while relying on a "flexible freeze" on other government programs to eliminate the budget deficit without resort-



Clyde Glasiter, defense controller, briefs reporters on proposed Department of Defense budget plans.

ing to new taxes.

"President Reagan's final budget is really irrelevant at this point," Rep. William Gray, D-Pa., former chairman of the House Budget Committee said today on CBS This Morning. "It is a farewell gesture that every president is required to do. It only becomes relevant if George Bush today, tomorrow or this week

says, 'That's my budget.' I don't expect him to do that."

Reagan will leave office with a budget that proposes collecting \$1.059 trillion in revenues and spending \$1.152 trillion, leaving a budget deficit of \$92.5 billion.

The deficit, if realized, would be the lowest since a \$73.7 billion imbalance between spending and revenues in 1981, the year

Reagan took office with a pledge to balance the budget by 1984. Reagan saw that promise swamped by a tide of red ink which has almost tripled the national debt.

In his budget message, Reagan blamed the huge deficits on the severe 1981-82 recession, which reduced government revenues, and on the refusal of Congress to go along with his spending cuts. But he predicted that the deficit could be totally eliminated by 1993 if Congress adopts his spending cuts. Similar predictions of future budget deficits in past Reagan budgets have proved to be wildly optimistic, however.

"We have an opportunity this year to put the worst of the deficit problem behind us and enable the next administration to begin its term of office with a clean slate," Reagan said.

Reagan's \$92.5 billion deficit target for 1990 would be well within the Gramm-Rudman requirement which sets a \$100 billion deficit goal for 1990. This law establishes declining deficit targets leading to a balanced budget in 1993, holding out the threat of across-the-board spending cuts if the targets are not met.

Many private economists be-

lieve Reagan's 1990 deficit estimate is based on overly optimistic assessments about how the economy will perform, including expectations that growth will continue at a rapid clip while inflation and interest rates both decline.

Among the 82 individual programs recommended for termination by Reagan are the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Legal Services Corporation, the Economic Development Administration, the Appalachian Regional Commission, direct loans by the Small Business Administration, Amtrak railroad passenger subsidies, mass transit grants and subsidies to airlines serving small airports.

Reagan has tried and failed over the years to get Congress to go along with these proposals.

The president's final budget protects his defense buildup, one of the hallmarks of his presidency, by proposing a 5.4 percent increase to \$315.2 billion in spending authority, 2 percent higher than the expected rate of inflation. As part of the increase, the budget seeks a 44 percent increase in spending on development of the spaced-based Star Wars nuclear defense shield.

Americans' views of homelessness: Bad and getting worse

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans generally agree that homelessness is widespread and worsening, and most are dissatisfied with the government's response and would be willing to pay more taxes to combat the problem, a poll has found.

A plurality of the 1,084 adults surveyed in the Media General-Associated Press poll primarily faulted society rather than the homeless for homelessness.

A plurality also said the federal government is chiefly responsible for solutions.

The poll exhibited the broad reach of homelessness: Six in 10 said homeless people were in their communities, and three-quarters said the problem plagues communities of all sizes, not just big cities.

Accordingly, respondents rated the problem as extraordinarily severe. Sixty-eight percent called it "very serious" and 24 percent said "fairly serious." The remainder gave it less im-

portance. The national poll, conducted by telephone among a random sample of adults Nov. 10-20, had a 3-point margin of error. It was completed before winter's cold increased attention on the homeless.

Still, nearly seven in 10 respondents said homelessness was getting worse, a quarter said it was unchanged, and 3 percent saw improvement.

Views were divided on the responsibility for solutions. Thirty-two percent said the federal government was primarily responsible; 24 percent said state governments, 18 percent said local governments and 9 percent said private charities. The rest had no answer.

Wherever prime responsibility lies, only 27 percent said the federal government was doing enough to prevent people from becoming homeless, and 58 percent said it was not.

A solid 60 percent said federal

spending on programs for the homeless should be increased, and 86 percent of that group said they would be willing to pay higher taxes for that purpose. That totaled 52 percent overall, an unusually high level of acquiescence to higher taxes.

On specific programs, 62 percent said the federal government should spend more on housing for the homeless, and as many favored the preventive measure of building more federally subsidized housing for the poor.

In virtually all these measures, homelessness was seen as severe and worsening by a greater share

of women, Democrats, liberals, minorities and younger people. They also were more apt to blame society and to favor a greater federal response.

Seventy-eight percent of women rated the problem as "very serious," compared with 56 percent of men, for example. Eighty-three percent of Democrats said it was getting worse, compared with 54 percent of Republicans. And sixty-four percent of liberals said society was at fault, compared with 37 percent of conservatives.

An economic division also existed among respondents, with

lower income Americans more likely to view the problem as serious and to favor greater responses. Of those with family incomes less than \$25,000 a year, for instance, 73 percent favored more subsidized housing, but among those earning more than \$50,000 just 54 percent agreed.

The survey found split views on the issue of people living on the streets by choice. Of those with an opinion, 45 percent said people should be allowed to live on the streets if they want to, but 51 percent said they should not have that right.

Finally, the survey asked who

was mainly at fault for homelessness — society or the homeless themselves. Forty-five percent said society was primarily to blame; 33 percent said the homeless and 22 percent had no answer.

Media General Inc., a communications company based in Richmond, Va., publishes the Richmond Times-Dispatch, The Richmond News Leader, the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune and the Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal, and operates TV stations WXFL in Tampa, WCBD in Charleston, S.C., and WJKS in Jacksonville, Fla.

Keyes Pharmacy
Concentrates on YOU!

FOR EXAMPLE:
FREE! CITY-WIDE DELIVERY

When you need a prescription at once, Call 669-1202, Keyes Pharmacy or For Emergency Prescriptions Service 669-3449

Also Enjoy Our Other SPECIAL SERVICES...

- Competitive Prices
- Complete Prescription Services
- PCS, PAID, Medicaid, TERF Prescriptions
- Family Prescriptions Records Maintained by Computer
- Convenient Drive-Up Window
- Friendly, courteous service.
- Emergency Prescription Service
- Free City-Wide Delivery

Merlin Rose
Pharmacist-Owner

Phone 669-1202 Emergency Number 669-3559

Keyes Pharmacy
928 N. Hobart 669-1202

SALE...

	Regular	SALE
GOOD.....	\$19 ⁹⁵ Sq. Yd.	\$11 ⁹⁵ Sq. Yd.
BETTER.....	\$24 ⁹⁵ Sq. Yd.	\$15 ⁸⁵ Sq. Yd.
BEST.....	\$34 ⁹⁵ Sq. Yd.	\$21 ⁸⁵ Sq. Yd.

