

Storm

Dallas area struck by 90 mph winds, Page 3

The Pampa News

Soviet Union

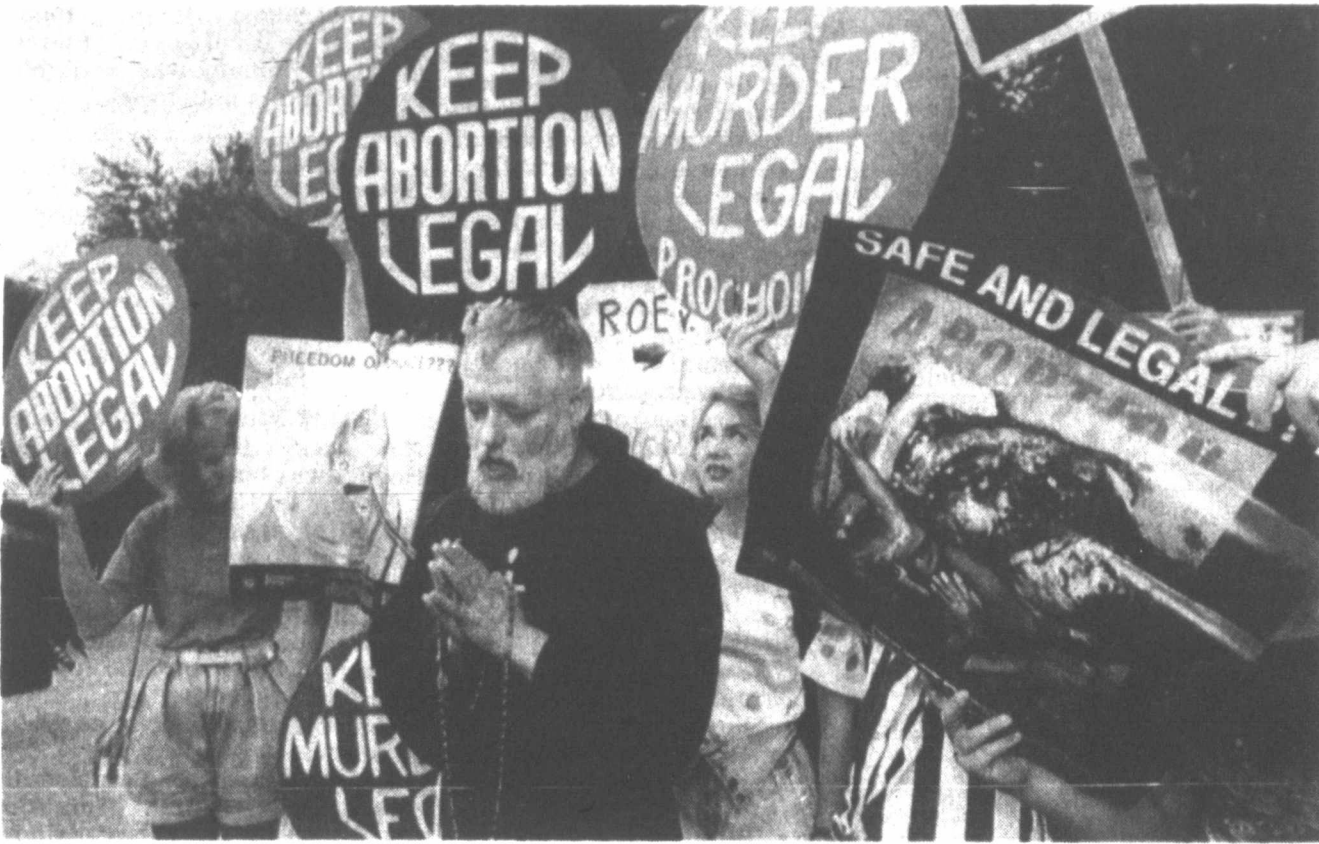
Former party leader Gromyko dies at 79, Page 5

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MONDAY



(AP Laserphoto)

Father John, a pro life advocate, prays this morning as he is surrounded by pro choice and pro life demonstrators in front of the Supreme Court.

One killed, two injured in head-on collision Sunday south of Pampa

By DEE DEE LARAMORE
Staff Writer

A former Pampa resident died and a second was seriously injured Sunday in an early-morning head-on accident on Texas Hwy. 70, 18.9 miles south of the city.

James King, 35, of Fort Worth, was identified as the accident victim by a spokesman for Robertson Funeral Directors of Clarendon.

Also injured in the fatal wreck, according to Ida Hess of Coronado Hospital, were Derrick Eldridge, 26, of 1227 Christine, and Darwin Nail, 20, of 1937 N. Dwight.

Eldridge was listed in serious condition in Northwest Texas Hospital, a hospital spokesman said early today. Nail was treated and released from the emergency room of the Pampa hospital, Hess said.

DPS officials may no longer give the names of persons involved in an accident where a felony charge is possible following the passage of a controversial law concerning the release of such information.

According to Pampa DPS reports, one person was killed and

two others injured in the two-vehicle, head-on accident at 4:15 a.m. Sunday on Texas 70.

A 1989 Ford pickup driven by a Pampa resident was traveling north at a high rate of speed in the southbound lane of Texas 70 when it collided left headlight to left headlight with a 1979 Chevrolet pickup driven by a Fort Worth resident, states a DPS teletype.

Pampa Fire Department personnel were called to the scene early Sunday to remove the victim's body from the vehicle with the Jaws of Life, according to PFD reports today.

The Fort Worth resident was pronounced dead at Coronado Hospital at 6:06 a.m. Sunday by Dr. Gross, DPS reports said. The body was taken to Carmichael-Whately before being transferred to Robertson Funeral Directors in Clarendon.

DPS officials say the Fort Worth resident and the passenger in the Ford pickup were wearing seatbelts at the time of the accident, but they were unable to determine whether the driver of the Ford pickup was wearing a seatbelt or not.

The Ford's driver was transferred from the Pampa hospital to Northwest Texas Hospital in

critical condition suffering from massive head and spine injuries, according to the DPS teletype.

The accident was investigated by DPS Troopers Lynn Holland, James Rhodes, Johnny Carter and Sgt. Jim Powell.

Services for Mr. King will be at 2 p.m. Wednesday in the True Church of God in Christ in Clarendon. Burial will be in Citizens' Cemetery by Robertson Funeral Directors of Clarendon.

Mr. King was born March 22, 1954 in Memphis, Texas. He grew up in Clarendon, attended Clarendon schools and graduated from Clarendon High School. He was a resident of Pampa four years before moving to Fort Worth. He was employed as a foreman for Bell Helicopter of Fort Worth.

Survivors include his wife, Dorothy Thomas, of Fort Worth; four daughters, Kim, Tammie and Janet, all of Fort Worth, and Shawanda of Clarendon; one son, James King Jr., of Fort Worth; his parents, Walter and Louisa King of Clarendon; two brothers, El Ray King of Amarillo and Kenny King of Dallas; and two sisters, Gwen Austin of Fort Worth and Myrtis Woods of Houston.

Law restricts accident information

By DEE DEE LARAMORE
Staff Writer

Few people foresaw the ramifications of House Bill 2481 when it was passed by the 71st Legislature earlier this year.

But the seemingly innocuous law — a mandatory exception to the Open Records Act — was designed to protect innocent victims of felony crimes. Instead, the law has stirred up a storm of controversy between government agencies and the news media.

The effects of HB 2481 hit Pampa Sunday following a fatal accident 18.9 miles south of the city. Because of the law, DPS officials are no longer able to release the names of persons involved in accidents where felony charges may possibly be filed.

Effective June 21, news media representatives routinely calling for accident details discovered they had lost a reliable source of information, creating heated protest.

Jerry Bergdorf of Amarillo, DPS public information officer, explained that DPS attorneys from Austin studied the new legislation and set the new policy for the agency.

A memo was sent to all DPS offices saying, in effect, that information identifying or serving to identify a person who, based on information held by a government agency, may be a victim of a felony offense, is not to be released, Bergdorf said, adding that releasing such information could constitute a criminal offense.

Legislators are to meet in special session, perhaps as early as Wednesday, to reconsider the law.

Sponsor of the law, Rep. Fred Blair of Dallas, has vowed to have the law repealed because of its misapplication and future misapplication by some police agencies.

Blair said he filed the bill at the request of Dallas officials to protect crime victims from harassment by companies that

sell burglary alarm systems and by the news media, adding that many serious crimes go unreported because people are afraid of the news media exposure.

"I think the guy down in Austin had good intentions when he wrote the law," Bergdorf said, "but it came out a whole lot different from what he thought."

In the Pampa accident, simply the fact that one vehicle was traveling in the wrong lane leads to the possibility that felony vehicular homicide charges may be filed, he said, which left the local DPS with no alternative but to withhold the names of everyone involved.

Bergdorf said he expects the law will be soon repealed by the state legislature in this special session, adding, "As soon as the word gets out that we can release the information, we will."

"But right now it's a state law, and if I break the law I could be prosecuted," he said. "I don't believe in paying a \$200 fine for doing my job."

Supreme Court places new limits on abortions

By RICHARD CARELLI
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court today cut back significantly women's constitutional right to abortion, giving states far greater power to limit abortions. The court, ruling on one of the most contentious issues of the decade, stopped short of reversing its 1973 decision legalizing abortion.

In splintered voting, the justices restored key provisions of a Missouri law that a lower court had invalidated for unduly interfering with women's constitutional right to abortion.

Today's ruling is a significant setback for abortion rights advocates because other states now may follow Missouri's lead.

"This Supreme Court's decision is a major setback for women," said Judith Lichtman, president of the Women's Legal Defense Fund. "The decision is an open invitation for anti-choice groups to bring more cases and for state legislatures to pass anti-choice legislation which the court can use to overturn Roe v. Wade."

But a majority of the justices said they were unwilling, in this case, to overturn or even reconsider the court's landmark, 16-year-old decision in Roe vs. Wade.

The court also said it will review in its next term, which begins next October, two additional abortion cases in which Roe vs. Wade is under attack. One of the cases is from Illinois; the other from Ohio.

"It chips away. There will be three more cases next fall," National Organization for Women president Molly Yard said. "They will chip away some more. Pretty soon nothing much will be left for a woman in controlling her reproductive life."

"This is war against women," she said. "In its decision, the court said women have a constitutional right, based on their right to privacy, to seek and obtain abortions."

The Roe vs. Wade ruling said a woman's decision to have an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy must be left to her and her doctor. It said states may regulate abortions during the second trimester only to protect the woman's health, and may take steps to protect fetal life in the third trimester.

State authority to regulate abortions after the first trimester was not made absolute, however. The constitutional right established in 1973 remains after today's decision, but it is now easier for states to interfere with that right.

In today's decision, the justices — mainly in 5-4 votes — restored several Missouri abortion regulations.

One requires doctors to determine, when possible, whether a fetus at least 20 weeks old is capable of surviving outside the womb, by testing lung capacity and conducting other tests.

The court also said Missouri, and other states as well, may ban the use of tax money for "encourag-

ing or counseling" women to have abortions not necessary to save life.

The court said Missouri may ban any public employee — doctor, nurse or other health care provider — to perform or assist an abortion not necessary to save a woman's life. And the court said Missouri may ban the use of any public hospital or other facility for performing abortions not necessary to save life.

The decision said that a declaration in Missouri law that "the life of each human being begins at conception" is not unconstitutional because it carries no enforceable restrictions on abortion.

After Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist read portions of his main opinion for the court, Justice Harry A. Blackmun calmly read for nine minutes, denouncing the court's action.

Blackmun, author of the Roe vs. Wade decision, said that the court had silently invited further challenges that would lead to the overturning of the 1973 ruling.

"The silence is callous. It is also profoundly disruptive of this court as an institution," he said from the bench.

In another decision, the Supreme Court ruled today that some government-sponsored religious displays are permissible as long as they do not have "the effect of promoting or endorsing religious beliefs."

By a 5-4 vote, the court said displaying a Christmas nativity scene inside the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh violates constitutionally required separation of church and state because it appears to endorse Christian principles.

But the court unanimously permitted a Hanukkah menorah on the front steps of the city-county building in Pittsburgh. The court said the menorah, a nine-candle candelabra used during the celebration of the Jewish holiday Hanukkah, does not appear to endorse Judaism because of its "particular physical setting."

The menorah display includes a Christmas tree and a sign saluting liberty. The court said the inclusion of the tree and sign give the overall display a secular purpose, the court said.

While the justices were split sharply in declaring the Nativity scene unconstitutional, the court substantially upheld its long-used test for determining when the wall between church and state is breached.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun wrote for the court and was joined in striking down the Nativity scene by Justices William J. Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, John Paul Stevens and Sandra Day O'Connor.

Justice Anthony M. Kennedy, participating in his first church-state case since joining the court, dissented in voting to permit the Nativity scene.

The other dissenters were Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Byron R. White and Antonin Scalia.

Glory hair



(AP Laserphoto)

Bob Arens' new haircut shows respect for Old Glory. Flag burning, says the 17-year-old Mesa, Ariz., youth, "goes against many

things I've learned. If you're going to burn your flag, you're going to burn your freedoms, too."

