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VOL. 82, NO. 143, 16 PAGES

SEPTEMBER 19, 1989

TUESDAY

## Teen surrenders after holding student hostages

By MARK R. CHELLGREN  
Associated Press Writer

McKEE, Ky. (AP) — A heavily armed teen-ager apparently acting out author Stephen King's thriller *Rage* took 11 classmates hostage during a daylong standoff that ended with his surrender after nine hours, authorities said.

No injuries were reported. Dustin Pierce, a 17-year-old, straight-A student, was detained by police Monday evening after he released his last two hostages, laid down three guns and surrendered.

Charges were not immediately filed. A copy of *Rage* and some personal writings found in Pierce's room at his grandparent's house were helpful in giving negotiators clues to what he planned, said state police Detective Bob Stephens, who negotiated with Pierce.

Stephens said he had been worried by parts of Pierce's writing that indicated "suicide was what we'd have to deal with at the end."

In King's novel, a teen-ager enraged at his father takes hostages at a school, is shot and wounded by police and ends up in an institution.

Like the character in the book, Pierce was upset with his father, whom he had not seen for 13 years, and asked to see him, authorities said.

Police arranged to have the father, whose name was not released, brought from Delray Beach, Fla., but Pierce surrendered before his arrival.

The trouble appears to have begun Sunday evening when Pierce's friend Brian Bond picked him up at his grandparents' house so the two could study together, said Paul Bond, Brian's uncle.

When it became late and they had not returned, authorities were called and began searching for Bond's red pickup truck.

The standoff began around 9:30 a.m. Monday, when Pierce and Bond roared into the high school parking lot aboard the truck.

Authorities said that at some point during the disappearance Pierce pointed a gun at Bond, in effect abducting him.

Bond, the son of high school principal Betty Bond, was the first hostage released.

Craig Eversole, a 16-year-old junior, was in the classroom when Pierce entered.

"He shot the ceiling and told the teacher to leave and let two rows of students leave," Eversole said. Later, Pierce fired his only other shot, blowing out a classroom window.

Throughout the day, Stephens traded food, cigarettes and soft drinks for hostages.

"He said he wasn't going to hurt nobody," Eversole said. "He said he wasn't going to shoot nobody."

Eversole said Pierce was armed with a .357-caliber Magnum revolver, a .44-caliber revolver and a .12 gauge shotgun that had been altered. "It looked like one you'd see in a movie," Eversole said.

More than a dozen state police officers went to the school just south of McKee, a town of about 1,000 people some 65 miles southeast of Lexington.

Police were concerned about references in Pierce's writing to dying at 9 o'clock. "He said it'll all end at

9," Stephens said. "We didn't want that 9 o'clock hour."

Pierce surrendered at 6:30 p.m.

After taking over the classroom, Pierce's only persistent demand was to talk to his father, Stephens said.

"He hasn't seen his father, my understanding, since he's 4 years old," Stephens said. Pierce had lived with his grandparents for several years.

Near the end of the standoff, police called on a cousin and close friend of Pierce's to convince him no harm would come to him.

Chad Madden, an 18-year-old freshman at nearby Eastern Kentucky University, said he and his cousin talked about hunting.

"I just talked like I always do," Madden said. "He was calm, pretty smooth. He started to cry a little bit when I was talking."

At that point, tired and tense, Pierce was looking for a way to end the standoff, Stephens said.

"He wanted to know how many crimes he committed," Stephens said.

## First Lady charms Boys Ranch youths

By BEAR MILLS  
Staff Writer

BOYS RANCH — If anyone decides to start a First Lady Fan Club, they can count on the 500-odd residents of Cal Farley's Boys Ranch and Girls Town as charter members.

During her brief visit to the ranch Monday afternoon Barbara Bush displayed both a grandmotherly warmth and a quick wit that made her an instant hit with the young people of both entities.

Mrs. Bush used a five-minute speech at the ranch's Ned O. Miller auditorium to encourage the residents of both schools to "get the most out of each day." She said that "you can never tell" where such a zest for life will lead you.

"As a boy I don't think my husband ever dreamed he would one day be president," Bush said. "But when the time came and the timing was right, he was prepared because he had done his best."

She encouraged the residents to strive to be the best, citing former

Boys Ranch resident Rep. Bill Sarpalus as an example of how far they could go.

"He's not a Republican yet," Bush said of the freshman Congressman, "but we're still working on him."

Her remark drew enthusiastic howls of delight from the audience and a deep crimson blush from Sarpalus, who was one of several dignitaries on hand for Bush's visit.

She credited Sarpalus and Amarillo Republican Wales Madden Jr. for taking part in some bipartisan "arm twisting" to get her to visit Boys Ranch during its 50th anniversary year.

"It's been on our 'wish list' for a long time," Mrs. Bush said. "And since I was coming to Texas for the ribbon cutting on the new George Bush Elementary School in Midland and going to San Antonio, I wanted to come here too." (See related story, Page 3.)

She applauded the ranch for being an example of what private citizens can accomplish. When a Lubbock reporter asked her if her

new-found awareness of Boys Ranch would make it any more likely a candidate for federal subsidies and funding, she replied with mock horror.

"Oh, heavens, no!" she said. "I don't think they want that."

Boys Ranch and Girls Town are both supported by private donations.

Mrs. Bush encouraged the adults present to draw inspiration from what has been done at Boys Ranch through private endeavors.

"I was visiting another city the other day and someone asked me, 'What are you going to do about this (particular problem)?' I felt like saying, 'What are you going to do about it? You live here. This is your neighborhood. Take pride in it and do something about it and quit looking to other people to take care of your problems for you.'"

She countered that with what she saw at Boys Ranch.

"I was told that you have no federal funding here and that all of the things that are done here are done because people are filled with love, caring and want to make things good," she said.

Mrs. Bush toured the school prior to her address, led by 18-year-old Joe Guzman, president of the junior staff. He later presented her with a Partner for Life medallion and certificate commemorating her visit.

"There may be a future senator or congressman out here," Bush told the crowd. "There may even be a future president — or her husband — sitting here. Just do your best."

Following her speech, Mrs. Bush walked through the auditorium shaking hands and chatting with the boys and girls, ranging in age from first grade to seniors in high school.

"She loves us," said a Boys Ranch third-grader, when asked why he thought the president's wife had decided to visit. "She came because she wanted us to know we are important to her."

"I guess we must be special," a friend chimed in.

Stephanie Luedos, a senior at Girls Town, said she was touched by Mrs. Bush's warmth and energy. More importantly, she said her visit proved that troubled young people had not been forgotten by the president or his family.

"I think it proves that America recognizes Girls Town and Boys Ranch as something other than just another boy's or girl's home," Luedos said. "She showed she cared about kids who don't have a home or need help. She proved she cared and knows we're here. Some big-wigs don't even notice people like us. We're just another ratio to them."

First Lady Barbara Bush smiles for the cameras in photo at right while holding several presents she received from children during her visit Monday afternoon to Boys Ranch. In photo below, youngsters at Boys Ranch hold up a sign greeting Bush.