PRICES INCLUDE PAD & INSTALLATION

ALL EVANS BLACK
fine carpet fashions by Armstrong

Anso V Worry-Free CARPET

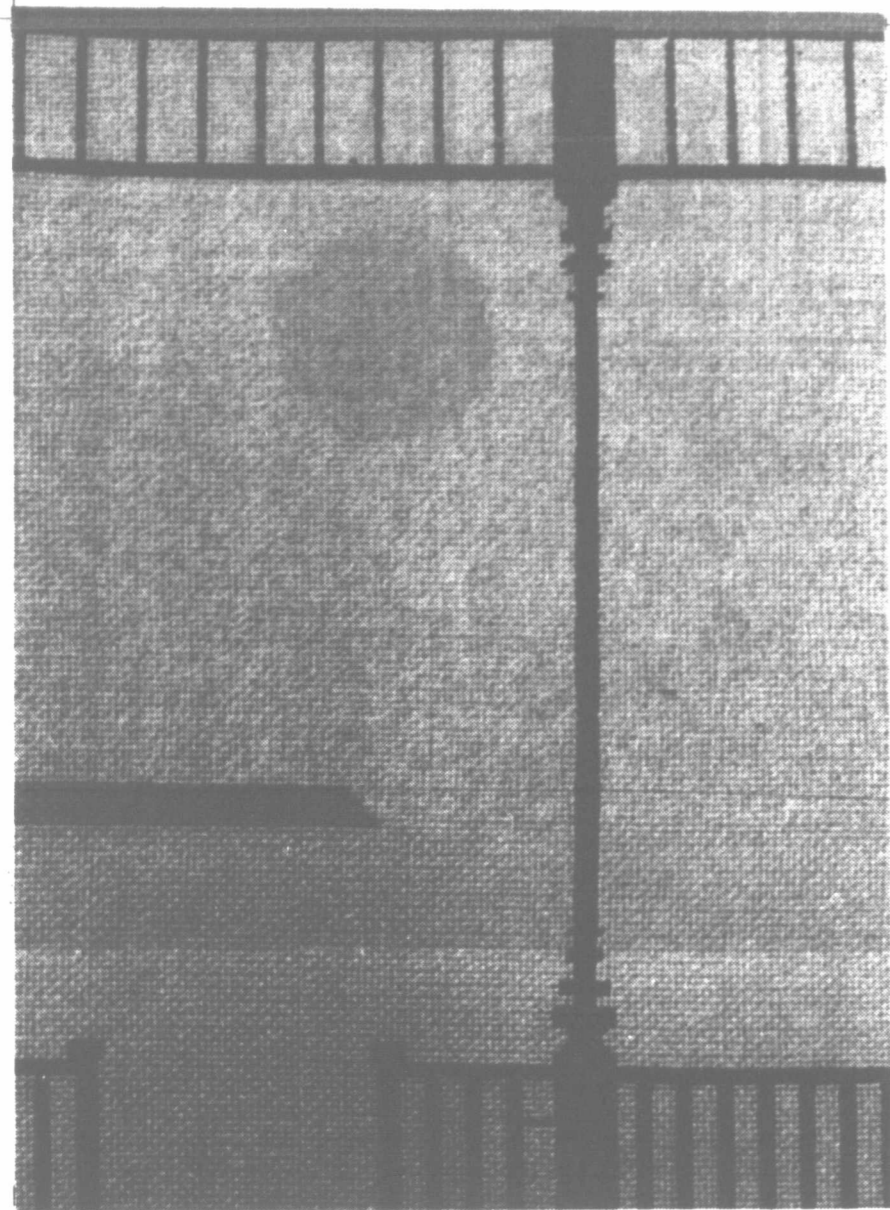
IS ON SALE!

Charlie's CARPET CONNECTION

1500 N. Hobart 665-0995
CARPET-VINYL-WALLPAPER-AREA RUGS

MasterCard VISA DISCOVER

Lifestyles



(Special Photo)

Blank's needlepoint in his "Front Gallery Series" features a portion of his grandmother's porch.

Needlepoint on exhibit at Square House Museum

PANHANDLE—"Color Magic in Wool," a large-scale needlepoint exhibit by Lloyd W. Blanks, will be on display in the Educational Center Auditorium of Carson County Square House Museum through the month of January.

The show features works by a native of Caps, near Abilene, who has lived in New York City for more than 30 years. Blanks uses woolen yarns exclusively in a full range and combination of colors, depicting the spirit of his West Texas heritage.

"I use mostly warm colors in my work, but I also use all colors," Blanks said. He began his career as a painter and sculptor but decided to work in needlepoint in 1974.

The largest work to be display-

ed is 36 inches by 58 inches and will be included with the "Front Gallery Series." Blanks' grandmother called the long porch that curved across the front of her farmhouse the "Front Gallery." Blanks' memories of the horizon as seen from the porch have formed the basis for his needlepoint designs, which feature the sky, land and a portion of the porch—a post or railing.

San Angelo Museum of Fine Arts director Howard Taylor said, "I think his work is a discovery. It has not been seen in any major museum exhibition, although in the fiber world he is very well known. The things that make this exhibit interesting are that Blanks is a native son of Texas, that his work is unique—it's not like anybody else's—and that the exhibit is a beautiful panorama of Texas."

Mechanical banks made saving fun

By RALPH and TERRY KOVEL

Saving money has never been easy, but mechanical banks helped children get in the habit of making it a game.

Mechanical banks often included some sort of figure, such as a clown. When a penny was placed in the clown's hand and a lever pulled, the clown ate the penny.

A William Tell figure would shoot a penny that would knock the apple off a boy's head. Animals kicked pennies into a bank, people dropped pennies into bags or pockets or hit pennies with baseball bats.

The designers had imagination. One bank had an eagle feeding pennies to her young.

The mechanical iron bank was at the height of its popularity from 1870 to World War I. Iron banks then became too expensive, and mechanicals started to be made from brightly colored tin or, more recently, plastic.

Any mechanical bank is of value, even plastic space ships or small banks advertising oil companies. If you can't afford the best of the old banks (one sold for \$250,000 in November), at least save the new ones. It's always fun to watch how the bank gets the money.

We have a lovely old square rosewood piano. The legs are heavy, carved and round. The name "Stodart, New York" is on a plaque on the piano. How old is it?

A. Pianos marked "Stodart, New York" were made by Jacob Dill. He made square pianos and worked from 1870 to about 1880.

Q. My husband inherited three bronze statues of pirates. They are signed by Paul Herzel. Can you tell me the age and history of these items? We love them and would not sell them at any price.

A. Paul Herzel was a well-known sculptor, painter and illustrator born in Germany in 1876. He studied and worked in the United States and made many bronze and bronzed plaster figures that were sold in gift shops.

After we wrote about a dog-powered treadmill churn, a reader wrote to tell us more. "The inventor was Alpheus Hamblin. He was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, in July 1819. ... He invented and manufactured pumps and washing machines in Canada. He was a cabinet maker and made chairs, tables, beds, chests of drawers, cradles and other useful articles. His dog-powered

Antiques

churn earned over \$3,000."

Q. Does it matter if I use raw linseed oil instead of boiled linseed oil on my furniture?

A. Yes. They are entirely different. But we do not recommend either for antiques. Linseed oil crystalizes and leaves a permanent finish that will discolor.

A reader who worked as a metallurgist wrote to tell us more about Monel metal. We mentioned that it was a popular alternative to aluminum in the 1920s. Introduced in 1905 by International Nickel Co., it was used for parts in chemical and mining equipment, marine fittings, and kitchen and restaurant equipment. A special type known as Ebonized Monel was made with a black finish.

Q. "Z.S. & Co., Bavaria" is written on the bottom of my gold and white plate. The number 54 is also on the plate. Could this be a numbered, limited edition?

A. Zeh, Scherzer & Co. used the mark found on your plate. The plate was made in Rehau, Bavaria, which is now part of West Germany. The company worked from 1880 to the present.

The numeral 54 is a factory mark telling shape or type of decoration. Numbered limited edition plates are more specific; it would say, for instance, that it is plate 54 of an edition of 5,000.

Q. I have a decorated piece of canvas from a World War I airplane. It was taken from a plane after it crashed. An Indian head and the words "Escadrille Lafayette" are part of the design. It was painted by a crew member. Is it of value?

A. Yes. The painting on the canvas is now considered folk art. Collectors of airplane and war memorabilia as well as those who treasure folk art would be interested in the canvas. It could be sold to a local dealer, an auction gallery or a shop that specializes in that type of collectible.

TIP: Go outside and try to read your house numbers from the street. If you can't read them, get new, larger ones. Police responding to an emergency must be able to see the numbers in your address.



This Humpty Dumpty clown bank, made by the Shephard Hardware Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., in 1884, represents a well-known pantomime clown of the day. Put the penny in the hand, press the lever in the back and the tongue falls back, the eyes roll and the hand puts the penny in his mouth. (Sotheby's New York)

Your antiques are worth money! Learn the up-to-date prices for over 500 categories of antiques and collectibles in *Kovels' Antiques and Collectibles Price List*, which includes hundreds of factory histories, illustrations and tips for care of your collection. For your copy, send \$10.95 plus \$1.90 postage to Price Book, Box 22900, Beachwood, Ohio 44122.

CURRENT PRICES
Phoenix Bird egg cup, blue and white: \$20.
Haskell leaf pin, faux aquamarine center, 2 inches: \$45.
Heisey pitcher, pink, marked, 10 inches: \$75.
Donald Duck hand puppet, 1930s: \$85.

Sterling silver letter opener, Jacobi & Jenkin, floral relief on handle, marked, 7 inches: \$115.
Sterling silver lettuce fork, chrysanthemum pattern, Durgin: \$125.

Cranberry finger lamp, embossed design, applied clear handle, 5 1/2 inches: \$250.

Whirligig, green-head mallard, carved and painted, inset glass eyes, American, late 19th/early 20th century, 27 1/2 inches: \$330.

Buddy Lee doll, Coca-Cola uniform, composition: \$475.