Florida, Los Angeles sweeps nab hundreds in drug arrests

By BRIAN MURPHY
Associated Press Writer

One thousand officers from the Florida Panhandle to the Keys arrested 2,000 people on charges of using or dealing crack, and police in Los Angeles arrested more than 400 people in anti-gang sweeps.

Many of the Florida suspects were nabbed by undercover officers posing as dealers, while others were captured in raids and dramatic foot chases.

Many also were back on the street within hours. After the 48-hour roundup ended early Sunday, officers counted 2,076 arrests. In addition to the arrests, they seized 3,500 rocks of crack cocaine, 327 vehicles, more than \$55,000 in cash, nearly 10 pounds of powdered cocaine and 50 firearms.

"It's gone way above our expectations," said Broward County Sheriff Nick Navarro, who organized "Operation Rock Pile," believed to be the largest coordinated effort against street-level drug users and dealers.

At some places Saturday night, authorities were taking in suspects at the rate of 100 an hour, with more than a third of the arrests in south Florida.

The Florida Sheriffs Association plans to meet later this month to plan more large drug sweeps, said Al Gordon, Broward Sheriff's spokesman.

"Look how much crack we took in. It shows these type of operations work. You can expect more," Gordon said.

Gang members were the targets of the police sweeps in Los Angeles, part of a continuing "Operation Hammer," which began last summer. Of the 412 people arrested, authorities said 221 were gang members.

But a religious leader said a bill that was enacted last year and allows police to designate particular gangs as criminal doesn't go far enough. The Rev. Carl Washington urged state lawmakers to revise the bill so that anyone can be charged for belonging to a gang.

"There's no such thing as a gang for social

gathering," Washington said Sunday evening. Gangs were believed to be the cause of violence that erupted Saturday during a six-hour soul concert at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. Nearly 250 officers assigned to the sweeps were diverted to the arena when warring gangs stabbed three people and fired shots at others, said Detective Tony Celli.

Details of the disturbance were unavailable from police, although a Los Angeles Times review of the concert said hundreds of skittish people ran for exits as fights broke out on the field. The Florida crackdown involved 67 sheriff's offices and several police departments.

"I am delighted with it," said Volusia County Sheriff Bob Vogel. "We're attacking both ends — supply and demand."

Vogel, who has gained notoriety for seizing suspected drug money from interstate motorists near Daytona Beach, said the statewide effort will be repeated until street-level buyers and sellers get

this message: "If you sell crack cocaine or purchase crack cocaine, you're going to jail."

Many of the suspects were charged with either cocaine possession or dealing, and used bail bondsmen to post their \$5,000 to \$10,000 bond.

Authorities targeted high-crime urban areas, but were surprised by the more than 400 arrests in the mostly rural Panhandle.

"It shows that crack is not just an urban problem," said Gordon.

The tactics used in the sweep — particularly undercover stings — raised concern with some civil rights groups.

"Anytime you have reverse stings with police used as a lure for drug users you're entering a very sensitive area," said Charleen Carres, legislative counsel for the Florida chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union in Tallahassee.

"The ACLU is in favor of battling drugs, but we don't feel peoples' rights should be violated in the rush to stop drug traffic."

Dallas area bears brunt of a storm packing 90 mph winds

By EVAN RAMSTAD
Associated Press Writer

DALLAS (AP) — A storm packing 90 mph winds ripped through North Texas, knocking down trees, scattering debris and knocking out power to an estimated 100,000 homes and inflicting the most severe storm damage to Dallas in a decade.

"Most of the damage is in Dallas. This is the worst storm damage in Dallas since the 1979 ice storm," said Dick Ramsey, director of public communications for TU Electric.

The fast-moving storm roared in from Oklahoma Sunday afternoon, prompting severe storm and flash flood warnings. After 8 p.m. Sunday, about 100,000 customers in Dallas and Fort Worth lost power, Ramsey said.

"We probably had 70,000 to 80,000 homes in Dallas without power at the peak. It's going to take us the better part of today and probably into tomorrow to get it all restored," Ramsey said in an update about 5:30 a.m. today.

"It's hard to estimate, but it looks like 30,000 to 40,000 homes in Dallas still have no power," Ramsey said. "We're going to get a lot of folks out to estimate the damage as soon as it gets light. We'll have a better idea when we do that."

Much of the damage was reported in east and southeast parts of Dallas.

"Trees were blown into the wires, and that's what caused the outage, mostly. You've got to get the trees removed first, and then you've got to put the wires back up," Ramsey said.

TU Electric had 20 tree-trimming crews out during the early morning darkness, Ramsey said, "and I think the city of Dallas also has got some crews out with chainsaws to get the trees out of the wires."

Ramsey added: "Some of our problem, too, may be lightning damage on the transformers, because there was a good deal of lightning in connection with this storm."

The Dallas Fire Department received two reports of tornadoes touching down in the city, but those were never confirmed.

Warning sirens sounded citywide for three minutes beginning at 8:32 p.m., when Dallas police reported a funnel cloud in the 4600 block of Hatcher Street in South Dallas, according to Jerry Martin of the Dallas Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Earlier, in Collin County, north of Dallas, homes and automobiles were pelted with hail as large as baseballs during a furious downpour that lasted 15 minutes.

At Love Field, in Dallas, winds in excess of 50 mph blew off hangar doors and sent small aircraft spinning as they ripped loose from their moorings, said Lynn Devon, operations supervisor.

Landings and takeoffs at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport were halted for 90 minutes because of wind, rain and turbulence.

A neighborhood thought to have been hit by a tornado had many tree limbs and other yard debris blown, but no structural damage.

The hardest hit building in the city was a strip shopping center, which had a 200-foot section of aluminum sign peeled from its roof. The sign stretched from the roof to the ground 16 feet below, but remained in one piece.

No deaths were reported from the storm, but hospital emergency rooms treated numerous people with minor injuries.

Authorities in Fort Worth were investigating, but could not confirm, witness reports that three people were blown into the waters of Lake Worth from the Jacksboro Highway bridge shortly after 8 p.m.

Power lines snapped in several parts of Dallas and utilities officials estimated 75,000 people were without electricity early today. In Tarrant County, TU Electric spokesman George Hedrick said about 16,000 customers lost power after 8 p.m. Sunday.

Stores in the southeast Dallas shopping center suffered water damage, but no windows were broken.

"I got a bunch a water in there. I've got a lot of

damage on the roof," said Gabino Vasquez, owner of the Buckner Park Barber Shop, at the center. "It knocked down my sign, my new sign, that we had up there, tore it down."

Nearby, police and fire officials blocked off one side of Lake June road for a quarter-mile stretch because power poles were blown over.

Chuck Ray, who works at a Stop'n Go across the street from the power poles, said he didn't believe a tornado had passed through.

"I just heard a loud deal of thunder," Ray said. "It was just heavy rain."

Brad Fujii of the National Weather Service said 90 mph gusts were confirmed in southeast Dallas, but added that they were mostly straight winds.

"We've heard one or two reports of tornadoes from the public, but they're not confirmed yet," Fujii said. "But the winds knocked trees and power lines down."

About a dozen mobile homes near Lake Worth in west Tarrant County were damaged when they were blown off their foundation and struck by wind-blown trees.

The storm forced the evacuation of lakes, which were packed with holiday boaters, when it moved through the region.

Another storm, smaller than the one that hit North Texas, forced the cancellation of a fund-raising concert at Dyess Air Force Base.

More bystanders being shot, killed at crime scenes

By CAROLYN SKORNECK
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — More innocent bystanders are being shot and killed at crime scenes in four major cities, according to a study that says criminals show a "growing contempt for accidental victims."

Forty-one innocent bystanders were reported shot in New York, Los Angeles, Washington and Boston in 1986, and 20 of them died. In 1988 that number leaped to 135 shot and 37 killed, according to a study by Lawrence W. Sherman, a University of Maryland professor of criminology.

Overall, in those three years, 250 innocent bystanders were shot, of whom 71 were killed and 179 wounded.

"Homicide in America is becoming more barbaric," Sherman said. "We may not expect honor among thieves, but we do expect some honor among killers. The growing contempt for accidental victims is even indicated by the name killers give them: 'mushrooms' who 'pop up' in the line of fire."

The smell of victory



Mouseketeer and odorologist judge Jennifer McGill, left, backs away from the Rotten Sneakers Contest champion Nicholas Gray and his winning entry in Dennison on Saturday. Gray and his sneakers will get to compete in the International Rotten Sneakers Contest in Montpelier, Vt., in 1990.

Victim's brother objects to Penry retrial

LIVINGSTON, Texas (AP) — Danny Mosely says his faith in justice is shaken following the U.S. Supreme Court decision revoking the death sentence for Johnny Penry.

Penry, who is mentally retarded, had been sentenced to die for the 1979 fatal stabbing of Mosely's brother, Pamela Mosely Carpenter, but the sentence was vacated by the high court because a trial judge refused a defense attorney's request for further jury instructions.

The court also voted 5-4 to uphold the constitutionality of executions for mentally retarded convicted murderers.

"There's just isn't any justice in the world anymore. Every-

body is looking out for everybody, except the victim and who has been hurt," Mosely said.

Mosely said told the *Huntsville Item* that a new trial for Penry would be a waste of money. Officials have estimated such a trial would cost about \$500,000.

"It's up to the powers that be. There are other places that money like that could be better spent," Mosely said. "If he (Penry) gets a new trial and gets a life sentence, he'll be out on parole, and he'll kill again."

Mosely said he believes Penry should be executed.

"Giving him (Penry) anything more than death row is wrong," Mosely said. "But then what does right and wrong matter in cases

like this?"

Polk County District Attorney Terry Brown said Penry will probably face a new trial.

"Unless something surprising happens, we're going to have a retrial," Brown said. "We'll start from scratch, and if I have to bankrupt this county, we're going to bow up and see that justice is served."

Penry told reporters last week he feared a new trial would leave him on death row again.

"I don't want a new trial, but if that's the case, I will take the opportunity," he said.

"I am hoping for the best and I pray to God I'll get a life sentence and get out of this death row."

Don't change clothes in parking lot

There are some days when, no matter how hard you try, things are destined to go wrong. Take, for instance, my recent trip to Big Spring to attend to some business.

After leaving my wife in our hotel room, I headed for a meeting that was as long as it was dreadful. I finally got back to the room 15 minutes after checkout time to find Caryl and our luggage sitting on the curb.

"You promised you'd be back by 11," she said, sweat pouring down her face from the West Texas sun.

"I was unavoidably detained."

"And I was unavoidably thrown out of our hotel room."

"Sorry."

"Not yet, but you will be."

Images of sleeping on the couch for the next two months raced through my head. It was time to do some serious making up.

"Tell you what," I offered, "let's go shopping."

That perked her up a little, until we realized the Big Spring Mall bears a striking resemblance to the one in Pampa.

"Bear, we drove six hours so I could shop in the Pampa Mall's clone? You will pay," she said as we walked by one vacant space after another.

All the way back to the car Caryl sulked. I couldn't really blame her. Her big weekend in Big Spring had proven to be less than thrilling. Kind of like driving for a whole day to only end up on the bad side of the town you just came from.

By the time we left the mall it was well into the afternoon and the sun was beating down on my suit-clad body.

"Before we head home, I really need to change into some shorts and a T-shirt," I told Caryl. So off we went in search of a public restroom. We might as well have been searching for Coronado's Seven Cities of Cibola.

An hour later it was approaching 100 degrees and my wife's patience was shot. "I want to go home. I want to go home now. I want you to find some place to change clothes and then take me home. Now."

As we passed the mall for the 50th time Caryl yelled, "Turn. Now."

Into the mall I turned. "Stop." I stopped. "Undress."

"Gosh, honey, I really don't think this is the time to ..."

"Not for that. Change your clothes. And hurry. I want to go home."

There are a number of things I tend to shy away from. I don't stop on the side of the road to answer Nature's call, I don't spit and I don't change clothes in the car in a public place. Why? The

Off Beat By Bear Mills



chances of something terrible happening far outweigh any possible benefit from the proposed activity.

But Caryl was hot and tired, and sleeping on the couch was a very real possibility.

"OK, but you watch for people."

"Just hurry."

I began undressing, kicking off my shoes and socks, pulling off my shirt and sliding on a T-shirt. Then came the big move: sliding off my slacks and putting on shorts.

"Uh, Bear."

"I'm hurrying," I insisted as my pants came off.

"Uh, Bear."

"I said I'm hurrying."

"I don't think you should ..."

Suddenly there was a rap on the car window. I looked up to see a Big Spring police officer sitting there. A female officer no less. And there I sat in my Fruit of the Looms in a public parking lot in the middle of the afternoon.

"Could you step out of the car, please."

"I'd really rather not."

"Sir, please step out of the car," the officer said in a curt voice.

"Uh, see, uh, I don't exactly have my pants on."

"And why is that?"

"I was changing clothes."

"In the middle of the parking lot?"

"But there weren't any cars around."

"Step out of the car, please."

"Can I put my pants on first?"

"Please."