(Staff photos by Bear Mills)



## Veterans monument



(Staff photo by Dee Dee Laramore)

Workers from Wallace Monument Co. of Clarendon carefully align the right marble pillar of the Gray County War Veteran's Memorial Monday. The company constructed the monument to the county's veterans who gave their lives in foreign wars. A central structure is engraved with the poem "Soldier," and is flanked by two marble pillars engraved with the names of those who died in World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam. A walkway leading up to the memorial is composed of 744 marble bricks etched with the names of Gray County residents who have served in the military. A ceremony dedicating the monument is set to follow the Veteran's Monument Dedication Parade scheduled to begin at 10:30 a.m. Saturday. Veterans groups are asking county residents to fly the U.S. flag this week in observance of Veterans Appreciation Week.



## Hugo leaves 25 dead in Caribbean

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Hurricane Hugo spun toward the Bahamas today after scouring Puerto Rico with 125 mph winds, leaving more than 50,000 people homeless throughout the eastern Caribbean. An official reported at least 25 dead.

Hugo hit northeastern Puerto Rico and then skirted its populous northern coast on Monday. It roared

on to the northwest and toward open water, its hurricane-force winds missing the Dominican Republic.

At 8 a.m. CDT today, the hurricane's center was near latitude 21.8 degrees north and longitude 68.1 west, about 195 miles east of Grand Turk Island in the southern Bahamas, according to the National Weather Service. Winds fell to 105 mph.

Forecasters said Hugo likely would hit the U.S. mainland later in the week but said it was too early to predict where. Cruise ships steamed out of the way, residents prepared along the North Carolina coast, and Florida residents jammed the phone lines of insurance companies.

At least 25 people in the Caribbean died from the storm, said

(See HUGO, Page 2)

## County OKs hike in taxes

By DEE DEE LARAMORE  
News Editor

Only one Pampa resident appeared at a public hearing prior to Gray County commissioners adopting a 27.39 cent tax rate for 1989, and his main complaint wasn't the present tax hike, but rather concern for the future.

"This little rate here don't amount to anything," commented Herman Jeter, 420 Magnolia. "But it's the future I'm concerned about." Jeter, who is retired, explained that he feared that as taxes continued to escalate, they would become so high that he couldn't pay them on his limited income.

"It'll come to the point that I can pay my income tax, or my property taxes, but I can't pay both," he said.

Gray County Judge Carl Kennedy pointed out that this year's increase is the first for the county since 1986 and was necessary because of the higher cost of state-mandated programs and a decrease in the tax base.

"I know, you've got a hot potato and you've got to handle it," Jeter replied.

"There is one thing you can do," Kennedy commented. "I wish this room was full of people. It should have been full last Thursday (at a public hearing on the tax rate increase which no one from the public attended). You've got to get people to come out and tell us what they want."

"They're not going to do that," Jeter said. "They won't do anything until it gets too bad. I don't think there's anything you can do about it until the whole thing collapses."

(See COUNTY, Page 2)



# FTC considers removing restrictions for Dallas' Love Field

By JENNIFER DIXON  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consumers could find traveling out of Dallas cheaper and less-hassle filled if restrictions on the use of Love Field are repealed and other carriers move into the downtown-area airport, a federal official says.

Removing the Love Field restrictions "would likely increase airline competition, provide added convenience, and reduce congestion at Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport," says Tom Carter, director of the Federal Trade Commission's Dallas regional office.

"As a result, consumers both in Dallas and elsewhere could benefit substantially," Carter says.

Some of those benefits include lower airfares to certain locations, lower parking and commuting costs, and reduced delays, Carter said in testimony recently to the Dallas City Council's transportation committee.

Under the so-called Wright amendment now under

threat of repeal in Congress, direct flights out of Love Field are restricted to cities within Texas and its four neighboring states — New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Congressional hearings on a bill sponsored by Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., to toss out the Wright amendment will be scheduled after the Dallas City Council considers the issue, Glickman spokesman Scott Swenson said Monday.

Swenson said a council vote on whether to preserve the Wright amendment could be held Sept. 27, and he expects the council to favor repeal.

Sponsored a decade ago by former Rep. Jim Wright following construction of Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, the Wright amendment was introduced because of concerns that unrestricted air travel out of Love Field would endanger the success of the new suburban airport.

The amendment has ensured both the success of D-FW, now the second busiest airport in the country, and

of Southwest Airlines, the only major commercial airline operating out of Love Field, Swenson said.

But Glickman argues another result has been higher airfares for travelers in cities not served by Southwest Airlines.

Carter's study for the FTC's Dallas regional office found sharp differences in ticket prices from D-FW to cities not served by Southwest when compared with fares from Houston to those same destinations, American Airlines flights out of D-FW, however, tended to cost about the same as Southwest flights to the same destinations.

Carter's study said the lowest available fares from Houston to Kansas City, Nashville, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., or St. Louis were significantly below the fares from D-FW from those destinations, Carter said.

For example, the FTC survey found the lowest available fare from Houston to St. Louis was \$98 while the lowest available fare from Dallas to St. Louis was \$200. "For full fares, the differences are even larger, with

full fares from D-FW being sometimes as much as four times more than full fares on routes originating in Houston. Thus, while the fare from Houston to Nashville is \$168, the same airline's fare from Dallas to Nashville is \$672," Carter told the city council.

"This evidence, though illustrative rather than conclusive, suggests that removal of restrictions may lower fares to consumers flying into and out of Dallas," Carter said.

Carter also said increased use of Love Field could help alleviate flight delays at D-FW caused by congestion. Calculations indicate the dollar value of reduced delay time may be substantial, "perhaps on the order of tens of millions of dollars per year," he said.

Passengers also would save time and money commuting to downtown Dallas from Love Field, which is 10 miles closer to the city's business center. The savings from reduced travel time alone could exceed \$2 million a year, Carter said. The direct savings of traveling 10 fewer miles could exceed \$3 million annually.

## Judge halts investigation into abuse at state school

DALLAS (AP) — A federal judge has halted an investigation into alleged abuse of the mentally retarded at the San Antonio State School.

The investigation was being conducted by a former head of an institution where 16 retarded people died after improper medical care.

In ordering a new probe Monday, U.S. District Judge Barefoot Sanders instructed Linda O'Neill, a Florida sociologist who monitors conditions at the Texas schools for the retarded, to immediately begin her investigations into the allegations of abuse and a subsequent cover-up by school officials.

Sanders ordered the state to turn over all documents and information about the allegations to Ms. O'Neill.

Sanders oversees a 15-year-old class-action suit on conditions in the state schools. O'Neill has been serving as a court-appointed monitor in connection with the lawsuit.

The state had hired Jerry Vincent, former superintendent of Denton State School, to investigate the abuse allegations.

Vincent resigned from the Denton school in November, two weeks after federal investigators found fault with the medical treatment of 16 people who died there.

Advocates for the retarded objected to Vincent's hiring. They maintained that he could not conduct an impartial investigation because of his past employment by the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and his friendship with Tom Deliganis, superintendent of San Antonio State School.