Country poplar cupboard, grain painted, projecting top, two glazed doors, two short drawers, recessed paneled cupboard doors, cutout feet, red-brown grain-painted, Pennsylvania, c. 1825, 87x55x22 inches: \$6,000.

© 1989 by Cowles Syndicate, Inc.

India's legal equality for women submerged by religion

By NILOVA ROY
Associated Press Writer

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Indian women have constitutional guarantees of equality, but they are often trapped as second-class citizens because of laws rooted in their religions.

"We are so steeped in patriarchal culture that the role of a woman as an individual is not recognized," says Amarendra Sharan, an attorney who presents cases before the Supreme Court. "She is always somebody's daughter, wife or mother."

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights for all citizens, regardless of sex or creed.

But Article 25 guarantees freedom of religion, and this means everyone is subject to the personal law of the community into which he or she is born.

Hindus are governed by Hindu law, Muslims by the Shariat laws of the Koran, and Christians by their own laws.

"Personal laws, dating from mythology and religious scriptures, are based on inequality between

the sexes," says Elisabeth, an activist with a women's resource center called Saheli, or friend. In keeping with the center's policy, she declined to disclose her surname.

These laws made men the heads of the family and denied women the right to inherit property, she says.

Rukmani, a lawyer with Saheli, lists several anomalies in personal laws:

— A Hindu woman cannot head a household or inherit ancestral property. She can inherit her father's or her husband's personal property only if it is in a will.

— A Moslem man may have up to four wives at once, divorce at will and not be forced to pay alimony. A Moslem woman cannot initiate divorce in India, and she is entitled to only half the amount of property her brother can inherit.

— Christian women can only divorce spouses who commit incest. They do not have equal inheritance rights.

There is no uniform civil code, although the criminal code is common to all Indians. Nandita Hak-

sar, a lawyer and women's rights activist, says this is because the framers of the 1949 constitution said granting women equal rights within the family would interfere with religious laws.

Because of this, the death of a woman in a dispute over her dowry is not considered murder.

"There is one law for all Indians who commit murder, Indian law," says Vina Mazumdar, head of the Center for Women's Development Studies. "But when a woman is murdered by her husband and in-laws for money or dowry, that is treated as a special category, a dowry death."

Yet a dowry is illegal. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 makes the giving and taking of dowry an offense punishable by fines, imprisonment and confiscation of property. The law is widely ignored.

P. Chidambaram, minister of state for home affairs, recently told Parliament that dowry deaths were increasing. At least 1,572 women were killed in 1987 for not bringing in enough dowry, compared with 1,323 in 1986.

Last year in New Delhi, police received 3,700

dowry-related complaints ranging from harassment to murder, but records show they investigated only 358. The number of trials and convictions was so small that police did not record them.

"Women are largely regarded either as sex objects ... or as goddesses to be revered," says Sharan, the attorney. "Women are taught from early youth to aspire to the status of a goddess performing impossible feats of self-effacing martyrdom."

Folklore venerates women like Sita, a Hindu princess who spent 14 years in exile in a jungle to serve her husband, the warrior-king Rama. Even Sita, the epitome of Indian womanhood, was forced to walk through fire to prove her chastity after she was abducted by a demon king and rescued by her husband in an epic battle. The story is related in the *Ramayana*, revered as a holy book by Hindus, who make up more than 82 percent of India's population.

Sita accepted the punishment given her by her lord without a murmur, a fact frequently cited by parents to silence young girls who ask questions.

Bride rents Depression glass collection for gatherings

By BARBARA MAYER
AP Newsfeatures

When Aimee Gauthier and Mike Reed wed last fall in Stamford, Conn., her hobby of collecting 1930s and 1940s tableware and vintage tablecloths and napkins occupied center stage.

The tables holding the wedding

feast were covered with the tablecloths and set with her mixed collection of colorful Depression glass and Fiesta ware. The menu consisted mainly of food made by the bride.

It was a prime example of couples planning their wedding as a very personal event.

Gauthier-Reed says colorful

tables are conducive to a festive atmosphere. Though unassuming and not normally for a formal table, the settings were a delightful surprise to guests at her wedding, she says.

Gauthier-Reed, a 25-year-old graphic artist, says she learned some of her stylish ways by working as an assistant to Martha Ste-

wart, the food stylist and author of books on party-giving, including *Weddings*.

She put Stewart's lessons on color to use at her own wedding to create a relatively inexpensive event that was nevertheless original.

The menu included a salad of thinly-sliced filet of beef and red

and yellow peppers, carrots and snow peas in vinaigrette dressing. There was also tortellini salad with pesto, sesame noodles, tomato and red onion salad and broccoli.

Table garnishes included a mix of black, purple, red, yellow, green and orange peppers and edible nasturtium flowers.

Though her new business is unusual, it is not unique, she says. She came across the idea in California.

NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATORY POLICY AS TO STUDENTS

The Spirit of Truth Christian School admits students of any race, color, national and ethnic origin to all the rights, privileges, programs and activities generally accorded or made available to students at the school. It does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national and ethnic origin in administration of its educational policies, admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs and athletic and other school-administered programs.

SPRIT OF TRUTH CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
1200 S. Sumner 905-3230

Best help for retarded kids may not be at home

DEAR ABBY: In response to "Judy in West Virginia" who cared for Maria, her 10-year-old blind and retarded child at home, Judy is to be commended for having lasted so long. She needs to recognize that she is not equipped to spend every waking hour caring for her child—however well-loved.

Her decision concerning whether or not to place Maria in a facility should not depend on what her relatives think. Such critics are ignorant of the toll caring for a multi-handicapped child at home takes on the child and the entire family.

Facilities for the mentally retarded are able to give 24-hour

supervision and care, help the child socialize at her own pace and level, and train her in some basic skills. However much Judy tries, her closeness to her child as well as the guilt trip imposed by the relatives renders her unable to do these things effectively.

The federal government sponsors a program to enable the mentally retarded person to reach his/her maximum potential. The ICF/MR program (Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded) is usually supervised and sometimes managed by the state. There is some governmental subsidy, which varies from state to state. Information is usually available from the re-



Dear Abby
Abigail Van Buren

gional mental health center. If not, Judy should write to the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, D.C. Judy has done all she can. Now

it's time for her to give that responsibility to the specialists. At first it may be very hard and leave a terrible void, but for the child's sake, it's better at 10, rather than 20 years later when health or other problems occur.

My husband and I placed Sherry, our retarded teen-ager, in such a facility after much deliberation by us, and criticism from relatives. I thought I would not survive the experience. I found fault with everything and everyone until I realized that after the initial shock of separation, Sherry was better controlled and, believe it or not, happier there than she had been at home. Now, eight years later, I

could kick myself for having waited so long because of my own pride and the interference of relatives.

Good luck to Judy!

RELIEVED IN TEXAS

DEAR RELIEVED: Thanks to you and many others for the helpful input. Interested parents should consult the special education department of their local school district, and for more information, they should write to:

The Association for Persons with Severe Handicaps (TASH), 7010 Roosevelt Way N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115. Please enclose a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope for a reply.

Today's Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Remain
- 5 Deer
- 9 Yank
- 12 Diving duck
- 13 school
- 14 LP speed
- 15 English count
- 16 Villain in "Othello"
- 17 Sup
- 18 Actor Nick
- 20 Small islands
- 22 Salt (pharm.)
- 23 Airline info
- 24 Powerful explosive (abbr.)
- 27 Ore, summer time
- 29 Strip of leather
- 33 Nonsense
- 35 Vagrant
- 36 City in Pennsylvania
- 37 Vocalized
- 40 Thin cookie
- 42 Sign at full house (abbr.)
- 43 Of course
- 44 Total
- 46 Flightless bird
- 48 Greasy
- 50 Medicinal plant
- 53 Bath
- 54 Male cats
- 56 Transmitted
- 58 Mrs. in Madrid
- 59 Small sword
- 60 Reveler's cry
- 61 Superlative suffix
- 62 Morning moistures
- 63 Fruit skin

Answer to Previous Puzzle

I	W	W	N	I	X	O	N	I	W	O
F	H	A	O	L	I	V	E	F	I	N
F	E	Y	I	L	I	A	D	A	R	E
Y	E	S	E	S	D	O	T	E	S	
	I	E	R	L	Y	E				
M	E	I	R	I	L	E	R	O	O	T
O	N	C	E	F	U	N	I	V	I	
I	N	V	E	F	I	G	S	L	A	P
L	Y	R	A	L	S	T	O	S	L	O
	I	C	E	H	O	T				
N	I	T	R	O	V	O	L	A	R	
I	L	O	N	I	C	H	E	I	I	
L	L	B	C	R	I	A	R	F	L	O
E	S	E	H	E	A	R	T	E	S	T

- 39 Heavy book
- 41 Grooved
- 45 Nearsighted person
- 47 Auto racer Al
- 48 Hairy clothing
- 49 Blind as
- 51 Birthmarks
- 52 In a short time
- 53 Mao's tung
- 55 Gull
- 57 Edward's nickname

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12								13		14
15								16		17
18								19		20
21								22		23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
33								34		35
36								37	38	39
40								41		42
43								44		45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52				
53								54		55
56								57		58
59								60		61
62								63		64

© 1989, NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.