I scrambled into my pants and crossed a leg to tie my shoes. Then I tried to uncross my leg and put on the other shoe. No good. In tying the shoe I had looped the string around the steering wheel.

"Are you going to step out of the car, sir?"

"I can't. My leg is stuck in the steering wheel."

"After a sobriety test and a lot of fast talking the officer let us go. Once on the highway I turned to Caryl.

"I'm really sorry about ..."

"It's OK," Caryl laughed. "As soon as that officer walked up, it was all worth it."

PRI claims victory in Mexico elections

By JOHN WRIGHT
Associated Press Writer

MEXICALI, Mexico (AP) — The long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party claimed victory today in four states after regional elections that raised cries of fraud from both the incumbent party and its opponents.

Though the governing party said its candidate won the Baja California governor's race, the challenger said partial returns indicated he was leading.

The Institutional Revolutionary Party, known as PRI, claimed victory in 10 of 18 legislative districts in Michoacan state, where it was gauging its strength after losing to the left in general elections last July.

The centrist PRI said it swept voting in Chihuahua and Zacatecas states and held strong leads in the Chihuahua mayoral races in Ciudad Juarez and the city of Chihuahua itself.

The ruling party appeared today to have retained the mayor's seat in Ciudad Juarez, a border city of 1.2 million, in an election that the main opposition party says was ruined by fraud.

violence that is hidden by false documents is intact," said Pedro Cesar Acosta, a PAN spokesman in Chihuahua state.

The PRI had some of its own charges. In Michoacan, Jose Guadarrama, a member of the PRI national committee, accused opposition leader Cuauhtemoc Cardenas of campaigning at polling places in the state.

With 10 percent of the vote counted in the Baja California governor's race, the victory of Margarita Ortega is clean and unchallengeable," said Eduardo Manuel Martinez Palomera, a PRI district committee president.

But Ernesto Ruffo, the PAN challenger, said a count of 25 percent of the vote by his party showed him winning.

A Ruffo victory would hand the PRI the first loss in a governor's election in its 60-year history.

The PRI also said complete but unofficial results showed it had won or was leading in 10 other Chihuahua mayoral races.

PAN in Baja California said its unofficial results indicated it was leading in Ensenada, where Ruffo had been mayor, and in Tijuana. The PRI said it had no early returns for the cities.

Official results were not expected to a week.

The liberal Democratic Revolutionary Party in Michoacan and the PAN in Chihuahua and Baja California complained of irregularities in voter registration lists.

PAN said the lists were padded by hundreds of thousands of names, while names of opposition supporters vanished.

Some people in Michoacan showed voters voter registration cards but said they had been told they were not on the lists and were not permitted to vote.

Other critics said the indelible ink used to mark voter's fingers to prevent them from voting more than once had been removed in some cases.

Attempts to steal ballot boxes were reported in Ciudad Juarez and in Baja California, but both failed.

About half the eligible voters cast ballots in Baja California, the PRI said.

With 278 of 398 precincts counted, Jesus "Chuy" Macias of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, was leading Hector Mejia of the National Action Party, or PAN, 51,878 votes to 41,219.

Returns were not yet available in Campeche state.

The elections tested the pledge of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to end fraudulent elections and respect opposition victories.

However, opposition parties charged that the PRI inflated voter registration lists, sent groups of voters to cast ballots in several polling places, and cheated in other ways.

Promises by Salinas and Chihuahua Gov. Fernando Baeza of clean elections "were just words," said Jesus Hernandez, a spokesman for the conservative National Action Party, or PAN, in Ciudad Juarez. "These elections were dirty," he said.

However, opposition party officials contacted in several states indicated that overall, the irregularities were less widespread and serious than in the past.

"Incidents of direct violence were fewer, but the institutional

chances of something terrible happening far outweigh any possible benefit from the proposed activity.

But Caryl was hot and tired, and sleeping on the couch was a very real possibility.

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Viewpoints



The Pampa News

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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 coveting commandment.

Louise Fletcher
Publisher

Larry D. Hollis
Managing Editor

Opinion

Freedom, tyranny can't be together

The scene, pre-bloodshed, that should be enshrined in our memory is this: A group of Chinese students trying to revitalize the flagging spirits of some of their pro-freedom confederates, erect a plaster version of the Statue of Liberty directly across from the giant portrait of Chairman Mao hanging on the Gate of Heavenly Peace. There, the sounds of Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" playing over the students' loudspeakers, the statue and the portrait face one another, Mao staring stonily over what he thought would be a sea of docile, de-individualized humanity, Miss Liberty inspiring a revolution of rising expectations from Tiananmen Square to the rest of the communist world.

Miss Liberty, being more human, blinked first. Crushed under the tread of a People's Liberation Army tank, she was turned into a plaster rubble and bathed in the blood of Chinese patriots, thousands of them, as they felt in their own flesh the meaning of freedom and tyranny. Thus did the fabric that supposedly links "the people" to the Communist Party tear irreparably. As the commentators have been saying repeatedly, the government lost all its "legitimacy," all its authority to rule over the billion people who make up the world's most populous and most ancient country.

But when did that government possess any legitimacy? When its armed forces took over Beijing, in 1949, without a shot? Such a peaceful seizure of power might suggest legitimacy, given the bloody chaos of its fight with Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang. But what emerged was a dictatorship so vast that it dwarfed the aspirations (and the murderousness) of Adolf Hitler, who represents to so many people in the West the last great dictator.

Did it possess legitimacy when it cut off the Chinese people from the outside world, purging the most gifted, the most intellectual, the most excellent of its citizens? When it enacted a program of collectivized, anti-market agriculture, starving millions of its people? When, during the madness of the Central Revolution, it turned masses of young people away from the inculcation of civilized values and into rampaging zealots?

Perhaps a scintilla of legitimacy did come when, after Mao's death in 1976, the government, recognizing the aching need for modernization, emancipated some sectors of the Chinese economy. When people knew that they might profit from private activity, and that they might trade with the outside world, China became, with astonishing rapidity, a kinder and gentler place. Until these last few weeks, when it became agonizingly apparent that a communist regime could not confer legitimacy on private aspirations and freedom. When it became clear, as Americans learned at the Boston Massacre two centuries ago, that freedom and tyranny cannot co-exist.

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Leave First Amendment alone

WASHINGTON — President Bush is dead wrong in calling for a constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's ruling in the flag-burning case. Given the undisputed facts, the Texas law and the high court precedents, the case was properly decided. The defendant, one Gregory Lee Johnson, was engaged in a form of political "speech" that clearly merits protection under the First Amendment — and that precious amendment ought to be left alone.

The facts are now well-known. During the 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas, a gaggle of demonstrators staged a march and a "die-in" to protest policies of the Reagan administration. At some point in the march, one of the demonstrators stole an American flag and gave it to Johnson.

In front of City Hall, "Johnson unfurled the flag, doused it with kerosene and set it on fire." As the flag burned, the protesters chanted, "America, the red, white and blue, we spit on you."

Johnson was arrested for violation of a Texas law governing "desecration of a venerated object." Specifically he was charged with damaging the flag "in a way that the actor knows will seriously offend one or more persons likely to observe or discover his action."

Johnson was convicted and sentenced to a year in prison, but the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals reversed the conviction: "The act for which he was convicted was clearly 'speech' contemplated by the First Amendment."

In affirming the Texas court, five members of the U.S. Supreme Court deliberately accepted a constitutional challenge the court twice had avoided in the past.

Back in 1966, Brooklyn police arrested Sidney Street for publicly burning a flag as a protest



James J. Kilpatrick

against the riotous harassment of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi. He was convicted of mutilating a flag, but the high court reversed in 1974 on the grounds that the conviction rested in part upon spoken words: "If they can do that to Meredith, we don't need no American flag."

In 1970, Massachusetts police arrested Valerie Goguen for walking around with a small American flag sewn to the seat of his trousers. The charge was that he had treated the flag "contemptuously." The Supreme Court in 1974 reversed the conviction on the grounds that the law was impermissibly vague.

Only once before had the court directly faced the issue of defacing a flag as a form of political expression. In 1970, Seattle police arrested Harold Spence for "improper use" of the flag. Spence had affixed a large peace symbol to the flag, and then hung the flag upside down outside the window of his apartment. His purpose was to protest the invasion of Cambodia and the killing of students at Kent State University. The court found the state law unconstitutional in the context of political protest.

In related cases the high court repeatedly has upheld the protected value of "symbolic"

speech. In a 1969 case, the court upheld the right of students in Des Moines, Iowa, to wear black armbands as a protest against the war in Vietnam. Much earlier, in 1931, the court avoided the conviction of a young communist for flying a red flag in defiance of a law against "anarchistic" banners.

So much for the precedents. A whole string of decisions supports the sensible theory that free "speech," in a political context, embraces free expression.

There are limits. When such expression takes the form of vandalism, as in spray-painting a swastika upon a Jewish temple, the First Amendment accords no protection. If Johnson's flag-burning stunt in Dallas had set off a riot, the old exception for "fighting words" might have sufficed to affirm his conviction. But on the record, there was no such disturbance.

It comes down to this: In the context of political protest, flag burning is the expression of an idea — the idea that the nation has done something gravely wrong. Said Justice William Brennan last week: "If there is a bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment, it is that the government may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable."

I cannot argue with that proposition, but I am consoled by the thought that the flag itself, and the American ideals for which it stands, will survive the puny assaults of such contemptible maggots as Gregory Lee Johnson.

In the wake of the court's opinion, presumably we will see more flag burnings, but these too will pass. If the press will ignore such odious demonstrations, their point will be lost. Meanwhile our most cherished ideal — the ideal of freedom — will be maintained.

Today in history

By The Associated Press
Today is Monday, July 3, the 184th day of 1989. There are 181 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:
On July 3, 1863, the three-day Civil War Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., ended in a major victory for the North as Confederate troops retreated. Some 7,000 men are believed to have died in the battle. President Abraham Lincoln dedicated a national cemetery at the battlefield the following November.

On this date:
In 1608, the city of Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain.

In 1775, Gen. George Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Mass.

In 1890, Idaho became the 43rd state of the Union.

In 1898, the U.S. Navy defeated a Spanish fleet in the harbor at Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War.

In 1930, Congress created the Veterans Administration.

In 1950, American and North Korean forces clashed for the first time in the Korean War.



Soon they'll be everywhere

Tomorrow is rushing toward us on invisible wings.

A generation ago, Chicago tailor Lawrence Pucci developed a three-piece suit with a special vest pocket for concealing cigars.

Now his son, Lawrence Jr., is designing dress suits with a special pocket for concealing "a telephone."

The pocket phone is here now and the wrist-watch phone is next.

Portable telephones are shrinking in size and weight and price.

Motorola's newest Micro TAC was introduced in April for \$3,000. Later in the year this phone, no larger than a fold-over wallet, may be selling for half that.

The go-anywhere telephones presently represent only about 10 percent of mobile phone sales but they will dominate the market before you know it.

Even the car phone, vulnerable to theft, is being displaced by the pocket-size instrument.

The major disadvantage is that these devices have to be left in a recharger overnight. The smaller units are less powerful, more subject to static and interruptions. But competition is fast



Paul Harvey

overcoming these shortcomings.

Uniden Corp. hopes to offer a 12 oz. portable this fall for \$900. San Francisco's AT&E Corp. is demonstrating prototypes of a wristwatch radio.

Seiko, by the end of this year, will be marketing a two-way wristwatch radio — a combination watch and paging device. Initially each will cost \$200; eventually \$50.

On speaking engagements I can take my pocket telephone with me to any of 300 market areas in the United States; I am never out of reach of home or office.

Portable phones are also being marketed as

security devices for use in emergencies. A portable phone in the car affords easy access to tow truck, filling station or police.

Jim Morewood of Albuquerque, N.M., had a heart attack while driving. Before losing consciousness he was able to call police. The ambulance got there in time to save his life.

Two million people now have mobile phones and half of them bought them within the last year. Manhattan-based Argus Research projects sales of 3.1 million by the end of this year and 21 million by 1996.

So bullish is the outlook for cellular companies that they are already takeover targets.

Once you have a phone in your pocket — at whatever price — the cost of using it continues. While rates vary considerably from market to market, you pay for every call you make or receive. If your average home phone bill is \$17 a month, your average mobile phone bill may be \$130 a month.

Sociologists are already debating whether all these "electronic leashes" violate our rights, intrude on our privacy.

Of course. Any telephone always has. But we'd be hard put to do without it.



Which causes gain the 'media' money?

By WILLIAM A. RUSHER

There is no better way to judge an organization's political preferences than to note the causes to which it contributes money. Our leading newspapers and commercial TV networks are much too careful of their reputation for objectivity (such as it is) to make these contributions directly, of course. But most of them are owned by corporations that have created charitable foundations which in turn give money to groups whose efforts they approve.

With this in mind the Media Research Center, one of the brightest and most aggressive of the organizations that monitor the leftward tilt of the major media, hit on the shrewd idea of investigating these contributions. Do the foundations created by the corporations that own our leading newspapers and TV networks distribute their largesse more or less evenly between liberal and conservative organizations? Or do they lean markedly in one direction or the other?