An affidavit filed with the court on Monday by Ms. O'Neill outlined allegations from school employees.

They included reports that some abuse allegations were not investigated, the administration ignored abuse and neglect, confidentiality of abuse reports was violated, workers were protected by their supervisors from abuse investigations and workers who reported abuse were retaliated against.

All 13 state schools for the mentally retarded are required under a 1987 federal court order to employ a full-time abuse and neglect investigator. The San Antonio institution's investigator, Art Brogley, recently resigned. A permanent replacement has not been hired.

O'Neill said she plans to hire professional investigators with experience studying the abuse of people who live in institutions. Her report is due to Sanders by Nov. 15.



(AP Laserphoto)

Barbara Bush shows her excitement as she shows off an apron she received as a gift from a kindergarten class at Bush Elementary in Midland.

## First Lady pays visit to Bush Elementary

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — After dedicating the first school named after her husband and visiting a home for wayward boys, first lady Barbara Bush was visiting Alamo City attractions today as her Texas tour wound down.

The first lady was scheduled to address a literacy council breakfast, tour the restored Majestic Theater and visit a social program for welfare mothers' job training.

In kindergarten at Midland's George H.W. Bush Elementary School on Monday, Mrs. Bush met "George Bush," the guinea pig and "Dan Quayle," the hermit crab.

It was her first visit since the election to Midland, where she and the president spent 11 years in the 1950s and 1960s. Earlier Monday, Mrs. Bush toured Cal Farley's Boys Ranch near Amarillo, where she addressed about 500 youths from the facility, Girlstown U.S.A. and Channing Independent School District.

In a brief address during the school dedication ceremony, Mrs. Bush said: "I want to tell you how really great it is for me to be back in Midland, Texas. George and I know the children who attend Bush Elementary School — I like the sound

of that — will have an excellent career here."

She said the official opening of the school for kindergarten students through fifth graders on the city's northwest side would please the president.

"He will be absolutely thrilled. He was very excited about it. I will tell him it was wonderful."

Following the ceremony, she visited the school's two kindergarten classes, containing 36 children.

"What's his name?" she asked a kindergarten student as she pointed at a brown and white guinea pig in a glass tank. A little boy told her the name.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Bush, raising her eyebrows in feigned shock. "George Bush!"

Walking to another tank containing a hermit crab, she said, "I'm not going to ask who the crab's named after."

The first lady was told that the crab's name was "Dan Quayle."

At the 10,000-acre boys' ranch northwest of Amarillo, the First Lady said, "I'm looking at a future congressman or woman, a future senator, a future president and maybe her husband."

## Lawmaker's drug proposal criticized as political ploy

AUSTIN (AP) — State Rep. Dan Morales' call for life imprisonment without parole for certain drug offenders was criticized as political ploy in his race for state attorney general.

"I know him (Morales) and consider him a friend, but I think he's doing this just because he's running for office," John Boston, executive director of the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association, said Monday.

But Morales, chairman of the House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee, said, "Getting drug dealers off the street has got to remain a top state priority."

Morales of San Antonio said he will ask Gov. Bill Clements to open the agenda of the November special legislative session to include his legislation.

Clements has said he will call legislators back into a special session Nov. 14 to work on the state workers' compensation system. The governor, who controls what legislation can be considered in special session, has declined to say what, if any, other issues he will open for consideration.

Morales said he is confident Clements will open the session for the proposals because the public is "fed up with rhetoric and I think they're going to demand action."

One of Morales' bills would allow a court to assess life in prison without parole to persons convicted of selling large quantities of hard drugs who have a prior conviction. Another proposal would allow juries to assess a death sentence in cases where a person was convicted of

murder during a drug deal.

Morales said the life-in-prison bill would clean the streets of 50 to 100 drug dealers annually in Texas.

"Individuals who have shown time and again that they are ready, willing and able to deal drugs to our kids and other members of the public" have "lost the right to walk among us as a free human being," he said.

But Boston said inmates serving life without parole frequently are discipline problems in prison because they have no incentive to try and rehabilitate.

Also, he said, the state will have to pay for geriatric care for these convicts when they get old.

Although Morales said the cost to taxpayers to incarcerate these inmates for life would be minimal, a legislative study said the price tag would be expensive.

"The impact on prison capacity demand likely to result from enactment of this provision is expected to be very substantial," a Legislative Budget Board analysis said.

Concerning Morales' other proposal, Boston said the Legislature first must deal with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Johnny Paul Penry case before trying to amend the capital murder law.

In that Texas case, the court struck down Penry's death penalty, saying the judge should have agreed to defense requests and instructed jurors about Penry's mental retardation.

Morales said he does not know how many convicted murderers would be sentenced to death under his other bill.

## Groups: Elections weed out minorities

By HOLDEN LEWIS  
Associated Press Writer

MIDLAND (AP) — The fact that minorities vote overwhelmingly Democratic has little to do with the small number of black and Hispanic state district judges who win elections, according to witnesses for minority groups that contend the present method of electing judges is discriminatory.

The League of United Latin American Citizens, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups are suing Texas in federal court to force nine counties to elect judges from single-member districts instead of at-large, countywide districts.

Testimony in the suit before U.S. District Judge Lucius Bunton began Monday, and the non-jury trial is expected to last two weeks.

Plaintiffs contend the current system weeds out minority candidates and deprives blacks and Hispanics of their rights to elect their own to the bench.

"When I analyze which is more important, part affiliation or ethnicity, I find ethnicity is the major determinant of how people vote," sociologist Robert Brischetto of San Antonio testified Monday.

But the state contends blacks and Hispanics win few

judicial elections because they usually run on the Democratic ticket, and that Democrats tend to lose regardless of race or ethnicity.

"The issue is primarily political and should be addressed in the voting booth and not in Bunton's courtroom," said Renea Hicks, special assistant attorney general.

"In the general election, we will show that white Democratic voters do not leave the party to vote for white Republican candidates when they're faced with a minority Democratic candidate," he said in an opening statement.

The defense team contends that blacks and Hispanics tend to vote against Republicans, even if those candidates are black or Hispanic. They stressed that point in their cross-examination of the plaintiffs' first two witnesses: Jim Coronado, a political activist from Austin, and Aquilla Watson, a black political activist from Midland who lost a justice of the peace race to a white opponent three years ago.

Coronado conceded under questioning that in the 1986 attorney general's race, Democrat Jim Mattox beat Republican Roy Barrera Jr. in Travis County, a Democratic stronghold.

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# Viewpoints



The Pampa News

EVER STRIVING FOR THE TOP O' TEXAS  
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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 a 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

### Why couldn't Bill have written this?

President Bush has unveiled a "new" strategy to deal with illegal drugs. Wouldn't it be interesting if William Bennett had taken his actual title — drug policy coordinator, not "drug czar" — seriously and done some original thinking about what new policies might actually ameliorate the crisis created by drugs and drug laws? If he had, he might have drafted a speech for the president like this:

"I'm sick and tired — and I think most Americans are sick and tired — of being held hostage by thugs like Gen. Noriega and his outlaw government in Panama, and brutal butchers like the Medellin cartel terrorizing judges and other officials in Colombia. I'm sick and tired of gangs that believe violence and drug-peddling are the only way out of our urban ghettos.