GEECH

By Jerry Bittle



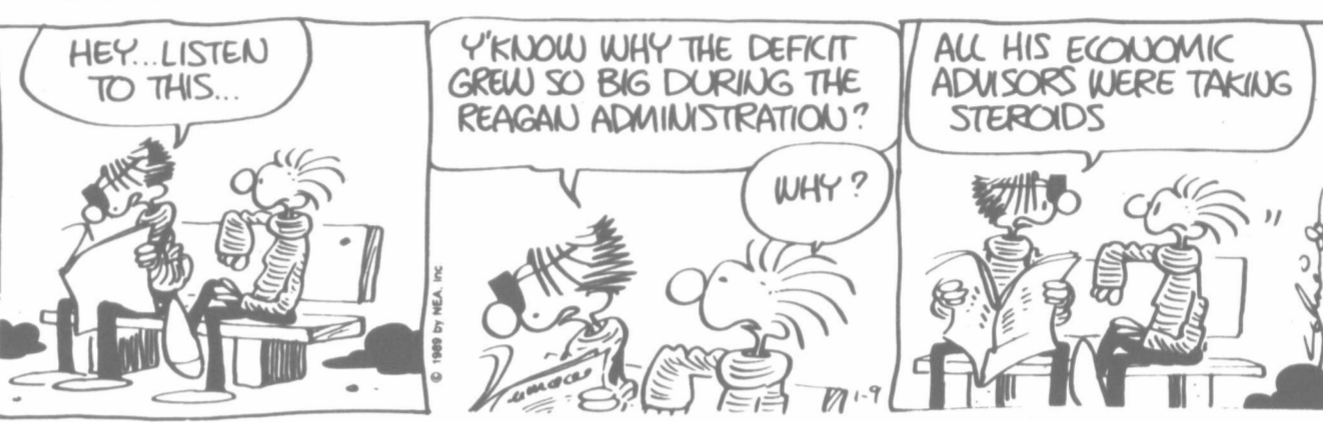
THE WIZARD OF ID

By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



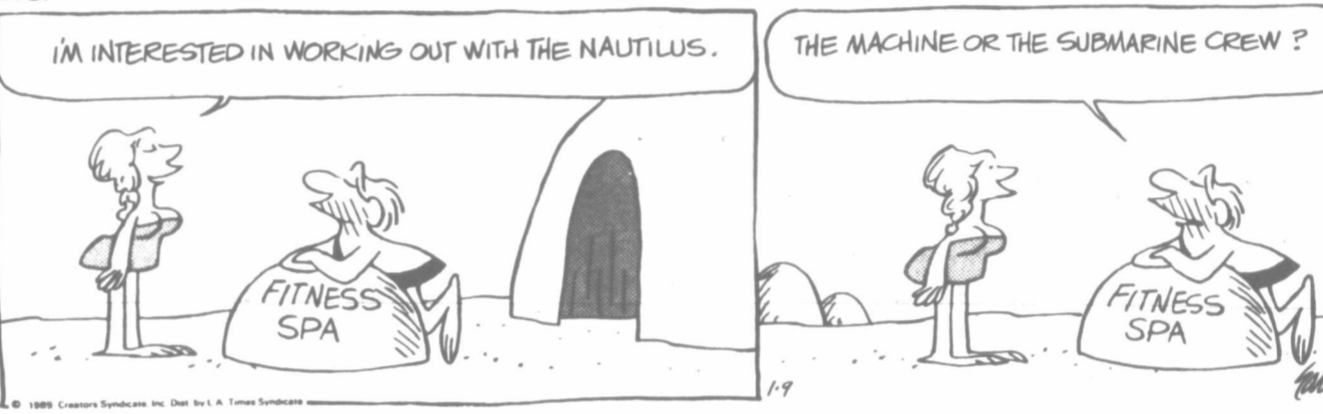
EK & MEK

By Howie Schneider



B.C.

By Johnny Hart



MARVIN

By Tom Armstrong



MARMADUKE

By Brad Anderson



KIT N' CARLYLE

By Larry Wright



ALLEY OOP

By Dave Grusec



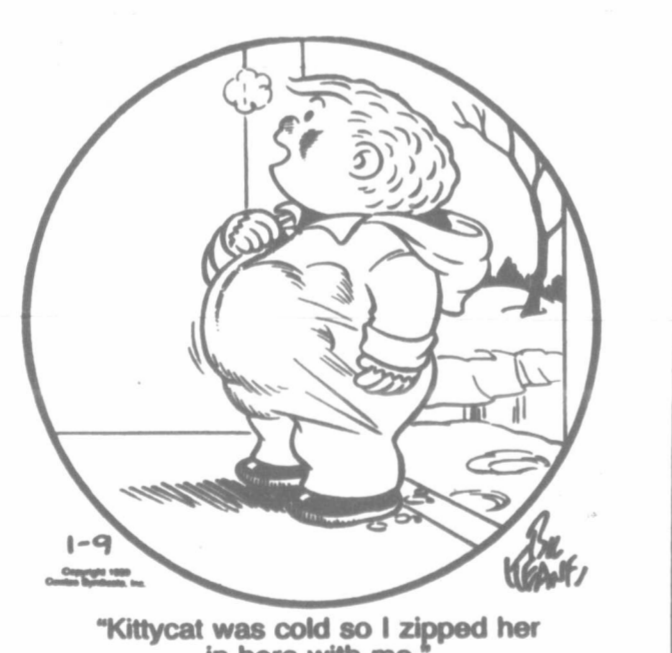
SNAFU

By Bruce Beattie



The Family Circus

By Bil Keane



WINTHROP

By Dick Cavalli



CALVIN AND HOBBS

By Bill Watterson



THE BORN LOSER

By Art Sanson



FRANK AND ERNEST

By Bob Thaves



PEANUTS

By Charles M. Schultz



GARFIELD

By Jim Davis



Astro-Graph

by bernice bede osol

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) Today you have the capability to scale rather heady heights if you have the inclinations to do so. Even when confronted with obstacles, you'll remain sure-footed. Know where to look for romance and you'll find it. The Astro-Graph Matchmaker instantly reveals which signs are romantically perfect for you. Mail \$2 to Matchmaker, c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 91428, Cleveland, OH 44101-3428.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 19) It's your second nature to be charitable to people you like and today this quality will be accentuated, but only to those you'll feel are truly deserving.

PISCES (Feb. 20-March 20) Bridges can be rebuilt today with a friend with whom you've been having disagreements. Start taking some positive measures to wipe the old slate clean.

ARIES (March 21-April 19) A harvest is at hand and you should have an opportunity at this time to reap rewards in areas where you have paid your dues with hard work and diligence.

TAURUS (April 20-May 20) A seemingly complex problem can be resolved today if you base your conclusions on similar experiences in the past. The solution is already in your head.

GEMINI (May 21-June 20) Do not be discouraged if you have been unable to fulfill your present ambitions. Changes are stirring that could suddenly turn your disappointments into substantial victories.

CANCER (June 21-July 22) In an important involvement today consider what must be done in order to be fair to everyone concerned. Making the right decisions from this premise won't be difficult.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22) Your greatest asset today is your ability to solve problems that others find difficult. Before the day is out, your special talents are apt to be requested.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) A friendly get-together with an old pal may take on additional significance today. There is a mutual interest that can be beneficially joined.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Encourage the family to pull together today on both small and large tasks that need attention. After they are finalized, all can share pride in what was collectively achieved.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) Focus on your priorities today, not your probabilities. Several important objectives can be achieved simultaneously if you attack them methodically.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) If your mate hasn't been getting proper mileage out of the family budget lately, it could be a signal for you to step in and take control. You should be effective in this area.