Let me declare at once my own in-

terest, modest though it is. Shortly after the MRC got under way a few years ago, I expressed my admiration of its work so enthusiastically that its officers asked me to serve on its board of directors. I have done so, to the tune of about one board meeting a year. But the young men who really run the organization are Brent Bozell III and Brent Baker, and to them and their colleagues belongs the entire credit for the superb job the MRC is doing in general, as well as for the particular study in question.

The May issue of MRC's monthly newsletter, MediaWatch, contains a report on the investigation. As you have probably already guessed, it turns out that the charitable foundations of the corporate owners of our major media are up to their earlobes in contributions to liberal political groups.

For example, the New York Times Company Foundation, according to its annual reports from 1982 to 1986, made contributions totaling \$436,000 (96.5 percent of all its grants) to orga-

nizations on the liberal end of the political spectrum, ranging from the Feminist Press, Inc. and National Public Radio to the Sierra Club and the far-left Nation Institute. Just \$16,000 (3.5 percent of the total) went to organizations arguably conservative.

Similarly, the Philip L. Graham Fund, the foundation of the family that owns The Washington Post and Newsweek, gave \$170,000 to liberal groups in the years 1983-1987 and just \$10,000 (5.6 percent of the total) to the mildly conservative American Enterprise Institute.

As for the Times Mirror Foundation, operated by the Times Mirror Co. (owner of the Los Angeles Times, Newsday and the Baltimore Sun), it gave a whopping \$608,500 (93.5 percent of its total gifts) to liberal organizations between 1982 and 1986. The American Enterprise Institute again served as the conservative fig leaf, getting \$32,500, or 6.5-percent of the total.

Foundations controlled by corpora-

tions that own the big TV networks behaved the same way. The Capital Cities Foundation, which is run by the corporation that owns ABC-TV, gave no less than 97.8 percent of its 1986 contributions (or \$43,500) to such liberal causes as the United Nations Association and the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. To cover its rear, it tossed \$1,000 (a lousy 2.2 percent of the total) to the conservative Manhattan Institute.

In this league, the General Electric Fund (the foundation of NBC's parent company) comes off as practically reactionary for contributing 27.6 percent (\$122,500) of its 1986 gifts to conservative groups. "Only" 72.4 percent (\$321,000) was sluiced to the usual liberal beneficiaries.

So anybody who expects the corporate owners of the major media to exercise a moderating influence on the liberal journalists who run their papers and design their TV shows had better not hold his breath. These owners aren't part of the solution — they're part of the problem.

Leading Soviet postwar diplomat Gromyko dies at age 79

By ANDREW KATELL
Associated Press Writer

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei A. Gromyko, the tough-negotiating former foreign minister who survived five Kremlin leadership changes and weathered the dramatic turns of East-West relations in a half-century of public life, has died at age 79.

Soviet news reports said the grim-faced Gromyko, who oversaw Soviet foreign policy for 28 years, died Sunday.

The cause of death was not announced, but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday that Gromyko had been hospitalized after surgery for a vascular problem — heart or circulatory system — that was not further identified.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced the death to the Supreme Soviet legislature today.

"The deputies at the session, with a minute of silence, paid homage to the memory of the outstanding government and party leader," Radio Moscow said.

The official Tass news agency said Gromyko was "one of the major Soviet diplomats and statesmen of the senior generation" and added that the country "lost one of its most prominent leaders."

There was no immediate announcement of funeral plans.

As a diplomat, ambassador



Longtime Soviet foreign minister and former president Gromyko, who died Sunday, is shown addressing the United Nations in 1984.

and foreign minister, Gromyko helped forge the Soviet-American World War II alliance, joined in drafting the U.N. Charter and sat in on superpower talks that shaped the face of the modern world.

Gromyko survived several purges and outlasted Soviet leaders Nikita Khrushchev, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Yuri V. Andropov and Kostantin U. Chernenko. He served as Soviet ambassador to the United States, Britain and the United Nations, which he helped found.

Tass once said he took part in "the most important foreign political developments of our time."

After Gorbachev rose to power in March 1985 and revamped the leadership, Gromyko was gradually eased into retirement.

He was replaced as foreign minister that summer by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, a newcomer to foreign affairs, and named to the then largely ceremonial post of president.

He stepped down from the Communist Party's ruling Politburo Sept. 30 and was replaced as president by Gorbachev a day later. In April, Gromyko lost his last post, membership in the policy-making Central Committee.

Gromyko ended his career gracefully, unlike many other Soviet officials who were abruptly stripped of posts and written out of official history books as

new Kremlin chiefs came on board.

He maintained a large measure of official respect even though some of the foreign policy decisions made during his tenure — such as the 1979 intervention in Afghanistan — were condemned.

Archie Brown, a Soviet affairs specialist at Oxford University in Britain, said today that Gromyko will be remembered "as a fairly formidable figure and certainly as an operator and as a survivor."

Gromyko generally took a backseat to the leaders he served during the years that the Soviet Union cemented its grip on Eastern Europe and rose to become a nuclear power.

Khrushchev, who often heaped insult on Gromyko, once said in his presence, "If I tell him to sit on an iceberg, he'll stay there and freeze, but he won't move."

Gromyko instead served as the articulator of Kremlin positions to the world through his speeches.

But perhaps his most important work came at bargaining tables from Yalta to Geneva, where he helped negotiate everything from allied war strategy to the SALT nuclear weapons treaties.

Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko was born July 18, 1909, to Byelorussian peasants.

Storms batter Southern states

By STEPHANIE NANO
Associated Press Writer

Flood waters kept hundreds from their homes today in three Southern states, and a storm packing 90 mph winds raced across Texas, uprooting trees and chasing Shakespearean actors from an outdoor stage in Dallas.

The storm system developed in Oklahoma, bolted across Texas and moved into Louisiana and Mississippi early today. Powered by strong winds, the storm blew down power lines, spawned tornadoes and caused lightning-sparked fires.

Power outages left 75,000 customers without electricity today in the Dallas area alone.

In Minnesota, thunderstorms developing ahead of a cold front Sunday night produced severe weather, including tornadoes.

At Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene, Texas, a concert billed as the "Event of the Decade" ended in chaos as the storm dumped heavy rain and hail on thousands of spectators.

"It turned this place from a dust bowl into a mud bowl," said Sgt. Bob Matson. "The hail was marble-sized for 20 minutes. It didn't matter where you were, there was no protection."

Texas, Louisiana and their neighbors have endured over a week of heavy rains left behind by Tropical Storm Allison. Flooding in low-lying areas kept at least 500 people from their homes in southeast Texas and 200 in Mississippi. About 700 homes in Louisiana remained flooded.

Allison and its aftermath were blamed for four deaths in Texas and three in Louisiana. The body of a Mississippi teen-ager, who went swimming in a swollen creek, was recovered Sunday morning near Natchez. A companion was missing.

Sunday night's storm was not related to Allison, said Hugh Crowther of the National Weather Service in Kansas City, Mo. The remnants of Allison moved into Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

Today's forecast was for scattered showers and thunderstorms in Texas, with heavier showers and thunderstorms in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Computer tapes of Exxon spill erased by error

NEW YORK (AP) — A former Exxon computer operator said he accidentally erased computer copies of thousands of documents on the Alaskan oil spill, according to *The New York Times*.

An Exxon spokesman confirmed the destruction, but said company lawyers believe other copies exist either on paper or in other computer files, the newspaper said in Sunday editions.

Computer operator Kenneth A. Davis, who worked at Exxon's Houston office, told the *Times* it would be difficult and possibly impossible to determine which documents were destroyed.

The material destroyed included all internal communications from the Exxon Shipping Co., owner of the tanker Exxon Valdez, and Exxon USA's executive offices, the *Times* said.

Davis, 33, was fired June 8, the day after the destruction was detected. He told the *Times* his superiors had been negligent in safeguarding the records, and said he contacted the newspaper because "they are making me the scapegoat."

However, Davis said, "I have no reason to believe that anyone at Exxon wanted these records to be destroyed."

Exxon has been under a federal court order to preserve the computer records and all other material concerning the March 24 shipwreck, oil spill and cleanup in Prince William Sound. At nearly 11 million gallons, it was the nation's worst oil spill.

Exxon spokesman Les Rogers said the company instructed employees to preserve documents, even before the court order, though no checks had been made to see if employees complied.

Crowther said.

In Oklahoma City, a house caught fire Sunday after it was struck by lightning, causing \$65,000 damage. High winds blew over a mobile home in Ponca City, Okla., and downed some power lines and trees.

When the storm reached Abilene, concert-goers were still waiting to hear the headliners, Alabama and the Charlie Daniels Band. But officials canceled the concert when the storm hit.

Several people were taken to the hospital, for hail injuries and because of the heat, but officials said the injuries were minor.

John Val Lynch of Sweetwater, Texas, said he felt shortchanged, pointing out the tickets had read "come rain or shine."

"We just got ripped off," he said. "I spent about \$100, and I don't see anybody giving me my money back."

Maj. Mary Beth Kilgore said the performers didn't want to risk damaging their instruments or equipment. She said Alabama would honor the tickets at the group's Wichita Falls concert on July 4 or refunds would be offered.

East of Abilene, a performance at the Shakespeare Festival of Dallas came to an abrupt end as officials evacuated 1,000 patrons minutes before the stage collapsed under 90 mph winds. No one was injured.

Steve Player, of the festival's board of directors, said performers had just started *Two Men of Verona-Texas*, a jazzed-up version of Shakespeare's play, when the storm moved in.

About 30 trees were uprooted and the 40-foot scaffolding holding lighting and sound equipment wilted under the winds. Cast and crew huddled backstage as the set collapsed around them.

"We're very thankful we got the patrons out," Player said. "We're lucky we just got soaked."

Near-record flooding in Liberty, 45 miles northeast of Houston, kept about 500 residents out of their homes and further threatened low-lying areas, even though sunny skies prevailed in southeast Texas on Sunday.

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PAMPA MALL

China's troubles expected to impair trade relations with U.S.

By MARIANN CAPRINO
AP Business Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — Mongolian cashmere sweaters hang from Bloomingdale's racks and General Electric still hopes to sell China its locomotives, but the \$14 billion trade relationship between the United States and the People's Republic has been damaged after years of patient nurturing.

Following the Tiananmen Square massacre and subsequent string of executions, experts point to pockets of vulnerability among U.S. companies working with China as well as a decline in Chinese imports.

"It won't be because Americans don't want to buy, but delivery and reliability will be perceived widely as going down, and that will affect orders irrespective of whether it's true," said David M. Lampton, president of the National Committee on United States-China Relations.

China had replaced other Pacific Rim nations as a low-cost producer of everything from clothing to luggage to tents while steadily improving productivity and quality as workers became more motivated.

As Chinese workers and managers become more fearful of associating with foreigners, Lampton said, "The problem is going to be whether the work force will continue to be as productive."

"Communications are snarled, we don't know if longshoremen will load ships on time," and American importers just may not want to deal with those uncertainties, he noted.

Without Chinese imports, Americans would pay more for Nike running shoes, silk blouses and painted porcelain bowls.

Experts say toy and game importers, already stocking up for Christmas, are scrambling to line up suppliers in other low-cost nations such as Thailand and Mexico. Last year China exported \$1.17 billion worth of toys and games to the United States.

On the flip side, Midwest farmers would take a beating if their exports were curtailed.

Last year they shipped to China about \$700 million in wheat, the largest U.S. export to the People's Republic, according to the Commerce Department.

Computer makers could lose a \$150 million-plus outlet for their goods.

Military suppliers already are bearing the brunt of a presidential decree prohibiting further sales to China.

Grumman Corp. said earlier this month it would eliminate 250 jobs associated with a \$500 million U.S. Air Force contract to develop and modernize a weapons control system for Chinese fighters.

U.S. companies that sell products like power-generating equipment to the Chinese government could face trouble because China "is going to have a foreign exchange shortage," said Roger Sullivan, president of the U.S.-China Business Council.

"They've taken a big hit on their balance of payments. They can't buy what they thought they would buy, and they're going to have to cut imports," he said.

Roughly 80 percent of U.S. companies' investment in China lies in industries that manufacture goods for the domestic market, Sullivan said. Plans for expanding those operations are evaporating rapidly.

But most U.S. businesses are not likely to suffer substantially. While they have committed \$3.4 billion to joint ventures in China, each firm's individual exposure is limited.

General Electric Co., for example, sold \$500 million of locomotives, aircraft engines and medical systems to China in the last five years, but the number pales in comparison with GE's annual revenue of \$50 billion.

And Ball Corp., a \$1.1 billion-a-year container maker in Muncie, Ind., has spent just \$2 million since 1987 on its joint venture in China.

"From our perspective, it's a very small percentage of sales," said Ball spokesman Brad Wilks.

Still, companies do not want to mothball their China operations.

"It's clearly not because of the money,"

Sullivan said. "It's the effort. They've spent five or six years building" relationships.

For businesses, the attraction is formidable: China looms as the world's fastest growing economy, with a gross national product expanding at more than 10 percent a year.