"I want to cut the ground out from under all these thugs. I want to do what I can to eliminate the sources of their power over decent, law-abiding citizens. So when I appointed Bill Bennett, I asked him to think long and hard, and recommend a policy that would really hurt the producers, traffickers and dealers in illicit drugs.

"A careful analysis of the patterns of trafficking and the characteristics of the drugs yields some fascinating insights. These thugs wield power and can inflict misery on innocent Americans mainly because they are willing to be brutal and have lots of money. Now we may not be able to curb their proclivity toward brutality, but we can cut off their money. We can cut it off in one fell swoop, and we plan to do just that.

"Why are drugs so immensely profitable? It's not because of inherent scarcity or the cost of producing them. It's because our predecessors in office chose to make them illegal, and to devote untold millions of taxpayers' dollars to trying to enforce prohibition. We haven't stopped drug trafficking or drug use this way, but we have made those chemicals more profitable to those willing to conduct their business violently.

"That's coming to a screeching halt. I am introducing legislation to eliminate federal laws against drugs now on Schedule I, including marijuana, cocaine and heroin. I will recommend that the states handle these substances much as they now handle alcohol — which, from a pharmacological and societal standpoint is more dangerous — restricting use by minors, licensing stores, but not trying to dictate to adults what adulterants they put in their bodies.

"This doesn't mean we will cease educational and treatment programs to try to discourage the use of these drugs and deal with those whose lives have been harmed. These drugs really are dangerous to some people. But the attempt to prohibit them has been dangerous to all of us. We can't build enough prisons to house all dealers and users, and the thought of such mass imprisonment is grotesque.

"As a result of these kinder and gentler policies, I expect the Medellin cartel to crumble within weeks, Noriega to lose power and organized crime to suffer a body blow of unprecedented proportions. Read my lips. You guys are out of business."

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### Berry's World



Jim Berry  
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"AND SO, ON BEHALF OF ALL THE BALTIC STATES, I HEREBY..."

## FAA has good intention, but ...

A terrorist who wants to destroy an airliner packed with Americans can find 99 ways to do it, at least if he doesn't mind blasting himself to smithereens in the process. Thanks to the vigilance of the Federal Aviation Administration, though, the would-be killer will soon find his options reduced to 98.

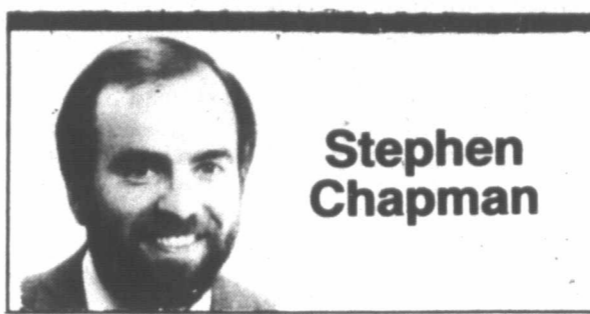
The FAA has ordered the nation's airlines to buy and install sophisticated new bomb detector devices at 40 U.S. airports handling international flights. This is a belated response to the bombing of a Pan Am flight last December over Lockerbie, Scotland, which killed 270 people.

Existing metal detectors and X-ray machines apparently are programmed to find only coins and car keys. The new machines are designed to detect plastics explosives, like the one believed to have been hidden in a tape recorder on the Pan Am jet. They will be used to screen every piece of checked baggage on airliners headed abroad. Eventually, U.S. airlines will also have to install them in the airports they use overseas.

The main result of this change will be to make the bothersome process of boarding a plane a bit more of a nuisance than it already is. The FAA says it has no idea what effect its action will have on check-in time, which seems like the sort of thing the FAA should know.

The Airport Operators Council International, however, predicts that passengers will have to get at the airport earlier — maybe as much as three hours earlier.

That's not the only problem. There's also the cost, which is \$750,000 for each machine. More than 1,000 will ultimately be needed here and



Stephen Chapman

abroad, by the FAA's estimate; the airlines say the real number is twice that large.

Then there is the cost of installing them and finding a place for them. TWA had to erect a separate building at New York's Kennedy International to house the device, which is bigger than some Japanese cars. Hiring, training and paying people to operate and repair the machines will be a continuing expense.

The airlines will have to swallow the cost of all but the first six machines, which the FAA thoughtfully paid for itself. Sooner or later, in one way or another, John Q. Passenger will get the bill. Mr. Passenger may consider that a small price to pay for the comfort of knowing that he won't be perforated with shrapnel in the middle of his in-flight movie. Mr. Passenger is living in a fool's paradise.

To start with, the gadget is only 95 percent effective, so five out of every 100 bombs will still get through. It may not detect small bombs, which presumably is what the well-informed terrorist will start using. It won't be used on people or carry-on bags, which will have to be screened by the old,

Stone Age methods.