Sports

Super Bowl XXIII: 49ers vs. Bengals

Montana, Rice tandem paces 49ers

NFC Championship
By DAVE GOLDBERG
AP Football Writer

CHICAGO — Bill Walsh is right where he wants to be—in position, in what may be his final game as an NFL coach, to establish his San Francisco 49ers as the team of the 1980's.

The 49ers, who won NFL titles after the 1981 and 1984 seasons, rolled over the Chicago Bears 28-3 on Sunday, brushing aside the Windy City's frigid weather to qualify for the last Super Bowl of the decade, to be played in two weeks in Joe Robbie Stadium at Miami.

For Walsh, who has never lacked for ego, winning the Su-

per Bowl would allow him to make his mark on NFL history. His third NFL title in three tries since 1981 would better Washington's two victories and a loss in Super Bowls this decade. It might also be Walsh's swan song. He has hinted more strongly than ever this season that it might be his last.

"At my age, you often look for new challenges," he said on his 57th birthday last November. On Sunday, he sounded like he had achieved one.

"We may be the team of the decade," he said. "At least one of them."

The challenges Sunday were the Bears, the 30 mph wind and a wind-chill factor around 20 below. "Bearrrr Weather"

crowded the press box at Soldier field between warnings to the 64,830 fans to report to first aid stations at the first sign of frostbite.

There was no frost biting the 49ers as Jerry Rice, Joe Montana and their teammates played like they were back in the 60-degree temperatures of Candlestick Park.

Montana, who completed 17 of 27 passes for 288 yards, threw a 61-yard touchdown pass to Rice in the first quarter, hit him with a 27-yarder in the second and threw a 5-yarder to tight end John Frank in the third. Rice finished with five catches for 133 yards.

The 49ers played the entire 60 minutes without a penalty, the first time that has happened since Pittsburgh did it in the 1975 Super Bowl, a span of 117 playoff games.

That left everybody on the 49ers paying tribute to each other.

"Bill prepared us very well, both mentally and physically," Montana said. "We came into this game fresh and ready to go."

"We certainly peaked at the right time," Walsh said. "Considering the conditions, this certainly was one of Joe Montana's finest games."

For a while, it looked like just what everyone expected considering the conditions—a less-than-perfect defensive struggle for field position with short, line-drive punts and ground offense the order of the day.

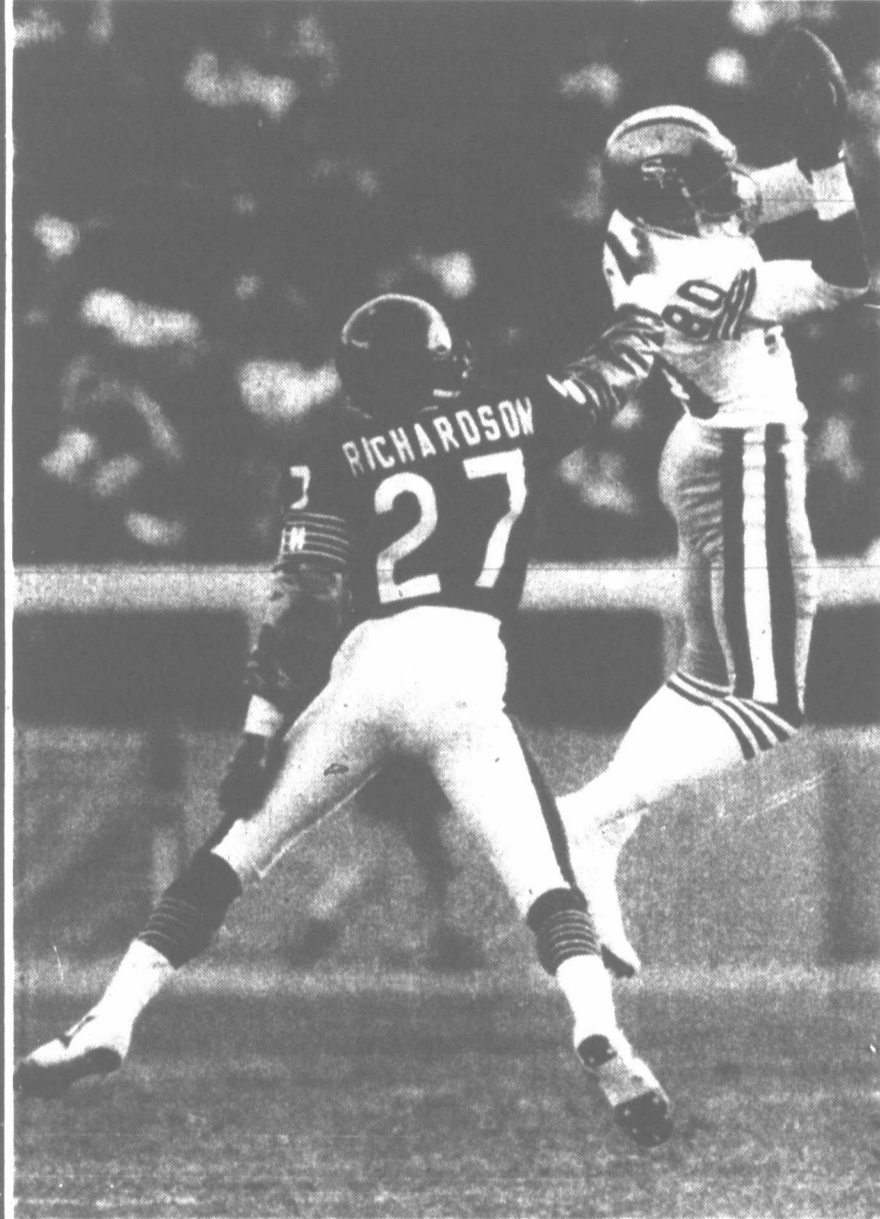
But that changed suddenly with 3:18 left in the first period.

On third down and nine at the San Francisco 39, Montana dropped back and threw the ball on the right sideline toward Rice, who had drawn single coverage from Mike Richardson. Rice leaped, caught the ball on the tip of his white gloves, and raced between Richardson and Todd Krumm to complete a 61-yard scoring play.

"The wind was really taking the ball all day long," Rice said. "Joe told me before the play that the ball might not be right where I wanted it to be and I would have to make a play on it."

"I did."

Meanwhile, the underrated San Francisco defense was playing like it was supposed to.



Jerry Rice (80) pulls down a 62-yard touchdown pass from Joe Montana as he eludes Chicago's Mike Richardson (27).

Cincinnati defense dominates Bills

AFC Championship
By BARRY WILNER
AP Sports Writer

CINCINNATI — Boomer was bound for a mountaintop, Sam thought he might be headed for the unemployment line and Ickey wasn't even a dancer yet.

That was a year ago, when the Cincinnati Bengals occupied the depths of the AFC. They had gone 4-11 and generally messed up their 1987 season with poor play and disastrous decisions.

Today, the Bengals are AFC champions and headed for the Super Bowl for the second time. They got there with a 21-10 victory over the Buffalo Bills built on staunch defense, strong special teams and the Ickey Express.

"It's been a great trip so far," quarterback Boomer Esiason said. "It's a great story, and it's an unfinished one."

The final chapter will be written in Miami Jan. 22 against the San Francisco 49ers, who won the NFC Championship 28-3 over Chicago on Sunday. The rematch of the 1982 Super Bowl is not quite what Esiason envisioned last January.

"I'll tell you, a year ago I was on a plane heading for a mountain in Lake Tahoe," he said. "Now, we're on a plane heading for a beach down in Miami. It's just incredible the turnaround we've experienced."

The Bengals have made the second biggest improvement in one year in NFL history. Only the Oakland Raiders, who went from 1-13 in 1962 to 10-4 in 1963 beat it. And the Raiders didn't get near the championship.

Wyche wasn't sure he'd get near the field for the 1988 season. Several of last season's close defeats hinged on poor coaching decisions.

"I realized I might be relieved of the job, absolutely," said Wyche, who is finishing the final season of a five-year contract. "Was it destroying me? No. I had confidence in myself."

"Paul Brown decided that continuity was the better option for 1988."

Another of the options Cin-

cinnati used was grabbing Ickey Woods in last spring's draft. Although he led the nation in rushing at Nevada-Las Vegas, Woods didn't go until the 40th pick.

"I was watching it on TV," Woods said of the draft. "I turned it off after the first round. I was disappointed."