As a market for consumer goods, China is virtually untapped. The nation's 1.1 billion population is a solid reason "companies are reluctant to just bag it. You can't just write off 25 percent of the globe," one China watcher said.

While most U.S. companies are taking a wait-and-see approach, a few have found opportunity in the crisis. Jack Shamash, president of the New York-based trading company Shamash & Sons Inc., said he has been snapping up Chinese-made products ranging from silks to nails.

Now that Shamash's competitors are skittish about buying, prices of Chinese-made goods are lower and the goods are more abundant.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing said some American staff of the 175 U.S. companies operating out of the Chinese capital are returning despite a travel advisory and the embassy's counsel against it.

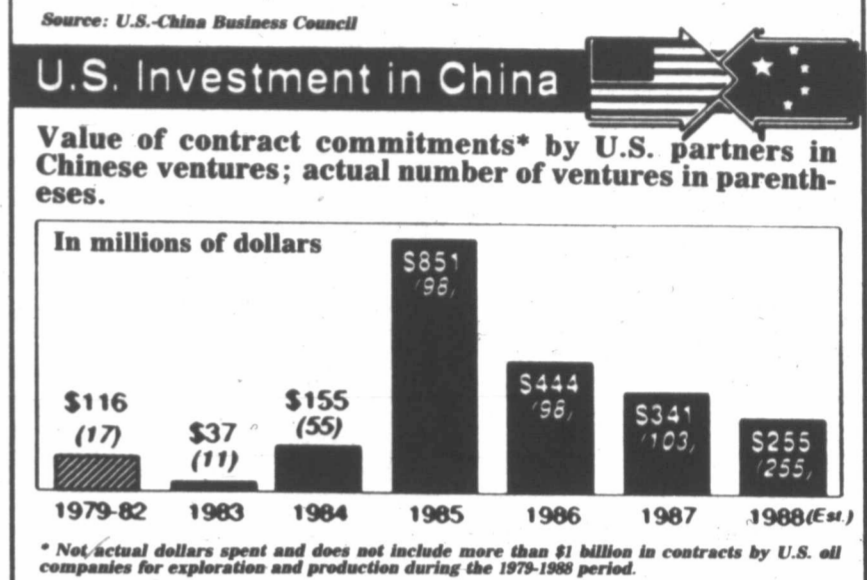
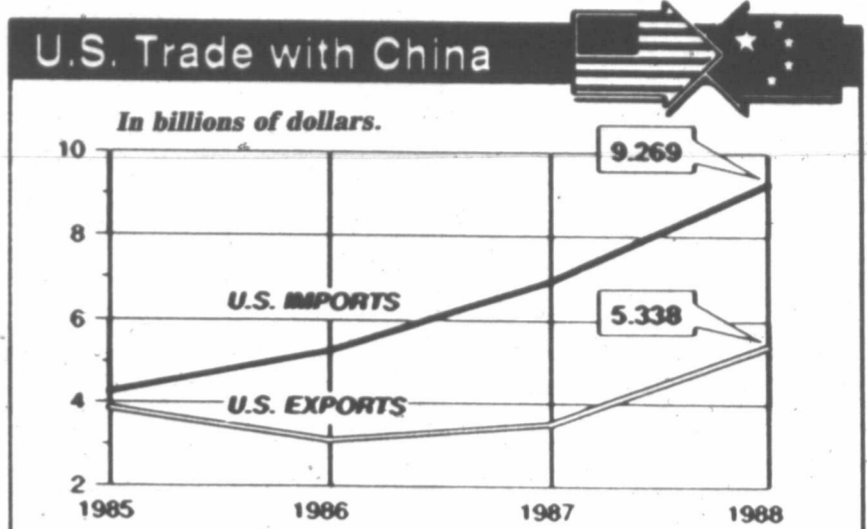
The Chinese government is pulling out all the stops to lure businessmen back, even as it simultaneously wages a media campaign against the U.S. government for alleged interference.

American companies are being bombarded with long-sought concessions from the Chinese government and atypical promises of prompt payment.

Government-owned Noble Tower, a modern Beijing building that houses foreign companies, sent faxes to every tenant "asking them to come back and that everything is peaceful," said one American tenant.

But businesses are wary that they may become pawns in China's powerful propaganda game.

"We don't want to be in a position where we're manipulated and paraded in front of cameramen," said Ball Corp.'s Wilks.



The \$14 billion trade relationship between the U.S. and China has been damaged after years of patient nurturing. Graphic above shows U.S. trade with China since 1985 and U.S. investment in China since 1979.

Joint U.S.-Chinese venture disturbed by unrest

By ALAN COOPERMAN
Associated Press Writer

BOSTON (AP) — For five years, The Foxboro Co.'s factory in China generated wonderful publicity but looked like a questionable investment. Now it's the reverse.

Foxboro finally began bringing home profits from the \$10 million plant within the last year, and executives insist the outlook for profitability remains strong in spite of current turmoil.

But the company now faces a public relations problem because of the bloody suppression of the student democracy movement.

Executives are quick to point out that the white stucco plant in Shanghai, where 400 Chinese workers make industrial process control equipment, accounts for only about 2 percent of Foxboro's \$540 million in world sales.

It's important for them to get that message out because many companies associated with China have seen stock prices tumble since tanks rolled into Tiananmen Square on June 3-4.

Foxboro is also on the defensive regarding calls for U.S. government sanctions and a pullout of American firms.

"Unfortunately or fortunately, the people with facilities there can't pick up and leave," said Gerald J. Gleason, a Foxboro vice president.

'You always have to look over your shoulder when you go into a venture like this. But we never thought it would backslide this far.'

"You've transferred the technology, you've transferred the skills. If America withdrew its \$3.2 billion worth of investment, all we'd be doing is giving a gift of those assets to the Chinese authorities — and I don't think that's what would serve either our national or our business interests best."

"You always have to look over your shoulder when you go into a venture like this," Gleason said. "But we never thought it would backslide this far."

Based in the southern Massachusetts town of Foxboro, the 81-year-old company has a worldwide work force of 6,000 people who produce measuring devices and control systems for oil refineries, paper mills, breweries and other industrial plants.

Chinese officials, eager to modernize, invited Foxboro to form a joint venture in 1979, starting three years of negotiations that Gleason likened to "a ritual mating dance in which ... we didn't know the words or the music."



The Foxboro Co.'s plant in Shanghai, China. (AP Laserphoto)

When the Foxboro-Shanghai Ltd. plant opened in 1982, it was the first U.S.-Chinese joint venture in high-technology manufacturing, and it quickly became a showcase.

Although its sales amounted to only a few million dollars a year in the mid-1980s, Foxboro basked in reflected glory as the factory was visited by Ronald Reagan, Henry Kissinger, Chinese leaders and the heads of several Fortune 500 companies.

Doing business in China took some adjustment. Former general manager Don Sorterup said he had difficulty persuading Chinese workers to use telephones or memos to resolve problems rather than bicycling across the city to speak in person.

Management was, however, able to persuade the Chinese to do without their weekly half-day of political education in the work-

place. Pay for a six-day work-week is \$54 to \$90.

Company spokesman Richard Sherman said the plant, which is 51 percent owned by the Chinese government and 49 percent owned by Foxboro, was profitable from the start. But for the first five years, both sides agreed to plow back all profits.

Late last year, for the first time, the venture began paying dividends to the home company.

Following the crackdown on the student demonstrators, Foxboro pulled out its two resident American employees — the factory's deputy general manager and chief engineer — for their safety.

For a week, the factory was virtually shut down as unrest paralyzed the public transportation system; only about a quarter of the employees showed up for work.

Since then, though, it has been running normally, prompting a mix of wariness and optimism among the Americans.

"I think it'll settle down enough to send our people back in the not-too-distant future," said Gleason. "But personally I don't think they can completely rebottle the whole thing. I don't think this government will be secure and settled for a long time."

The factory's revenue roughly doubled to \$20 million last year, and Gary K. Willis, Foxboro's chief executive, said he believes it will continue to be successful.

"We expect that, as stated by Chinese officials and our own administration, the economic reforms and the progress that China has made will continue," he said.

"We're pleased by the progress the joint venture has made and we expect it to continue to grow."

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Dr. Mark Ford

Dr. Louis Haydon

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The tension doesn't cause the headache. To treat this form of headache, attention should be paid to the bone and muscle structures. They should be returned to normal balance so they can function properly again.

Medication is not the answer to tension headaches. Aspirin and other painkillers may give you temporary relief but they won't solve the problem. Once the source of the problem is found and treated, THEN you can get the relief you need.

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Voyager 2 nears Neptune for finale of solar system trek

By LEE SIEGEL
AP Science Writer

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — Twelve years, three planets and 4.4 billion miles after leaving Earth, Voyager 2 is converging on Neptune, a swirling, blue-green planet with a backward moon, for the last stop on an extraordinary tour.

"The solar system is our neighborhood, and we're getting to the end of the neighborhood," said Norm Haynes, Voyager project manager at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Voyager 2 already has detected a dark spot on Neptune that may be a giant storm like Jupiter's Great Red Spot. As it nears the planet, the probe will search for undiscovered moons and partial rings. And at 11 p.m. CDT on Aug. 24, Voyager will swoop within 3,000 miles of Neptune's north pole cloudtops — the closest of its close encounters and the first spacecraft to visit the planet.

It will be 2.75 billion miles from Earth after traveling 4.43 billion miles along its curving path. The information it sends back at the speed of light will take four hours and six minutes to arrive.

Five hours after the closest encounter, Voyager will fly within 25,000 miles of the backwards-orbiting moon, Triton. The other known moon is Nereid.

Voyager 1 and 2, laden with TV



Voyager project manager Norm Haynes sits in control room in Pasadena, Calif.

cameras and an array of sensors, were launched from Cape Canaveral in 1977. They visited Jupiter in 1979 and Saturn in 1980 and 1981, respectively. Voyager 2 reached Uranus in 1986. Voyager 1 now is heading toward interstellar space.

Voyager 1 and 2 returned 65,000 photographs of Jupiter, Saturn and their moons and rings. Voya-

ger 2 sent back 8,000 pictures of Uranus and its moons, and will take another 8,000 of Neptune.

At a cost Haynes pegged at \$865 million through the Neptune encounter, the Voyagers "returned more new knowledge about the outer planets... than existed in all of the preceding history of astronomy," according to NASA. Neptune, discovered in 1846, is

30,700 miles in diameter — six times Earth's size and the fourth largest planet after Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. A Neptunian year lasts 165 Earth years, and a day lasts 17 to 18 Earth hours — a detail Voyager may pinpoint. Neptune usually is the eighth planet, but because of Pluto's elongated orbit Neptune will be the ninth and outermost until

2007. Scientists expect Voyager to discover at least 10 small moons, said deputy project scientist Ellis Miner.

Some moons may confine or shepherd the 5- to 12-mile-wide incomplete rings, called "ring arcs," orbiting Neptune, said physicist Ed Stone, NASA's Voyager project scientist and a vice president at California Institute of Technology.

Voyager also may discover dust bands and 50 to 100 partial rings in addition to the three to six arcs scientists believe they detected from Earth, Stone added. The partial rings, possibly made of dust and pebbles, most likely are debris from the collision of a comet and an ancient moon, he said.

Scientists believe Triton — 1,400 to 2,240 miles wide, roughly the size of Earth's moon — will be the most fascinating part of Voyager's flyby.

When a planet and its moons form from a spinning disk of gas and solid material, the moons should orbit in the direction the planet rotates. Triton's reverse orbit suggests it once orbited the sun like a comet or a planet but collided with a moon to form a new backwards-moving satellite, Stone said.

Observations from Earth indicate Triton's atmosphere contains methane and nitrogen. Sunlight likely converts methane into

complex hydrocarbons, creating a transparent reddish-orange photochemical haze, Stone said. The hydrocarbons may form heavier particles, coating the surface with frozen sludge.

Scientists believe Triton has extreme seasons because its orbit around Neptune is highly inclined: One pole faces the sun for 82 years and the other remains in darkness. This may mean Triton's atmosphere gets thinner and thicker as methane-nitrogen icecaps cover one pole, then the other.

If Voyager confirms that Neptune has a magnetic field, the planet also may have an aurora like Earth's, and a mysterious ultraviolet "electroglow." A magnetic field should trap a radiation belt around Neptune similar to Earth's Van Allen belts. Jupiter's radiation belts damaged some of Voyager's equipment; Haynes doubts similar problems at Neptune.

Voyager 2 has worked 12 years with only relatively minor failures, although it contains electronics equal to 10,000 television sets, he said.

Both Voyagers are expected to return valuable data well into the 21st century before their power supplies run out in about 2020.

March of Dimes
CHILDREN'S DEFECTS FOUNDATION

Apollo: Back to Moon?

By HOWARD BENEDICT
AP Aerospace Writer

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — While America marks the 20th anniversary of man's landing on the moon, NASA has on its wish list a permanent scientific lunar outpost early next century.

When astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot in the lunar dust July 20, 1969, some scientists saw it as a logical step toward building a research base there.