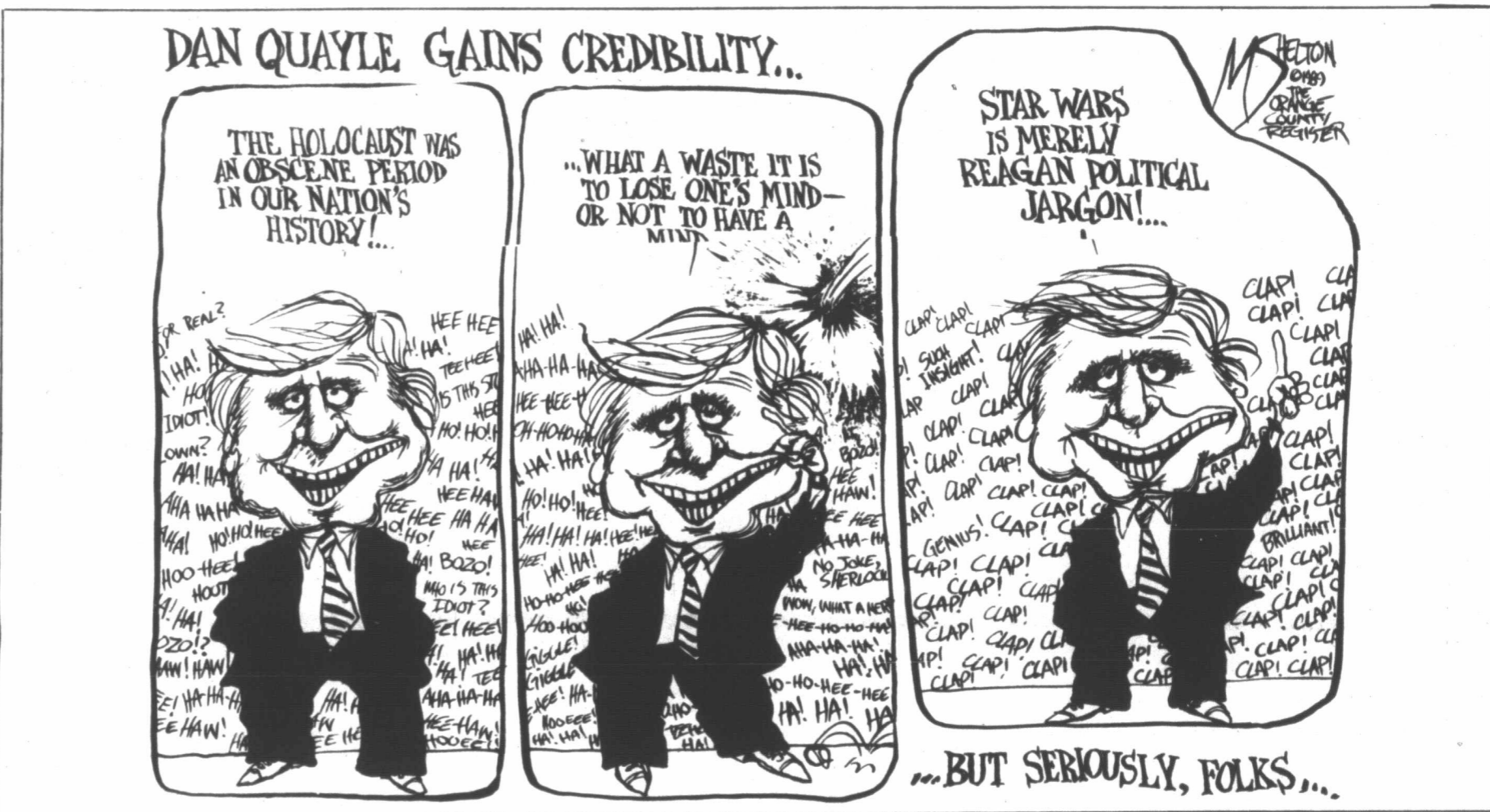
The new machines will probably serve as a detour, not a deterrent. Anyone hell-bent on killing a plane-load of Americans with a plastic bomb can avoid the new detectors simply by getting on a domestic flight instead of an international one. Disassembled plastic guns reportedly can easily be smuggled through metal detectors in carry-on bags and then put together (and used) on board.

An innocent-looking container of poison gas could also be slipped through security with no trouble. So could a Scotch bottle filled with gasoline to make a Molotov cocktail, which is a crude but effective way to bring down a plane.

If a harmless newspaper columnist can come up with so many ways to overcome the new bomb detectors, imagine how many an Islamic holy warrior or a Colombian drug lord will be able to devise. The only sure protection is to demand such a rigorous inspection of every person and bag going on every commercial plane that air travel would become an intolerable hassle.

Does all this mean the situation is hopeless? No, for the simple reason that terror is only a minuscule danger to the average air traveler. Even without the new bomb detectors, no planes have been blown up since the Lockerbie tragedy. Terrorism is an attention-getting but mercifully rare phenomenon, and it seems to be getting rarer.

Saving lives is a noble task, but it's not clear the new FAA rule will do that. More likely it will create some favorable publicity for the agency, a huge nuisance for airlines, a hefty expense for travelers and a modest inconvenience for terrorists.



## Too many children are dying

It was a beautiful morning. I went out and got the paper off the lawn, poured my first cup of coffee and headed to the back porch to read the paper and drink the coffee. Life is good.

Item No. 1: A 10-year-old girl was accidentally shot by a man who lived in her home, police said.

Antoinette Dorsey of 5782 Boatrock Road, Apt. 135, was shot in the chest while she lay in bed at 12:30 a.m., Fulton County police Sgt. Donald L. Cook said.

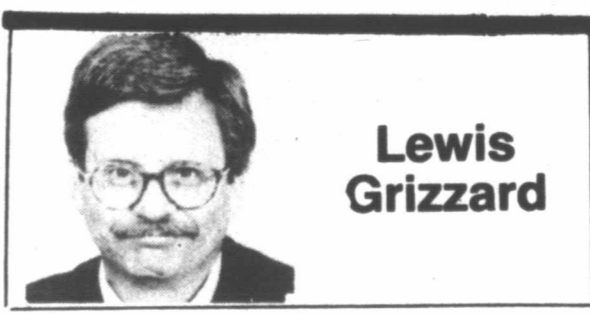
Richard McCoy, 18, who lived at the same address, entered the victim's bedroom and was waving a .38-caliber pistol for unknown reasons. Sgt. Cook said McCoy then went into the hallway and sat in a chair while still waving the gun and the weapon discharged. The bullet passed through a stair rail and the bedroom wall and struck the child, Cook said.

McCoy was charged with reckless conduct and being a minor in possession of a firearm.

I put the paper down, went back into the house and poured a second cup of coffee and then returned to the porch and resumed reading the paper.

Item No. 2: A 21-year-old Rome, Ga., resident was charged with murder in the shooting death of a 2-year-old girl whose mother was trying to "quiet her," police said.

Mark Brian Dupress was arrested and charged



Lewis Grizzard

in the death of Lariesha LaShun Alexander. Police and jail records indicate Dupress told police he was playing with his 9mm semiautomatic pistol when the gun went off.

He later told police he was arguing with his girlfriend, Kimberly Dean, Lariesha's mother, in the driveway of his home.

I found myself thinking about the guy who had verbally accosted me on a radio show a couple of days earlier. He said gun-control laws were "commonist."

I read on.

Item No. 3: A woman who was shot in the thigh in an attempted robbery said her attackers were four boys, two of whom looked younger than 10 years old.

"I'm still surprised. I saw a child with a pistol

in his hand," Donna Marbet, 45, of Seale, Ala., said from her hospital bed.

That's one kid shot, one kid dead and a woman shot in the thigh by a child with a pistol in his hand.

Item No. 4: Police arrested two people and were searching for a third in the robbery and shooting death of an Atlanta man in Grant Park.

Calvin Thomas Jackson, 18, of West Lake Avenue, was charged with murder and robbery in the shooting of Thomas Robert Compton, 24.

A second person, a 15-year-old juvenile, also was charged with murder and robbery. A warrant was issued for the third person, Anthony Quinn Butts, 20, of Newton Avenue, who later surrendered and was charged with murder and robbery.

Mr. Compton and two girls, ages 15 and 16, were leaving the park about 10:45 p.m. when they were approached from behind by three men who told them to lie on the ground while they robbed them of jewelry and money. Police said that when Mr. Compton moved, he was shot by one of the suspects. A gun carried by Mr. Compton also was stolen, police said.

I put down the paper and went upstairs to the '58 Royal. Yeah, another gun-control column because kids are killing and dying, and, dammit to hell, something's got to be done to stop it.

## She knows problem of being landlord

By SARAH OVERSTREET

Evelyn Smith and I don't share much philosophical ground when it comes to being landlords. Smith believes that sex outside marriage is sinful, and that if she knowingly rents an apartment to an unmarried couple who engage in sex there, she "will be prevented from meeting her deceased husband in the hereafter."