And he was determined to prove that he should have been selected earlier. Fifteen touchdowns, 1,066 yards and a dance craze later, Woods helped his team to the AFC Central crown.

With a pair of 100-yard games and three more touchdowns in the playoffs, he has catapulted it to Miami.

"The Super Bowl in my first year," he said in the jubilant locker room.

Woods performed the Ickey Shuffle twice Sunday after 1-yard scoring runs. This time, he and several teammates added a hip-yrating, finger-pointing variation.

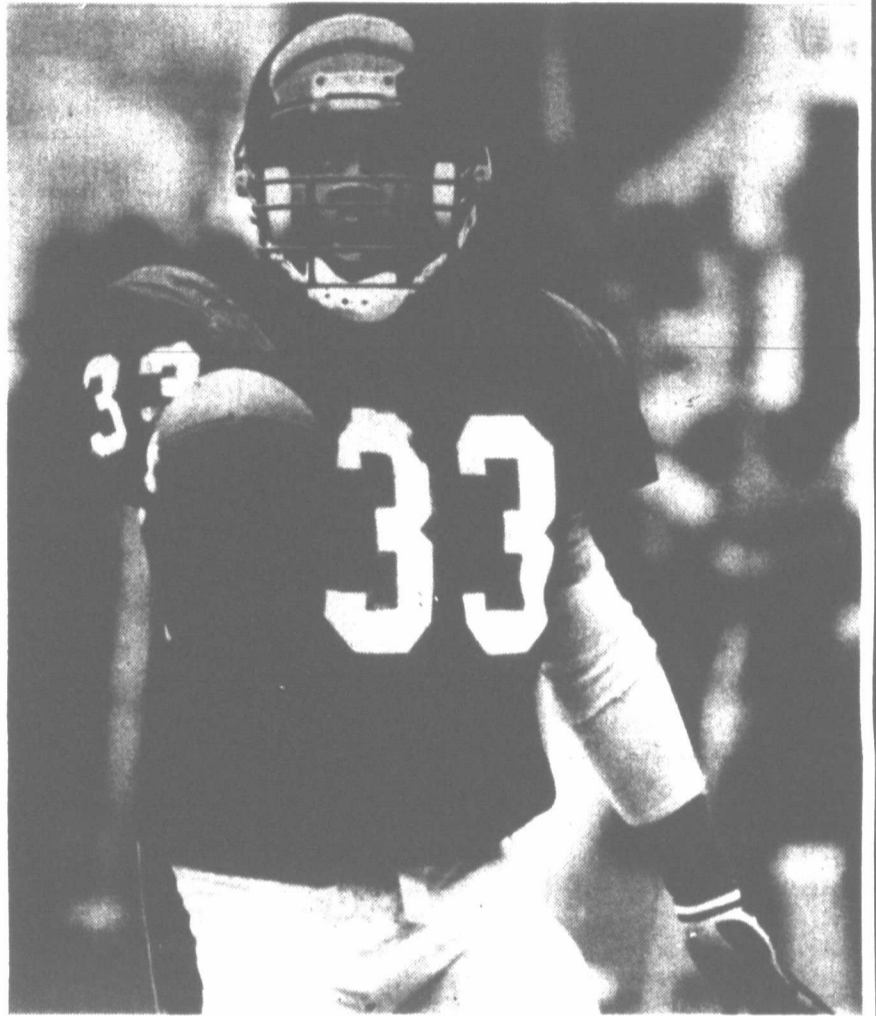
The 59,747 fans at the Jungle

— Riverfront Stadium — loved it.

While Ickey scored and danced, the Bengals' defense, which ranked just sixth in the AFC to Buffalo's first, was dominant. In the third quarter, the Bills lost 12 yards, and Buffalo gained just 181 net yards in the game, the fewest allowed by Cincinnati all year. The Bills were 0-for-10 on third downs.

The Bills had plenty to think about, such as falling for a fake punt that keyed Cincinnati's 39-yard drive to the clinching touchdown, a personal foul penalty in the end zone against Derrick Burroughs near the end of the third period that got the cornerback ejected, and some poor decisions on special teams. There was also the inability of the offense to get untracked.

"The way they played today, they played like one of the top teams in the league," Bills guard Jim Richey said. "We didn't."



Bengals' David Fulcher celebrates his fourth-quarter interception in the Cincinnati endzone to stop the Bills' final offensive drive.

Hogs run Longhorns ragged, 99-92

SWC roundup

By DENNE H. FREEMAN
AP Sports Writer

The Arkansas Razorbacks' basketball team is taking up right where the championship football team left off.

The Hogs gave coach Nolan Richardson his first victory in Austin in four attempts on Saturday with a 99-92 victory over Tom Penders' run-and-gun Texas Longhorns, who were run ragged by the deep Razorbacks.

Arkansas, which had downed Texas Tech earlier in the week, was tied atop the SWC ladder with the surprising Texas Christian Horned Frogs at 2-0.

TCU won twice on the road at Texas A&M and at Waco on Saturday night 66-53 in the new Ferrell Center.

In other games, Southern Methodist gave coach John Shumate a victory in his SWC opener with a hard-earned 77-69 triumph over Texas A&M; Rice beat Texas Tech 79-74 in overtime; and Houston beat Pan American 72-63 in non-conference action.

Houston and SMU are 1-0 followed by Rice and Texas 1-1 and Baylor, A&M and Tech, all 0-2.

For Richardson, it was only his eighth SWC road win in 25 games.

The Hogs were so happy they dumped an ice bucket on him in the shower.

"We kept our poise down the stretch," Richardson said. "Everybody was so excited in our dressing room you would have thought we won the championship or something."

What Arkansas did was beat Texas at its own game. Forced to play only seven players because of a knee injury suffered by Courtney Jeans, Texas led by 11 points early then faded in the second half as the Hogs cracked the 'Horns' press.

"We just couldn't rattle them in

the second half," Penders said. "Arkansas has a deep team. They can go 10 players without a drop-off. I don't think we had a conditioning problem. They just played well in the second half."

Freshman Lee Mayberry led Arkansas with 22 points before

12,647 fans.

Baylor hit only 3 of 20 shots in the first half to establish a school record for the worst shooting percentage in 20 minutes, 15 percent.

Rice Antee scored 20 points to pace the Frogs.

Baylor coach Gene Iba said of

Antee: "He's 6-10 and weighs 240 pounds. Our freshman center (Joey Fatta) wasn't ready."

Donald Thompson, A&M's leading scorer, had 12 points before he fouled out with 13:19 left and SMU took advantage behind Kato Armstrong's game-high 25 points.

SMU center Glenn Puddy had 17 points and 12 rebounds for the Mustangs before a crowd of 5,375 fans.

SMU coach John Shumate said he was a little worried at the end.

He said "it was a great game. There is no question when we have to go to A&M it will be a heckuva game. We weathered the storm and pulled it out in the end."

"We played very well in the first half but Puddy lost his legs in the second half. He gave us a good half but got tired."

A&M coach Shelby Metcalf said the Aggies couldn't find an answer to Puddy until he tired.

"Puddy hurt us bad in the first half," Metcalf said. "We couldn't handle him."

"We struggled but I thought our effort was good. I'm glad we don't play again until next Saturday because I'm looking at making some changes. Our comeback came from hustle."

The Aggies were 17 points down but cut the deficit to four points before losing.

Kenneth Rourke's 25 points led Rice in its overtime victory.

"It's our biggest win of the season," said Rice coach Scott Thompson. "We kept our poise when it got to the nitty gritty."

Arkansas is back on the road again Wednesday night at TCU in a big early season showdown.

In other games, Houston is at Texas Tech, SMU is at Baylor, and Texas is at Rice.



Daryl Duncan (45) of Texas A&M beats Glen Puddy (52) and J.D. Green of SMU to a rebound Saturday night in Dallas.

Pampa girls beat odds

Pampa's Lady Harvesters proved the "experts" wrong with Saturday night's 59-51 victory over Frenship.

"It was a big win. Frenship was one of those teams rated ahead of us in the pre-season picks and we came out and took control early in the game," said Pampa coach Albert Nichols.

Yolanda Brown and Nikki Ryan combined for 50 points as the Lady Harvesters led the entire game.

"Both Yolanda and Nikki were solid players for us inside the entire game," Nichols said. "Although she didn't score a point, I thought guard Christa West did a terrific job on Rosie Llanas. She was scoring about 20 points a game and Christa held her to just 13."