But no overwhelming public or political support developed for such an expensive undertaking, and blueprints were shelved.

Some scientists continued through the years to yearn for a moon base. Mineral-rich lunar soil could support crops grown under pressurized domes, researchers say, and a commercially valuable gas, prevalent on the moon, could be returned to Earth where it is rare.

The scientists have a glimmer of hope in a document released last December by NASA's Office of Exploration, "Beyond Earth's Horizons — Human Exploration of the Solar System in the 21st Century." It outlined possibilities for two moon bases among four potential manned expeditions. The other two involve flights to the Martian moon Phobos and to Mars itself.

One of the moon bases envisioned would not be permanently staffed. It would serve chiefly as an astronomy laboratory where telescopes, free of the Earth's obscuring atmosphere and interfering electronic transmissions, could study the most distant radioemitting galaxies and search for extraterrestrial life.

The exploration office plan puts this unmanned base on the moon's far side, which is permanently hidden from Earth. Each of four successive four-person crews would work through a 14-day lunar day, setting up equipment delivered by unmanned cargo vehicles, before returning to Earth or an orbiting space station as a 14-day night begins. Staying through a frigid lunar night would require considerable extra support equipment.

Once the observatory is built the telescopes would operate automatically, sending images

and data to Earth through a satellite orbiting the moon, or the ground could direct them to look at certain celestial objects. Astronauts would return to the base every three years to service the equipment and to collect and replace telescope film. The second base, on the front side of the moon, would be permanently manned.

Many astronaut crews over several years would be required to construct an Antarctic-type facility, using raw building materials already there. The Apollo missions disclosed that every shovelful of lunar soil is rich in metals and silicon and that this soil can be mixed with water to form a type of cement.

Oxygen is the most abundant element on the moon, and this can be combined with hydrogen to make water. Because oxygen is five-sixths of what rocket engines burn, the base could also serve as a tank farm for spacecraft flying between Earth and the moon or embarking for Mars or elsewhere in the solar system.

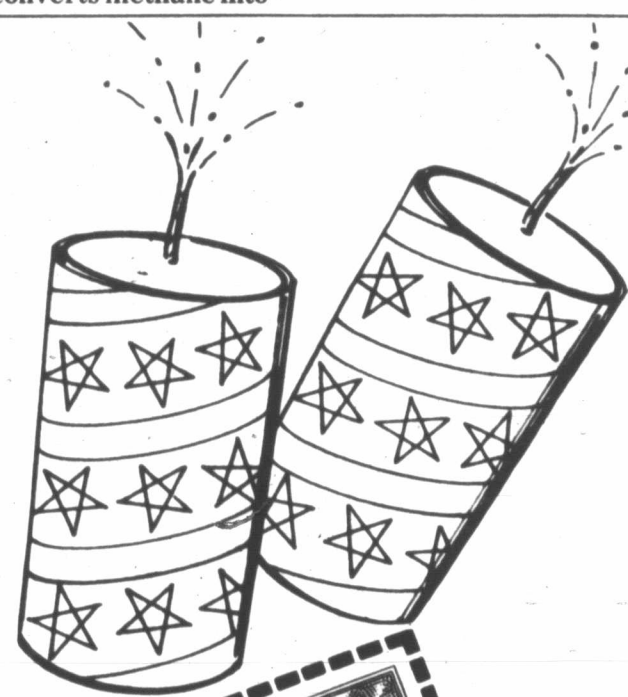
A lunar resource of potentially great commercial value is helium-3, an isotope of helium with three atomic nuclei instead of the more common two. Physicists see it as a cleaner, more efficient alternative to the fuels foreseen for conventional fusion reactors to generate electrical power.

On Earth, helium-3 exists only in very small quantities as a by-product of nuclear weapons production. But on the moon it is abundant, deposited by the sun's charged particles.

Studies done by the Fusion Technology Institute at the University of Wisconsin and NASA indicate that as little as 40,000 pounds of helium-3 could be transported to Earth on just two lunar return trips. Used in a national array of fusion reactors, this amount could supply the energy needs of the United States for a year.

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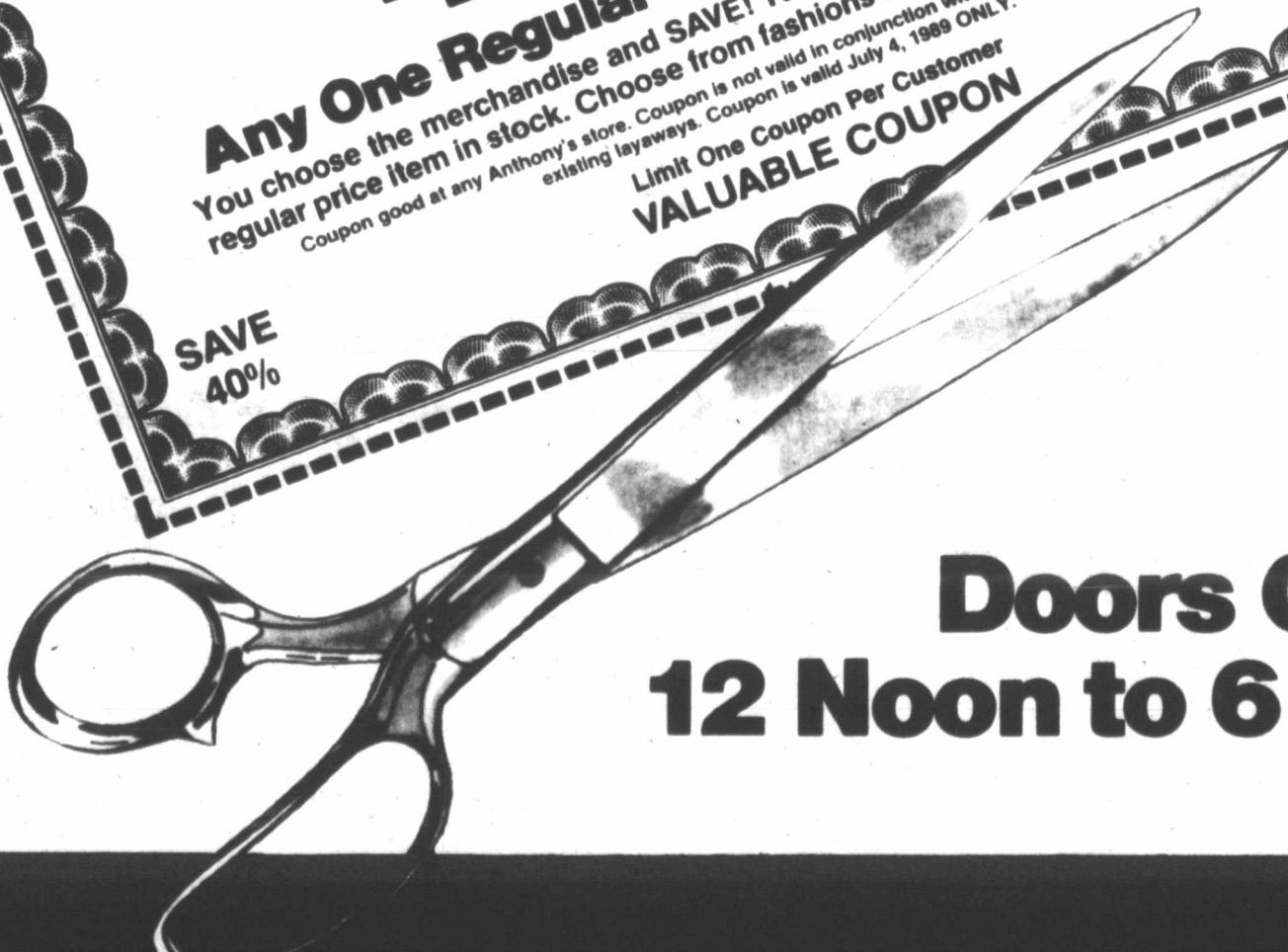
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INSIGHT INTO EYESIGHT

Dr. Diane Simmons

OPTOMETRIST

CONTACT LENSES AND MYOPIA

The control of myopia or nearsightedness has long been a concern. Over the years many theories have been suggested as to how to halt the progression of nearsightedness in children especially.

The University of Houston has recently concluded a two year study of 100 myopic children between the ages of 8 and 13. The children were fitted with special rigid gas permeable contact lenses. Over one-half the children wore their lenses on a full time basis while some were only part-time wearers.

The study showed less prescription change for the contact lens wearers as compared to those who wore only spectacles.

The evidence indicates that in cases where the child's prescription is changing rapidly, contact lens wear may help slow down the progression of nearsightedness.

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Today's Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Outdoor areas
- 7 Carnival performer
- 11 Style of type
- 12 Bed of straw
- 14 Girl's name
- 15 Nonmetallic element
- 16 Annapolis grad
- 17 Art deco illustrator
- 19 This (Sp.)
- 20 Ivy, e.g.
- 22 Actress — Rowlands
- 25 Rule
- 26 Firearm owners' gp
- 29 Paper measures
- 31 Foes
- 33 ___ and Old Lace
- 35 Retread
- 36 Ostrichlike bird
- 37 Last queen of Spain
- 38 Warm colors
- 39 Capable of being stretched
- 42 Machine part
- 45 ___ time (never)
- 46 Cereal grain
- 49 Burst suddenly
- 51 Conditional release from prison
- 53 Carefree
- 54 Ideal place
- 55 Of grades 1-12
- 56 Bases for debate

DOWN

- 5 Fuel-carrying ship
- 6 Terrify
- 7 Accounting agcy.
- 8 Senior
- 9 Wallach and Whitney
- 10 Midwestern college
- 12 Baking tin (2 wds.)
- 13 Pipe-fitting unit
- 18 TV program
- 20 Turned up
- 21 Wide-mouthed jug
- 22 Metric weight
- 23 Architect — Saarinen
- 24 Space agcy.
- 26 Pleasant
- 27 Enjoy a book
- 28 Snakes
- 30 Large knife
- 32 Nothing but
- 34 Inborn
- 39 Gospel
- 40 Incoming data
- 41 Reluctant
- 42 Crane arm part
- 43 Author Gardner
- 44 Seed covering
- 46 Fumbler's exclamation
- 47 "I cannot tell ___"
- 48 Pekoe, etc.
- 50 ___ Beta Kappa
- 52 Spawn

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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

- 32 Nothing but
- 34 Inborn
- 39 Gospel
- 40 Incoming data
- 41 Reluctant
- 42 Crane arm part
- 43 Author Gardner
- 44 Seed covering
- 46 Fumbler's exclamation
- 47 "I cannot tell ___"
- 48 Pekoe, etc.
- 50 ___ Beta Kappa
- 52 Spawn

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GEECH



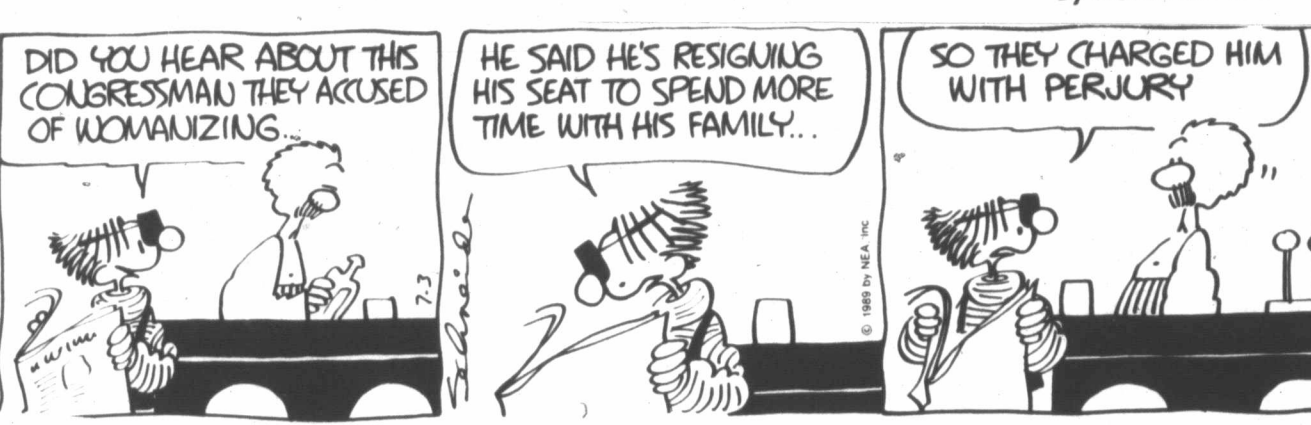
By Jerry Bittle

THE WIZARD OF ID



By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

EK & MEEK



By Howie Schneider

B.C.