Smith, who lives in California, recently lost a suit filed by an unmarried couple to whom she refused to rent an apartment. California's fair-housing law prohibits discrimination on the grounds of marital status as well as race, religion or nationality.

The California Fair Employment and Housing Commission ordered Smith to pay the couple several hundred dollars as compensation for their out-of-pocket expenses and "emotional injury."

As for me, I don't care whether

my tenants are married or unmarried as long as they're clean, they don't bother the neighbors and they pay the rent on time. I'm much more afraid of tenants with unmarried cats.

I once rented a house to a nice young woman with one cat. The cat had kittens, and seven hellcats urinated on the carpet so often that the wood beneath it smelled like a mixture of burning ammonia and rancid PineSol.

Smith's case is interesting to me, because if Missouri's fair-housing law ever bars landlords from excluding cats from their buildings, one of two things is going to happen: Either I'm going to jail, or I'm getting out of the landlord business.

I feel sorry for Evelyn Smith. The law is forcing her to allow her property to be used for a practice that she considers unethical. I know that I wouldn't want to see my property used to hold white supremacist meet-

ings. Would I be in violation of fair-housing laws if I refused to rent my house to members of the Aryan Brotherhood? How about a family of Ku Klux Klanners who were clean, paid the rent on time and just had a few robes and torches to keep in the back of the closet?

Yet neither do I want to see anyone denied housing because of their race. When we start granting exemptions based on religious beliefs, it's just a hop, skip and a jump from "I don't believe in unmarried people living together" to "I don't believe people of different races should marry."

So it's not an easy issue to arbitrate. Columnist James Kilpatrick writes that Smith isn't a large, faceless corporation with hundreds of apartments; her units were acquired by her and her late husband as investments for their retirement years. "She looks after them herself. She wants to

keep them free from biblical sin. In a free country, that ought to be her First Amendment right." He makes a good point.

This all reminds me of another issue that has been difficult to resolve — conscientious objection to war. A man's refusal to do military service is such a serious matter that an examination of his beliefs is required before he can be excused. The key is that his moral and religious objections are given consideration, unlike Evelyn Smith.

I think a similar process would work in cases such as Smith's. If her concerns had been examined in that way, the Fair Employment and Housing Commission probably would have allowed her the prohibitions of her religious beliefs.

And they probably would not have awarded the "injured" tenants any of her money.

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# Soviets move up date for congress meeting to cool tensions

By MARK J. PORUBCANSKY  
Associated Press Writer

MOSCOW (AP) — The ruling Communist Party's leadership, meeting today in an attempt to cool ethnic tensions across the Soviet Union, moved up the party's next congress to October 1990 instead of sometime the following year.

The congress could give party leader and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who has struggled to remake the party leadership to make it more responsive to his reform program, his biggest opportunity yet to transform the party.

The move was announced by the official Tass news agency, which did not give details but said the issue was the first discussed by the 251-member Central Committee as it opened today's meeting.

Gorbachev then delivered a report on the ethnic unrest that has swept the Soviet Union from the Baltic coast to the Chinese border.

Party congresses are usually held every five years, and the last was held in February 1986, less than a year after Gorbachev took power.

The congress of some 5,000 delegates theoretically is the party's most powerful body, setting broad policy as well as the membership of the Central Committee and the ruling Politburo. It historically has reviewed the leadership's economic plans for the ensuing five years.

Between congresses, the Soviet leadership can remove Central Committee members and promote candidate members to full membership, but it cannot name new members.

Some party stalwarts have said in party meetings that they fear the only legal political party in the country is losing its grip on power as the legislature strengthens under Gorbachev's reform and frustrated citizens start taking local power into their own hands.

In addition to dissatisfaction with the poor state of the economy, ethnic disputes across the country threaten

to imperil Gorbachev's reform drive.

On the eve of today's meeting, Armenian activists appealed to Moscow to order an end to what they call an economic blockade imposed on their Caucasus Mountain republic by neighboring Azerbaijan.

The Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh territory is among the oldest and most intractable facing the Soviet Union's more than 100 ethnic groups.

But all by itself Armenia's call for Moscow's assistance to get supplies of food, building materials and fuel from Azerbaijan shows how the ethnic problems interlock with the Soviet Union's economic difficulties.

"There's no salt. There's no sugar. There's no oil," said Rem Ananikyan, an editor of the official Armenian news agency Armenpress.

Worse yet, he said that since the flow of supplies through Azerbaijan dried up almost two months ago, reconstruction of northwestern Armenian cities devas-

tated by December's earthquake had stopped.

Armenian officials have expressed concern whether some earthquake victims will have roofs over their heads this winter.

News reports have said that Armenian party chief Suren Arutyunyan and Azerbaijan leader Abdul-Rakman Vezirov will be in Moscow for the meeting.

In a draft document published last month, the party suggested that it is willing to look into opening the agreement made almost 70 years ago by which the Soviet Union was formed on the ashes of czarist Russia.

Besides Armenia and Azerbaijan, Gorbachev and the Communist Party face ethnic disputes in at least seven other republics. Some have been marked by persistent violence, with more than 200 people killed in the past 18 months.

Communist Party officials in the three Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia have joined in varying degrees with informal political movements that are demanding sovereignty from Moscow.

## Cheney asks for ideas on drug battle

By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER  
AP Military Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, promising a "more aggressive" Pentagon role in the international drug battle, is giving regional military leaders a month to come up with details to carry it out.

"I think the relative level of effort — compared to what has been done in the past — will be significantly greater," Cheney pledged when he announced his project at a Pentagon briefing on Monday.

In an attempt to fulfill the Pentagon role as the nation's lead agency in the drug interdiction effort, Cheney acknowledges that the agency may "have to make some tradeoffs" because of ever-shrinking budgets.

But he said the new attentiveness toward illicit narcotics as a national security threat should not "in any way conflict with our basic mission of defending the country."

Cheney said he had told the heads of the various major military commands to draw up plans by Oct. 15 to use planes, ships, radar and troops to help stem the flow of drugs into the United States.

The secretary said he could not estimate the cost of the effort, nor the number of servicemen and women needed, until the commanders report back to him.

Cheney said the Defense Department will emphasize stopping drugs from entering the country, but also will help fight drug abuse and aid other nations in attacking drugs at their source.

"I hope that our interdiction efforts will be more successful in the future in part because we've got more aggressive efforts now underway in the host countries and a greater willingness for them to cooperate in our efforts," Cheney said.

Until now, the Pentagon's role has been to support the efforts of state National Guard units, which have been used for such duties as inspecting cargo at ports of entry, taking part in aerial searches for marijuana crops and helping transport law enforcement officials or contraband. Those efforts have varied from state to state.

Cheney insisted that in no case would the Pentagon be drawn into a law enforcement role.

Nor, he said, will U.S. forces overseas be sent into combat. "There's a clear line out there," Cheney said, that the military will not cross.