Brown, a 5-11 senior, led all scorers with 29 points while Ryan, a 5-9 freshman, contributed 21.

"We went man to man with them the entire game and never got behind," Nichols said.

The Lady Harvesters are now 4-3 in District 1-4A play and have a chance to get back into the playoff race with a win over second-place Dumas Tuesday night.

Levelland remains in first place with a perfect 7-0 mark after a 55-33 win over Randall Friday night.

Nichols believes the Lady Harvesters have an excellent chance of upsetting the 6-1 Demonettes.

"Frenship played right with Dumas in a three-point loss and I feel like our girls can rise to the occasion," Nichols said. "It's going to be a big game for us."

"Dumas has a good three-point shooter (Amy Jowell) who plays on the wing and a little point guard (Nicole Guidry) who pesters you all over the place. We're going to match up

with them in a man-to-man and try to take it to them."

Gametime is 6:30 p.m. in McNeely Fieldhouse.

The Pampa Harvesters go into Tuesday night's 8 p.m. game against Dumas in McNeely Fieldhouse with a perfect 5-0 record in District 1-4A.

Frenship was Pampa's latest victim as the Harvesters pulled away in the fourth quarter for a 70-58 win Saturday night.

"It was a very hard-fought game," said Pampa coach Robert Hale. "Our team is playing hard and they're playing good. I want to urge our fans to keep giving us good support and wear their green and gold Tuesday night."

Pampa and Frenship were involved in a close game for three quarters with the Harvesters leading by only two points. Pampa owned a slim one-point lead (36-35) at halftime.

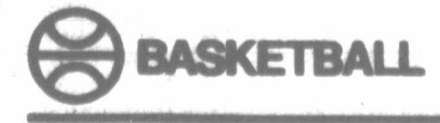
The fourth quarter, however, belonged to Pampa as the Harvesters outscored Frenship 21-11.

It was another strong team effort by the Harvesters as eight players made the scoring column.

Dustin Miller led Pampa in scoring with 21 points and also jerked down 15 rebounds. Mark Wood and Ryan Teague joined Miller in double figures with 15 and 10 points respectively.

Dumas was winless at 0-4 in district going into Friday night's game against Frenship.

Looking ahead, the Harvesters travel to Levelland Friday night and are back home against Borger next Tuesday night. Both those district games tip off at 8 p.m.



'Third House' ready for opening session of state Legislature

By SCOTT ROTHSCHILD
Associated Press Writer

AUSTIN (AP) — When the state House and Senate open for business at noon Tuesday, another group that works hard to influence the outcome of legislation will be waiting in the Capitol wings — the lobby. More than 500 paid lobbyists have registered with the secretary of state's office in advance of this year's 71st regular session, making up what often is referred to as the Legislature's "Third House." That number means there will be at least three lobbyists for every member of the House and Senate, and the lobbyists' numbers are likely to grow as the 140-day session unfolds. The lobbyists registered so far represent more than 1,000 special interests, ranging

The lobbyists represent more than 1,000 special interests, ranging from Baptists to bankers, architects to tobacco producers.

from Baptists to bankers, architects to tobacco producers.

And they usually are backed by big bucks from political action committees.

Lobbyists try to influence lawmakers to support the interests of their clients.

They hang around the corridors of the Capitol and sit in on committee meetings. They provide legislators with information about bills and proposals.

After hours, lobbyists, many of whom represent more than one client, wine and dine lawmakers. They also arrange paid trips, often hunting and fishing excursions or golfing outings at swank Austin-area country clubs.

Lobbyists are not allowed on

the floor of the House and Senate when those bodies are in session. But they stand just outside the doors on alert ready to protect their interests.

The lobbyists can pass messages to legislators on the floor, ask them to come out, or confer with aides.

The impending legislative fight over workers' compensation will feature an army of high-powered lobbyists representing business, insurance, doctors, trial lawyers and labor.

When an issue nears boiling, lobbyists rally supporters to contact their legislators.

Don Adams, considered one of the consummate lobbyists in Austin, said he has seen the business grow in recent years.

"In the last four or five years, lobbying entertainment has escalated a lot," Adams said. "A lot of other people are doing it so you almost have to keep up with what they are doing."

But Adams said he doesn't believe lawmakers are influenced by the free trips and free dinners, and there are certain ethical standards lobbyists should maintain.

"I tell people who work for me I don't want you lobbying in bars," Adams said.

Above all, he said, lobbyists must provide legislators with the facts. "That's the quickest way in the world to get out of this business — to misrepresent things."

The extent of lobbyists' influence over the Texas Legislature concerns some groups.

"Lobbying is a legitimate function in the political process. Our concern is the role of how money seems to affect politics and who has the power," said Pam Fridrich, executive director of Common Cause, a citizens' lobby.

"I can't say they (lobbyists) have too much power, but we've been concerned about money and how it allows access," she said.

Long-term AIDS survivors defying odds

By BRENDA C. COLEMAN
Associated Press Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — Mike has lived twice as long as might have been expected when doctors diagnosed his AIDS. Dan Turner and Cristofer Shihar had one chance in five of seeing 1984.

They don't know why they've survived what has been a death sentence for more than 45,000 Americans, but say it may be a matter of attitude.

"A lot of people don't die of the disease, they die because they give up," said Mike, a 34-year-old Chicagoan who was diagnosed with acquired immune deficiency syndrome in January 1984. He asked that his last name be withheld.

According to Judith Wiker, a Chicago holistic therapist who says she has counseled hundreds of clients with AIDS or AIDS-related problems, Mike is one of many people with the disease who are well enough to feel and act normal.

Scientists are trying to determine just why some people have survived as long as 10 years with AIDS. The federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta is studying 119 people known to have lived with it for three or more years.

"Is the virus somehow different?" asks Ann M. Hardy, a CDC epidemiologist now at the National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Md. "Is it something in their immune system?"

Does survival time hinge on the mildness or severity of the infections that attack peo-

ple with AIDS? Or could the key really be a "lifestyle-psychosocial type of thing" — a positive attitude and emotional support?

All of these possibilities are now being studied, either by the CDC or in studies funded by the National Institutes of Health.

For the purposes of the CDC's 2-year-old study, long-term survivors were defined as people who lived at least three years after being diagnosed.

Unlike the estimated hundreds of thousands of Americans who are infected with the AIDS virus but do not have symptoms, long-term AIDS survivors actually have battled one or more ailments that define AIDS — including Kaposi's sarcoma, pneumonia, damaged immune systems and severe weight loss.

Most are white homosexual men in their 30s whose main or only symptom is Kaposi's, the skin cancer that was rare before AIDS became an epidemic.

For Mike, an accountant, three years of chemotherapy kept the skin sores of Kaposi's sarcoma at bay. He then began treatment with the drug AZT, now called zidovudine, which prolongs the lives of many with AIDS.

Mike said his only current health problem is mild leg pain.

Turner, 42, of San Francisco, was diagnosed with Kaposi's in February 1982, before most Americans — including doctors — had heard of AIDS. "I do believe one can live with AIDS and strike up a bargain and co-exist with the virus, as we do with other viruses," he said.

He underwent chemotherapy, a year of acupuncture, took megadoses of Vitamin C for a while, has taken zidovudine intermittently since early 1988 and still gets alpha-interferon, a genetically engineered anti-cancer drug.

Shihar, 38, of Los Angeles, was diagnosed with Kaposi's in November 1982.

"I would love to say it was all very spiritual, but I was in remission before I became spiritual," said Shihar, who works for Northern Lights Alternatives, a New York-based education and support organization for people with AIDS. "I think the one thing I hear from people I know who have survived is they're real stubborn."

Regardless of psychological factors, survival prospects continually improve in newly diagnosed AIDS cases, thanks to drug treatments such as zidovudine and an aerosol form of pentamidine, a medication that fights the rare type of pneumonia that has been highly fatal to AIDS patients.

As recently as two years ago, 90 percent of people with AIDS were expected to die within 24 months, but that has changed dramatically, said Dr. Nathaniel Pier, a New York City physician with a large number of AIDS patients.

The CDC says it can't currently estimate AIDS victims' average survival.

"As of November 1988, we can assist somebody to stay alive and healthy for two years, with the current therapy," Pier said. "And a great deal may occur in two years. We've seen an enormous change from 1986 to 1988."