By Johnny Hart

MARVIN



By Tom Armstrong

MARMADUKE



By Brad Anderson

KIT N' CARLYLE



By Larry Wright

ALLEY OOP



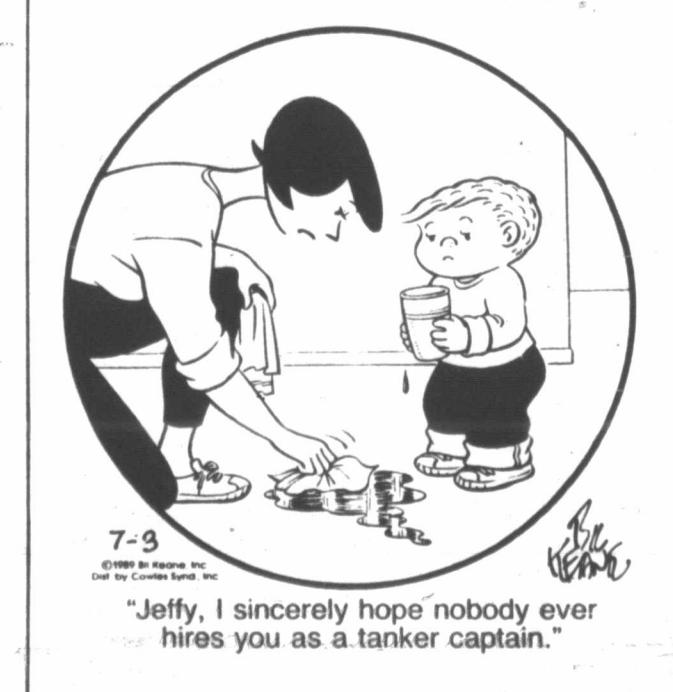
By Dave Graue

SNAFU



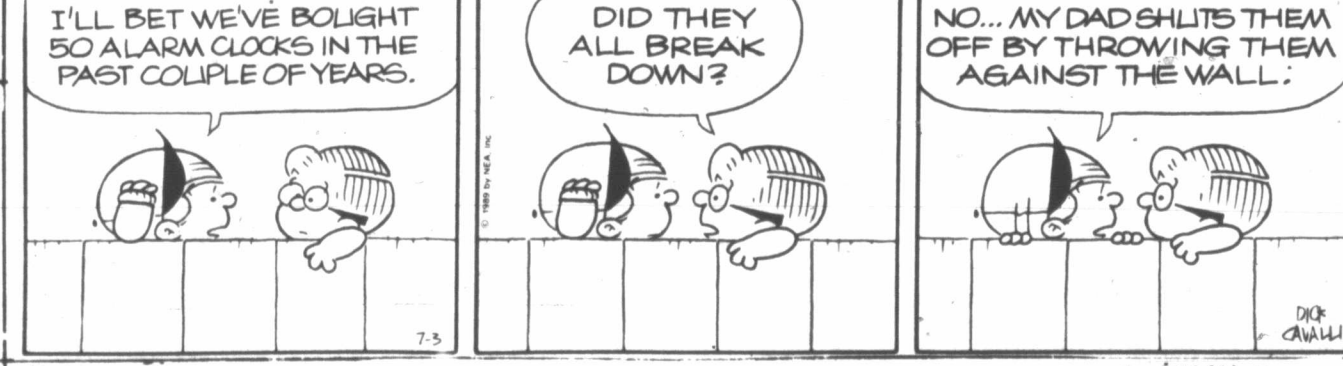
By Bruce Beattie

The Family Circus



By Bill Keane

WINTHROP



By Dick Cavalli

CALVIN AND HOBBS



By Bill Watterson

THE BORN LOSER



By Art Sansom

FRANK AND ERNEST



By Bob Thaves

PEANUTS



By Charles M. Schultz

GARFIELD



By Jim Davis

Lifestyles

When Pampa was the Sutton RR Station

Museum Mementoes

Eloise Lane - White Deer Land Museum

Samuel Catlin Case, brother of Emma Lane, was working as a section foreman for the Southern Kansas Railroad in 1889 when his wife, Emily Jean Townsend Case, and daughter, Hallie Antoinette (Mrs. A.A. Tiemann), came from Garnett, Kansas, to join him at Sutton (formerly Glasgow).

Emily said that the trip from Kansas, called the Cherokee Run, was practically the same as pictured in the movie production of *Cimarron*.

In a newspaper article, "Coyotes and Cowboys Clearly Recalled by Pioneer Woman," Emily told about her arrival at Sutton:

"My husband met me with a lantern, and as we walked down a cow trail, I saw a light which came from a dugout in which Mr. and Mrs. T.H. Lane were living temporarily. Their family was the first to live at the railroad station, and ours was the second. We took up some state land at \$1 an acre with forty years to pay.

"We lived with the Lane family until my husband, working evenings, was able to build a rude hut out of foot lumber. Tin cans, employed as a covering, helped to keep out the winds, which seemed to be even stronger than than now. Most of our furniture was made at home but a stove and bed were sent from other points. In order to have a guest room, however, we built a bunk like that typical of cowboy life.

"We went to Kiowa, Kansas, once each month to do our shopping and we would buy enough food, clothing and other necessities to last until the next month. Water and coal were shipped to this territory."

On June 1, 1887, Sam Case had received the Doctor of Medicine degree from the American Medical College at St. Louis, but he chose not to practice that profession. The family story is that he was sent to intern in an insane asylum and found the experience so unnerveing that he said he could never doctor humanity again. His medical diploma and his doctor's prescription scale for pocket or valise are in the museum.

Also in the museum is a pair of yearling size buffalo horns which Emily found about 1890. The horns were polished by a man who worked for the railroad.

The railroad station known as Sutton in 1889 was located on White Deer Lands, an area of 631,000 acres in Hutchinson, Carson, Gray and Roberts Counties. About 14 miles southwest of Sutton, the manager, George Tyng, was living on the demonstration farm of the company. On December 1, 1889, Tyng wrote a detailed report to trustee Frederic Foster in New York.

"The present year (1889) has not offered inducements for putting White Deer Lands upon the market, but indications all point to the beginning of 1890 of a satisfactory demand for them.

"We want some kind of village from which to sell lands in Roberts and Gray Counties. These lands are not conveniently accessible to White Deer Farm, nor from Miami and not at all so from Panhandle, but they would be very easily got at from a village at Sutton, on the railroad laid out on survey 102, block 3 in Gray County.

"A boarding house, livery stable, and grocery and variety store, backed by a railroad station, telegraph and post office, are great helps to the sale of nearby lands. They (settlers) would all come quickly enough if we let down the bars and give invitation.

"It will not cost very much to plot and survey out a town at Sutton, and not so very much more to drill a well there for supplying water to travelers, visitors and first residents. Probably no direct great profit could be made out of the town; nor should that be the intention. The motive should be that of adding value and hastening sale of surrounding lands."

Nearly 18 months passed before the British stockholders of White Deer Lands agreed to Tyng's proposal to start a town at Sutton. Tyng reported the progress of this undertaking in his letters to Foster.

June 1, 1891 — (after a big hail) "The well-boring outfit is on the

way to Sutton ... probably stuck in the mud. Before contracting for that well, I waited to see what the season (for wheat) is really going to be ... it is going to be good enough. Field notes and working sketch of Block 3 will be here this week and the section surveys will begin at once."

September 4, 1891 — "Having had some experience of the disappointments and petty annoyances of trying to make civilized things in out of the way uncivilized places, I look forward to the next two months at Sutton without extravagant delight. The owner may with similar feelings look back on them and their cost in case results do not realize my expectations. But in this part of the world things really do look better and more promising than I had expected to find them.

"We need *right now* in Gray County some place in which men and animals can sleep, eat and drink, to which we can bring buyers and from which they can go to see and we to show what we have to sell."

September 27, 1891 — "Sutton is a school in which I am learning self control. I have heretofore partly described to you the difficulties presented to settlement by isolation. I am there feeling them, such as would drive or ruin any settler not stubborn and well fixed.

"Am going to Sutton in the morning. Am sorry you encourage me to spend money at Sutton; fresh expense crops up, and in meeting it I shall appear to be taking advantage of your tolerance."

October 3, 1891 — "My Sutton Frankenstein has not yet quite succeeded in destroying me though it is a harder master than I had expected. The railroad persisted in taking my stuff to the other Sutton (Sutton County on the Edwards Plateau in southwest Texas) and delay and costs are maddening. However, I have a nice lot of men and the future of Sutton promises to amply compensate the throes of its parturition.

"The inertia of the wheat crop is gradually being overcome; one hundred acres are in and growing nicely. The rest will follow quickly as soon as the ground gets dry enough for mules to walk in it."

Author's footnote: In the May 1, 1889, article "Texas Panhandle sparsely populated prior to railroad," a correction will read, "In the summer of 1878, a weekly mail Star Route was established between Fort Elliot and Las Vegas, N.M."

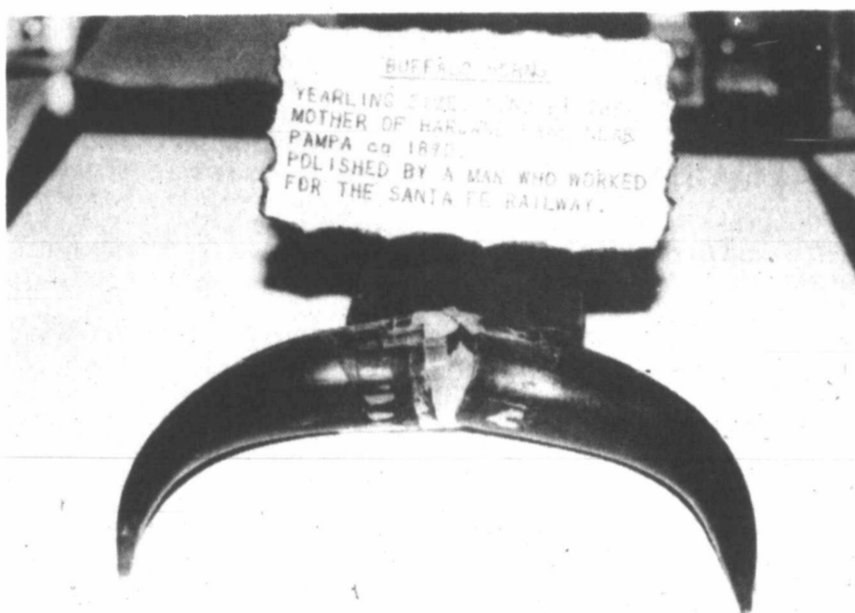
"Sutton came near acquiring notoriety as a haunt of dangerous bugs. A land-buyer camped with me there and as we slept on the ground a centipede about four inches long got into his blankets and caused an uproar. The next morning I shook one out of my pants and kept quiet. That afternoon my boss carpenter had one nearly five inches long fasten its fangs into his finger. More uproar and reminiscence of fatal cases were raked up from mummy memories. Mac is a capital fellow during his really long intervals between drinks. But the nervous shock demanded stimulants, and the demand was backed by appeals and advice to save his life by drawing the centipede "pizen" in tarantula-juice whiskeys. So my carpenter got onto the first passing cattle-train and went to Canadian and ginned up for three days. But the centipede bite was so harmless in spite of the Canadian whiskey and though it drew blood copiously, that it did not even swell the finger.

However, all hands turned out for a centipede hunt and that afternoon 226, from two to five inches long, were killed on the acre of ground devoted to sites. I dissected and lectured on the absence of poison glands and harmfulness of the little creatures. But the eloquence was wasted until Mac returned safe and unswelled.

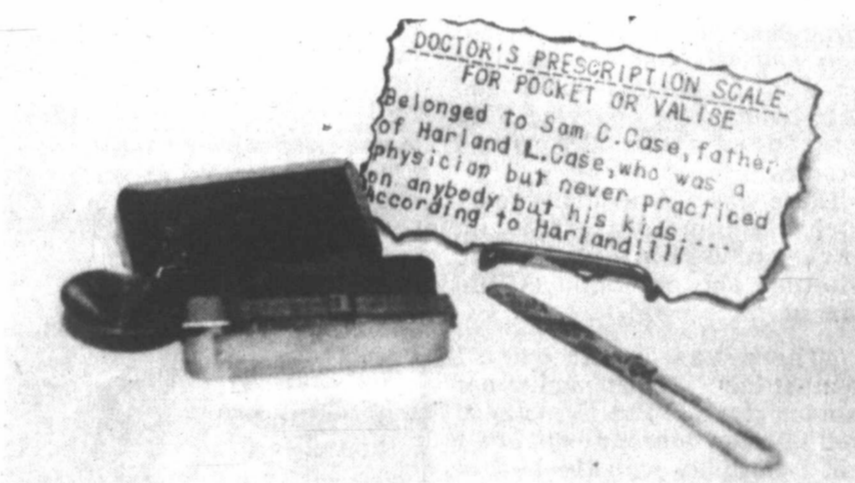
"Rains since September 25 have been the best for several years. The railroads have been washed out in many places, delaying movements of freight. Our work at Sutton has been much retarded and expenses increased, but the good effect upon the country is incalculable. A train of land-viewers passed through here this afternoon of whom some



Emily Case, Sam C. Case, and daughter Hallie, ca. 1891. (Photo courtesy White Deer Land Museum)



A pair of yearling size buffalo horns which Emily Case found about 1890. The horns were polished by a man who worked for the Santa Fe.



Sam Case's doctor's prescription scale for pocket or valise.

are coming to look at Block B2 (area of Lefors) Not much is expected of them, but their coming is a beginning of encouragement.