Among other things, the secretary said, he has asked the commanders to:

— Plan for a "substantial Caribbean counter-narcotics task force, with appropriate planes and ships," to cut the drug flow from Latin America.

— Study the use of military forces to support the counter-drug work of U.S. law enforcement agencies, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, and "cooperating foreign governments," in particular Mexico.

— Examine for the use of high-tech facilities available at NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command) to help detect illegal drug traffic coming across the nation's borders.

## DEA on the attack



An American narcotics agent, masked to hide his identity for security reasons, stands guard beside a U.S. helicopter while Peruvian police blow up a clandestine airstrip used by cocaine smugglers in Peru's Upper Huallaga valley. The Drug Enforcement Agency has been sending agents and advisors to help Peru, Colombia and other Latin America nations combat drug lords under President Bush's assistance program.

## Colombian troops seize ranch

By TOM WELLS  
Associated Press Writer

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Two more bombs exploded in Bogota, one injuring three people, and troops battling drug gang violence reported seizing a 22,000-acre ranch owned by a man reputed to be among Colombia's top cocaine barons.

Security was stepped up at the U.S. Embassy on Monday, which was struck the previous night by a rocket that did not explode.

Two bombs exploded Monday night in Bogota, at a shopping center and at a government telephone company's substation, a police spokesman said.

No one has claimed responsibility for a rash of terrorist shootings and bombings since Aug. 18, when the government cracked down on

Colombia's powerful drug bosses. But drug thugs have been blamed for the attacks, which have left 42 people dead and at least 119 injured.

In response to the government campaign against them, Colombia's cocaine bosses declared "total war" on the country's establishment.

The shopping center explosion in this capital of 6 million people injured a child, a man and a woman, the Colombian radio chain RCN said in a report from the scene.

A man was seen placing the bomb in a pile of garbage bags in front of a store, witnesses told an RCN reporter.

A national police spokesman said the other bomb was thrown from a car at the substation. He said a guard shot one and wounded one bomber, but all the attackers fled in the car.

Soldiers on Sunday seized a

22,000-acre ranch belonging to billionaire Jose Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha, said a spokesman with the army's 13th Brigade headquarters in Bogota.

Rodriguez Gacha is suspected of being a key figure in the Medellin cocaine cartel that supplies most of the cocaine distributed in the United States.

Also seized with the ranch in central Cundinamarca state were 5,000 head of cattle and 300 show horses, he said.

Last month, the army seized 18 ranches belonging to Rodriguez Gacha, who is among 12 Colombian drug figures wanted in the United States.

The ranches were seized under emergency powers instituted by President Virgilio Barco to counter a wave of terror by Colombia's cocaine overlords.

## 10-hour videotapes on the way

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tired of all those videocassettes cluttering up your house? Wouldn't it be nice to be able to tape 10 favorite TV soaps or five or six movies on one cassette?

How about 30 hours of recording per cassette?

West German videocassette manufacturer BASF says that by 1991 it will be offering U.S. viewers a tape with a 10-hour capacity.

Meanwhile, a Finnish company, Nokia, says it has developed a new technology allowing a new line of VHS recorders to cram those 10 hours onto a tape without the loss of picture quality that results when today's VCRs are cranked down to their slowest speeds.

"The picture quality is better than existing long-play systems," Nokia spokesman Lauri Kivinen said in a telephone interview last week.

Nokia, a major manufacturer of television sets in Europe, hopes to license its new technology to VCR

manufacturers and the new recorders could be on the market sometime in 1990, Kivinen said.

The BASF tape will be usable on existing videocassette recorders. BASF will use a superstrong, thin polyester film to pile more tape into each videocassette, according to the Sept. 11 issue of *TV Digest*, which reviewed the new Nokia and BASF products at the Berlin Audio-Visual Fair.

The BASF cassette will allow up to 15 hours of taping on VCRs with a European system that uses a slower speed than U.S. videocassette recorders.

U.S. VCRs provide two hours of recording at normal speed on a standard cassette. American VCRs also

have a half-speed, long-play mode that allows four hours of recording, and a one-third, extended-play speed that allows six hours of recording.

The higher the taping speed, the better the image quality.

Nokia says it has found a way to record at a speed equivalent to the extended-play mode while maintaining image quality that is better than long-play mode.

Kivinen said Nokia hopes its system will become the new standard for VCRs. *TV Digest* quoted the system's inventor, Nokia engineer Gerd Reime, as saying that although no tests have been conducted, 30 hours of taping may be possible using his new technology.

## Bush planning to boost Hungary's trade status

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bush administration plans to boost Hungary's trade status following a series of steps viewed by U.S. officials as progress on economic and political issues by the Warsaw Pact nation.

"Hungary has undertaken major steps toward economic and political reform," leading to the U.S. plan to grant most-favored nation status to the Eastern European communist state, President Bush said on Monday.

Speaking at a news conference in Helena, Mont., Bush said the move "will open new doors for the Hungarian economy, encouraging greater market orientation and increasing the foreign exchange earnings."

That and other initiatives were announced Monday by Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, who was in Budapest for talks with Hungarian officials.

Meanwhile, *The Washington Post* today quoted Hungary's new parliament speaker, Matyas Szuros, as saying he sees the possibility that his nation could withdraw from the Warsaw Pact and become neutral by the end of the century.

Szuros said the shift to neutrality could take place "within a climate of trust" between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The package announced by Mosbacher also includes new development programs and the establishment of a \$25 million fund to help create private business in Hungary.

The proposals are part of a comprehensive pact to "support Hungary's efforts to develop a freer political system and to create and expand private enterprise," said Mosbacher.

The White House released Bush's letter to Congress in which he said "it is my intent to add Hungary to the list" of countries that qualify for most-favored nation status, which would guarantee Hungary the lowest tariffs for its products that any competing country gets.

Hungary recently defied authorities in East Berlin by allowing thousands of East German citizens to use Hungary as a conduit to emigrate to West Germany. In May, Hungary tore down the barbed wire fence that had sharply restricted travel by Hungarians to the West.

According to his spokeswoman, the only foreign gift that Secretary of State James A. Baker III keeps in his office is a piece of the fence which Hungarian officials gave him during his visit to Hungary in July.

The administration also attaches significance, officials said, to the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Hungary in recent months, part of a commitment by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to reduce overall troop levels in Eastern Europe.

Monday's announcement came

four days after Bush's decision to double food aid to Poland — another Warsaw Pact member — to \$100 million in the next fiscal year.

Many in Congress had criticized Bush for not doing more for Poland following the accession of a non-communist premier in Warsaw. There has been less pressure for an increase in U.S. cooperation with Hungary because Poland's economic situation is far bleaker than Hungary's.

Mosbacher said the \$25 million to help develop private business in Hungary "is an important part of implementing President Bush's goal of building an American partnership with Hungary."

He said Hungary will be granted permanent most-favored trade status in October if its parliament, as expected, enacts legislation on freedom of emigration by the end of September.

Mosbacher also said Bush is notifying Congress of his intention to designate Hungary as eligible for Generalized System of Preferences treatment, which would offer Hungarian exporters duty-free tariff treatment for a broad range of exports to the United States worth more than \$110 million.