Western swing to continue at inaugural bash

By WENDY E. LANE
Associated Press Writer

BIG SPRING (AP) — The posh, chandelier-hung ballroom of the Washington Hilton is a long way from the rodeo arenas and VFW halls where Jody Nix is used to fiddling.

But that's just fine with him. Nix and his band, the Texas Cowboys, are heading east to the big time, the Texas State Society Inaugural Ball in Washington, where the dress code calls for tuxedos with Western boots and the door prizes include a pickup truck with gun rack.

"We plan to hit 'em with something they'll really dance to and keep the flow going," Nix said of his band's plans for the bash, to be attended by the new president.

The Jan. 21 event is one of the Capital's hottest tickets among the host of balls, parties and receptions surrounding George Bush's Jan. 20 inauguration. The \$50 tickets sold out in less

than 12 hours and almost 2,000 people are on a waiting list, said Lois Auer, a spokesman for U.S. Rep. Charles Stenholm, D-Stamford, president of the society.

Nix won his invitation to Washington after Stenholm heard the band play at the Stamford Texas Cowboy Reunion rodeo.

When the 5,500 guests in Washington take to the floor and two-step to the sound of the Texas Cowboys, they will be hearing the legacy of a West Texas musical tradition that spans four decades.

Nix, 36, is the son of Hoyle Nix, leader of the West Texas Cowboys and close associate of renowned fiddler Bob Wills, the man who made the swing tune "San Antonio Rose" famous.

"When my dad was a very young man, Bob Wills was just getting started and was the rage like Randy Travis or George Strait is today," said the younger Nix. "He was a big influence on

my father, who copied his fiddle playing and the way he ran his band."

Wills, the front man for the Texas Playboys, and Hoyle Nix met in the 1950s. Over the next 20 years, until Wills' death, the two bandleaders played together at rodeos and dance halls throughout West Texas.

Spending his early years traveling with his father's band laid a strong musical foundation for Nix, who began playing the drums at age 2. By the time he was 8, he was a bona fide member of the West Texas Cowboys, backing his father's fiddling on the drums.

Later he learned to play the fiddle and sang for his dad's band.

"Dad would call me up to show me off or when he wanted to rest," said Nix, who although left-handed plays a right-handed fiddle.

"I played fiddle off and on some but never played it full time until my dad passed away, and then I

had to come to the front and start running things," Nix said.

Hoyle Nix died in 1985, and since then his son has carried on with his own six-member band, based in Big Spring.

Backing Nix, who plays the fiddle and sings, are Ricky Boen of Odessa on the fiddle and mandolin, Rick Johnson on steel guitar, Neal Goates on drums and Tommy Harvell of Blackwell on bass.

Nix says the traditional element of his work helps keep him going, and the ties to Wills and his father remain strong. Nix played on Wills' last album in 1973 and returns each year to the fiddler's hometown of Turkey to play with the remaining members of the Texas Playboys at the annual Bob Wills' Day celebration.

And the Texas Cowboys sing a song, written by Johnson, about Nix's musical legacy, called "Carrying on the Show."

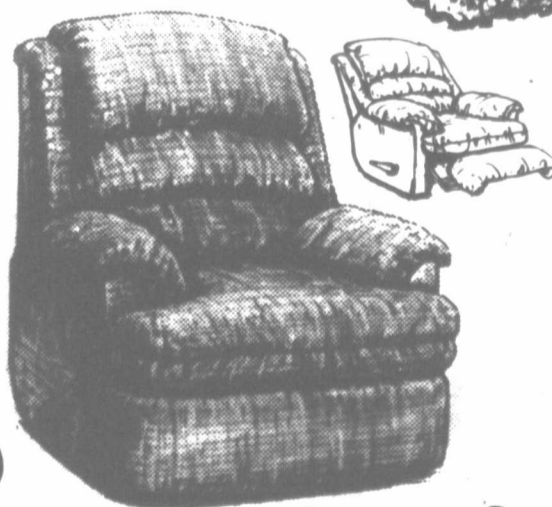
TEXAS FURNITURE'S JANUARY CLEARANCE



Oak Dining Suite

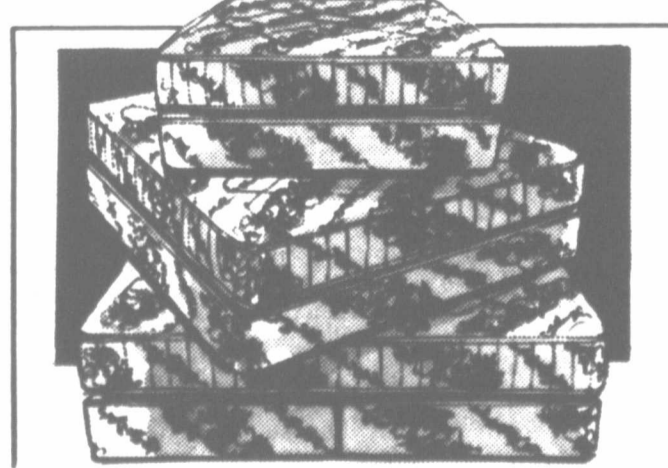
\$788

Avonmark
recliners by
Lane



Your Choice
Wall Saver or Rocker
Recliner

\$348



Twin	Retail \$149.50	\$79 ea. pc.
Full	Retail \$219.50	\$129 ea. pc.
Queen	Retail \$299.50	\$299 set
King	Retail \$399.50	\$399 set



Iron & Brass
Daybed

\$388



SAVE!
Petit
Point
Foot
Stool
only
\$18

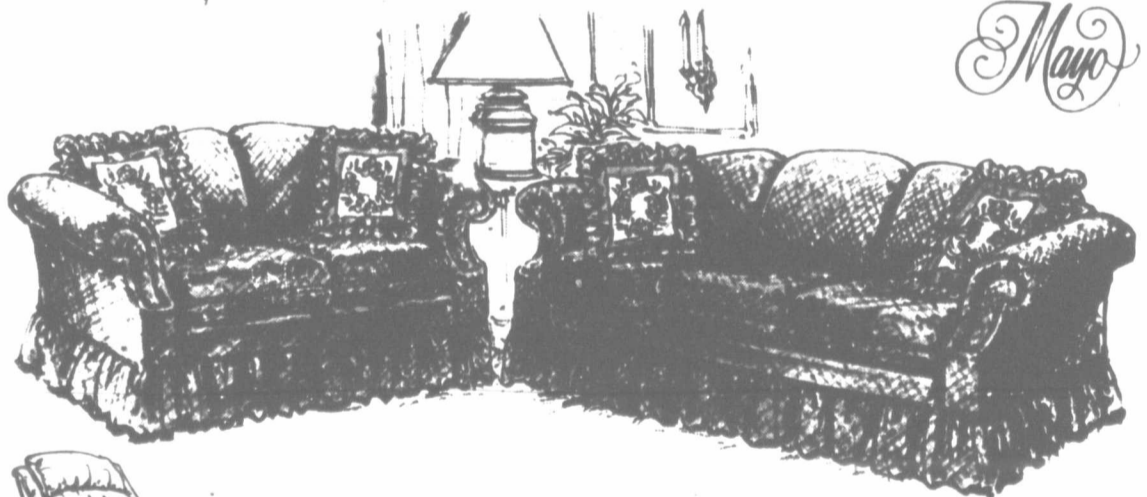


Your Choice

Sectional Sofa

\$888

Sofa and Love Seat



Century Love Seat - Traditional styling with elegant cover of blue, mauve and beige stripes-A perfect fit for the bedroom

Retail \$995.....\$388

Tell City Solid Oak Antique China - Beautiful Turn of the Century styling. Blonde oak finish-One of a kind

Retail \$1995.....\$888

Lane Cedar Chest-Cherry Wood with Padded top in green and mauve floral-Put this at the foot of any bed in the house

Retail \$349.....\$188

Virginia House Oak Dining Table with carved ball and claw legs-Four side chairs, 2 leaves, perfect for the kitchen

Retail \$1195.....\$688

Mayo Sofa-Traditional styled frame with a plush woven cover of wine, blue and eggshell colors. This won't last long

Retail \$799.....\$388

Morganton Occasional Chair-Woodtrimmed design with wicker sides-Beige velvet seat cover-Perfect for any room

Retail \$179.....\$88

Texas
FURNITURE

Free delivery
Free removal of old bedding
Free financing for 90 days

665-1623

Conveniently Located in Downtown Pampa

9:00-5:30 Mon.-Sat.