I am going tomorrow to Claude, Ft. Worth, Dallas and the other Sutton to rescue some lumber strayed there."

On November 30, 1891, Tyng ordered 20 tons of coal for Sutton. December 10, 1891 — "Have beef rather crowding the boys here, exchanging the non-enduring ones for more resistant material. My water-man threw up the sponge some days ago and I have not yet laid hands on successors. Carpenters and painters have worked Sundays and overtime at night.

"We are nearly to the end of the task ... if we don't burn up from lamps and lanterns."

On December 21, 1891, Tyng received from Foster a letter addressed to White Deer P.O., Sutton, Texas.

Tyng went to his home in Victoria, Texas, to spend Christmas with his wife and three sons. On January 17, 1892, he wrote to Foster:

"The outlay since December 11

has been large because of payment of taxes and of closing up the work at Sutton which is practically complete."



Dear Abby

Abigail Van Buren

Father's Day is not a happy day for kids without support

DEAR ABBY: I am writing on behalf of a large group of children who had no father to honor on Father's Day. Their fathers are not dead; they are "deadbeats" who make up the 2 million absent parents nationwide (95 percent of whom are fathers) who don't pay their child support.

The following statistics are appalling, and paint a picture of a social problem that has reached crisis proportions:

— Fifty percent of fathers do not pay their child support — leaving \$3.7 billion unpaid each year.

— If the trend continues, over one out of four children born today will be a welfare recipient at some time before they reach the age of 18.

— Affluent fathers are just as likely to not pay their court-ordered support as fathers earning less than \$10,000 a year.

— As an attorney, and the founder of the Center for Enforcement of Family Support, I've seen the effect that non-payment has on children. Tragically, non-payment is all too often accompanied by a breakdown in the father/child relationship.

DENNIS A. COHEN, LOS ANGELES

DEAR MR. COHEN: You have made an important contribution to this column. On behalf of more than 2 million children whose fathers have failed them (financially), thank you for writing.

DEAR ABBY: Since my husband and I divorced five years ago, legal debts and other expenses have kept me on the brink of bankruptcy.

Six months ago, I took a new job as a secretary, and I need to know what I can say to my co-workers when they invite me to join them for lunch at nearby restaurants. I've already told them that it is only rarely (once a month at the most) that I can afford to eat out. I've had to explain my circumstances because they know approximately what my salary is, and they can't understand why I can't afford expensive lunches. I am tired of having to trot out these circumstances, and I don't want them taking pity on me and "treating" me when I know I can't reciprocate. If I merely say I'm having financial problems, they may think I don't know how to handle money.

The same thing happened on my last job, and I ended up being the "office poor person." People don't understand why I'm driving a 21-year-old car. They don't understand why I don't go to the doctor when I should, or why I live in the neighborhood I live in, and so on.

I like all my co-workers and hate to cut them off when they ask questions. I don't want them to think I have something to hide, or that I don't trust them enough to be open with them.

Please tell me how to handle this. THE OFFICE POOR PERSON

DEAR O.P.P.: Since you've already told your co-workers that you can't afford to lunch with them daily, it's not necessary to explain further.

As for "explaining" why you are driving a 21-year-old car and aren't going to the doctor when you should, it's no concern of theirs, so don't beat yourself up trying to justify it.

If they continue to invite you to join them for lunch daily, hold your head high, and respond with a firm but friendly, "Not today, thank you — perhaps another time."

DEAR ABBY: This is not a letter seeking advice; I just want your opinion concerning a social situation.

After cocktails, dinner and wine, the host and hostess will treat their guests to the slides of their vacation, or their grandchild's birthday party, etc. I'm sure you get the idea.

Due to the heavy meal, the drinks and being just plain tired, some men have a tendency to doze off — my husband included. I find this offensive to the hosts, so I try very hard to keep my husband awake. The wife of one of the "sleepers" says it's perfectly OK if her husband sleeps — that he is just being himself. I say it's rude and disrespectful. What is your opinion?

TO SLEEP: PERCHANCE TO DREAM

DEAR TO SLEEP: Some slides are better than Second. I say if a husband dozes off, let him snooze — but don't let him snore.

Club News

Progressive Extensive Homemakers Club Progressive Extensive Homemakers Club met in the home of Faye Harvey on June 28. Barbara Shaw, president, called the meeting to order.

Roll call was answered by "My Dream Vacation." Eleven members and three guests were present. Priscilla Rains was appointed telephone chairman and Geneva Dalton club reporter. Marilyn Butler announced a

program on July 11 on "How to Make Texas Mink Jackets" at the annex. Helen Hogan, vice-president, introduced Jan Pyne who gave a very impressive program on different ways to decorate sweat shirts, t-shirts, tennis shoes and hair barrettes.

Refreshments were served following the program. The next meeting will be in the home of Florence Rife at 1901 Chestnut on July 26 at 2 p.m.

15% off

Senior Citizen's Day Tuesday July 4, 1989

The first Tuesday of each month has been designated as Senior Citizen's Day at JCPenney. To register in our club, you must be 55 years or older. You can stop by our service desk Monday through Saturday between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and formally register, free of charge. Also, for your convenience, we will have a registration table set up on the first Tuesday of every month from 10 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Once a Senior Citizen's Club cardholder, you will be entitled to 15% off of all purchases and services on the first Tuesday of each month, excluding our catalog department. We will also provide other special offers on an on-going basis. Ask our sales associates for more details.

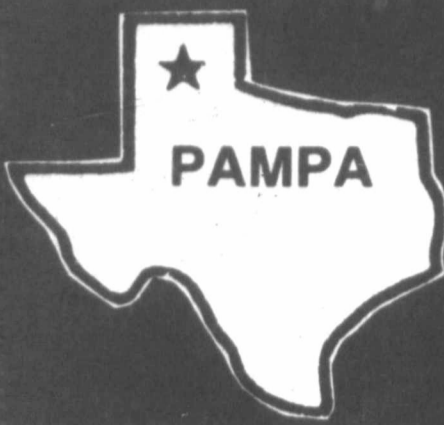
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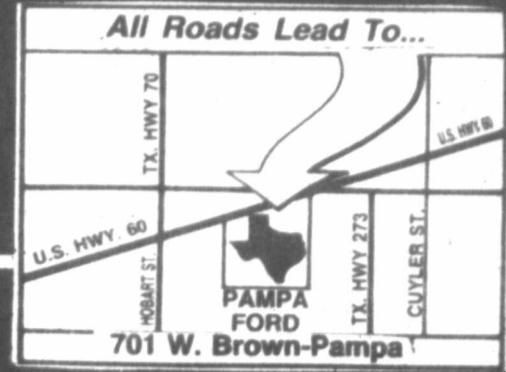
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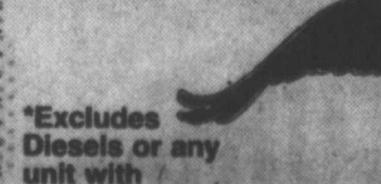
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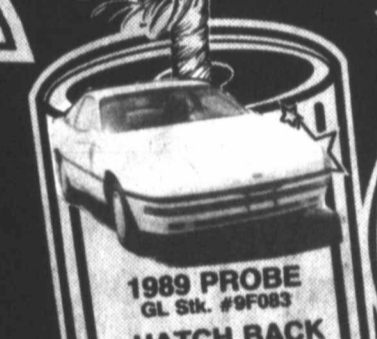
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'City without a town' marker focus in battle with City Hall

By TESSIE BORDEN
Beaumont Enterprise

MONT BELVIEU, Texas (AP) — J. R. Oliver figures he can fight City Hall, if it takes a little, ramshackle house to do it.

Oliver owns the only official fire hazard in Mont Belvieu, according to a "historical marker" designating it as such in March of this year. The house is a dilapidated, one-room cabin on concrete blocks, sitting on a piece of Oliver's land about a block from City Hall. On its side hangs a sign welcoming visitors to Mont Belvieu, with a twist.

"Welcome to Mont Belvieu," it reads, "the city without a town."

The makeshift historical marker standing next to it tells of the building's original incarnation as a barber shop and of how Mayor Fred Miller deemed it the only "official" fire hazard in the city limits of the tiny Chambers County town.

Davis reflects on ups, downs in his career

By BOB THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Looking back on the ups, downs and excesses of his 60-year career as an entertainer, Sammy Davis Jr. comments: "I'm probably the only man who was Dr. Frankenstein and the monster."

A 60-year anniversary — he started hoofing onstage at the age of 3 — is cause for retrospection, and Davis was in a reflective mood.

He also has a new autobiography, *Why Me?* (Farrar, Straus, Giroux, \$18.95), an update of his 1965 memoir, *Yes, I Can*. He talked openly about his years of excess as he sat at the bar of his Holmby Hills home, nursing a soft drink.

"I created my own monster," he said. "Nobody put a gun to my head and said, 'You have to go over the top.' So I had to deal with it. Once I had created this thing, I didn't like who I was."

"I didn't realize it at the time, and it took a bunch of years of self-analysis. I've never gone to a shrink — I'm not proud of that statement. But there were no places for me to go, there was no Betty Ford's or this or that. I had to do it myself."

"I miss booze," he admitted. "There ain't no sense of me lying. Bourbon and Coke — oh, man, please! A bloody Mary on the plane, that was it!"

Davis quit drinking a dozen years ago because of cirrhosis of the liver. But by the time he kicked the booze, his career was on the skids. "I had messed up so much in Vegas and Tahoe and other places that it was hard to get the bookings," he recalled.

After the boozing stopped, he played the Las Vegas Desert Inn for four weeks with a full orches-

'But there were no places for me to go, there was no Betty Ford's or this or that. I had to do it myself.'

tra. The trade realized that Sammy Davis Jr. was back.

His career may have been repaired, but his finances were not. One day Internal Revenue Service agents arrived at the Davis house to announce that it was being placed on lien. His income tax bill amounted to \$2 million. His friends offered to help; Frank Sinatra was ready to write a check. So was casino owner Bill Harrah.

"No," said Davis. "Thank you very much, but I got to get out of it." He reached a long-term agreement to repay the government from his earnings.

Why Me? tells the whole story: the constant touring as a kid with his father and Will Mastin; the endless racial taunts; membership in Frank Sinatra's Rat Pack; the violent reactions to his romance with Kim Novak and his marriage to May Britt; the 1954 car crash that cost him an eye; the connections with the Kennedys, Richard Nixon and Martin Luther King; the enduring marriage to his third wife, Altovise.

At 63, Davis is riding high. Earlier this year he made his first screen appearance in a long time, drawing good reviews in *Tap* with Gregory Hines. He recently returned from a five-week sold-out tour of Europe with Sinatra and Liza Minnelli. He mused about how well behaved the three of them were:

"The only thing that upset the tour was Liza and her dog. (She has been fined \$2,000 for bringing her dog into Sweden illegally.) We were all having dinner one night, and I said to Liza, 'Now can you imagine the three of us 15 years ago? They wouldn't have mentioned the dog. We would have created so much tumult that the dog would have been 27th on the list!'"

Indeed, this part of Mont Belvieu is a grid of city blocks with lots full of overgrown weeds and crumbling foundation blocks. The streets have fallen into disrepair, as have abandoned church and school buildings. The few signs of life are government buildings, a volunteer fire department and a convenience store. Most of its residents have moved to safer ground.

Mont Belvieu sits on a salt dome that stores hazardous chemicals for petrochemical companies operating in the area. Oliver is fighting what he believes is the city's knowing intent to place citizens in a dangerous health situation to protect the interests of the companies.

"Sometimes the only way you can combat them is to pinch them a little bit," Oliver said, referring to the house. "You've got to poke them in the ribs a little bit, because it seems sometimes that's the only thing you can do."

Cissy Coon, a resident sympathetic to Oliver's

cause, painted the marker and put it up next to the house. "I think they singled him out to pick on him," Coon said. "That was my way of zapping them back."

Oliver said the city did not pay attention to the building until he put up the sign. He said it was only then that officials called it a fire hazard and wanted it removed from his lot. But Oliver said other buildings, such as the old high school down the street, are as much a fire hazard as the shack.

A number of petrochemical companies operate in and around the city, providing jobs for the population and storing chemicals under it. Thirteen of them were compelled to propose a property buyout program to residents of the area in 1986 because of health hazards to citizens living there.

Some residents sued the companies because they said the companies were not providing enough compensation for the land and that they were not making offers on all the land deemed

unsafe. Others simply believed the companies were not complying with health standards.

The city also filed a joint lawsuit for damages to city property after a 1985 explosion that killed two workers. Officials also asked for a Texas Railroad Commission hearing on safety standards. However, the city in 1987 dropped its lawsuit and withdrew from the hearing, signing a memorandum of understanding with the companies stating that it would waive its right to sue again.

Oliver and Charles Dyer, another primary claimant, contend the city government gave up its duty to protect the citizens when it signed the memorandum of understanding.

They further filed another suit for \$220 million in damages against not only the companies, but the city and the committees responsible for the document. The lawsuits still await a ruling by federal Southern District Court Judge David Hittner. All motions for dismissal have been argued.

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