Pd. Adv.  
Diet Pills Sweeping U.S.

## Doctors Invent 'Lazy Way' to Lose Weight

U.S. Gov't Approves Patent Claims for New Diet Pill

BEVERLY HILLS, CA (Special) — An amazing new weight loss pill called "fat-magnet" has recently been developed and perfected by two prominent doctors at a world famous hospital in Los Angeles that reportedly "guarantees" you steady fat loss and calorie reduction by simply taking their tested and proven new pill.

The U.S. government has just approved the doctors claims for a hard-to-get patent that confirms "there has never been anything like their fat-bonding pill process before." It is a totally new major scientific breakthrough and is revolutionizing the weight loss industry.

You Can "Eat Normally" Best of all, "you can continue to eat your favorite foods and you don't have to change your normal eating habits. You can start losing fat and reduce calories from the very first day, until you achieve the ideal weight you desire without exercising."

Flushes Fat Out of Body The new pill is appropriately called the "fat-magnet" pill because it breaks into thousands of particles, each acting like a tiny magnet, "attracting" and trapping many times its size in undigested fat particles. Then, all the trapped fat and calories are naturally "flushed" right out of your body because they cannot be absorbed.

Within 2 days you should notice a change in the color of your stool, caused by the fat particles being eliminated.

"Automatically" Lose Fat According to one of the inventors, Dr. William Shell, heart specialist and associate professor of medicine at UCLA medical school, "the new fat-bonding process is a 'lazy way' to lose weight because the pills alone 'automatically' reduce calories by eliminating dietary fat. It is 100% safe and not a drug."

The fat-magnet pills are already sweeping the country with glowing reports of weight loss from formerly overweight people in all walks of life who are now slimmer, trimmer and more attractive again.

Now Available to the Public If you are trying to lose 20, 50, 100 pounds or more, you can order your supply of these "no-risk" highly successful fat-magnet pills directly from the doctors' exclusive manufacturer only (includes optional calorie-reduction plan for even better results). Send \$20 for a 90 pill supply (+\$3 handling), or \$35 for a 180 pill supply (+\$3 handling), to: Fat-Magnet, 9016 Wilshire Blvd., Dept. W992, Beverly Hills, CA 90211. (Unconditional money-back guarantee if not 100% satisfied.) Visa, MasterCard and American Express OK. (Send card number, expire date, and signature.) For fastest service for credit card orders ONLY call anytime 24 hours, toll free 1(800) 527-9700, ext. W992.

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# Mexico now finds itself with jobs to offer for its workers

By CAM ROSSIE  
Associated Press Writer

MONTERREY, Mexico (AP) — Deluged by job hunters after Mexico plunged into economic crisis in 1982, many companies posted "Not Hiring" signs that stayed up for years.

Now, a little more than 9 months into President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's term, employers are dusting off the welcome mat.

"Now hiring, all shifts" is the new sign of the times in this northern industrial city and, analysts say, in much of urban Mexico.

The sudden demand for labor is just one indication that Mexico's battered economy is, at least for now, on the mend.

"Two years ago it was hard for someone over 35 to find a job. Now we're placing people as old as 50," said Tomas Acosta, head of the placement service for Monterrey's National Federation of Independent Unions.

Bacilio Ortiz, personnel manager for a contractor building Monterrey's first subway, said he had to go to rural areas of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi states to find workers.

Workers are getting pickier, he said. "We're looking for people that will do hard work. There are people here but they prefer to work inside where it's air conditioned," Ortiz said.

"Oh, there's work," said Rosa Maria Garcia, who runs a small meat market in a working class neighborhood. "But many people still can't make it."

Ms. Garcia said the average consumer is still living with the economic crisis that began in 1982. Most people still buy less meat, buying cheaper cuts or stretching

it in stews, she said.

The average worker's buying power is still 50 percent below what it was in 1981, and prices are going up despite a wage and price freeze.

Nevertheless, positive signs have come with figures that showed the gross domestic product was up 2.4 percent over the same period last year and that industrial production grew 4.7 percent through May.

The Salinas administration had cautiously predicted annual growth would reach about 1.5 percent while some independent analysts predicted 1 percent growth at best. But now analysts are projecting 1989 annual growth in the same range — 2.2 to 2.4 percent.

"It's begun to neutralize the crisis," said Jorge Mancilla, director of economic studies for the Nuevo Leon state Chamber of Industries in Monterrey, 100 miles south of the Texas border.

What some analysts are calling the "mini-boom of 1989" would have been viewed as sluggish by the standards of 1981, the last year of a boom that saw 8 percent annual growth rates fed by skyrocketing oil revenues.

"The principal motor back then was the excess demand of the public sector. There isn't that right now," said Everardo Elizondo, general director of the economic forecasting firm Index.

But in a country that's lived through eight long years of hardship — a foreign debt that topped \$107 billion, triple-digit inflation, negative growth, plummeting oil prices, plummeting salaries, plummeting consumer buying power — even minimal growth is raising eyebrows.

"Nobody knows for certain why the economy grew so fast at the beginning of 1989. It wasn't forecast," said Elizondo.

Acosta said he has the answer.

"There's a feeling of confidence again. It has to do with the attitude of the government," he said.

Economic measures initiated by former President Miguel de la Madrid — most notably the opening of the economy to imports — have been stepped up by Salinas, who has himself said that his greatest achievement so far is a renewed spirit of confidence.

Driving to reach a 6 percent annual growth rate by the end of his term and create an economy that can provide jobs for 1 million new workers a year, Salinas is selling off inefficient state-owned companies, taking decisive action to fight corruption and union featherbedding and pushing to encourage new investment by both Mexicans and foreigners.

"In nine months we have a new foreign investment law, transportation has been deregulated, the financial system has been deregulated, the economy is being reprivatized," said Mancilla. "These are giant steps toward modernization."

Economic indicators from the first half of 1989 "demonstrate a tendency for sustained moderate growth," he said.

Exports of manufactured goods hit an historic high of \$5 billion through May, 4 1/2 times higher than in 1981.

The private sector has responded by increasing investments, especially in machinery, in order to compete with foreign imports and, for many, to enter the lucrative export market.

Private investment was up 3.6 percent through May compared with the same period last year.

Last year Acosta received about 30 calls a month from companies needing workers. Now he gets up to

1,500 requests monthly.

Job applications have dropped by half, he said. "It hasn't gotten to the point of 1981, but it's going in that direction," he said.

The demand for labor is beginning to drive the base salary up in many companies. Ortiz, for example pays 10 percent above minimum to start.

Shelby Theriot, manager of a company that sells and installs plastic tubing, said he had to offer 50 percent above the minimum in order to lure a primary school dropout from the underground economy to work as a messenger.

The underground economy now accounts for some 25 percent of gross domestic product, up from 10 to 15 percent before the 1982 bust.

"In many ways it's more lucrative to have a stand at a flea market than being on salary," said Mancilla.

But the "mini boom" hasn't trickled down to people like 44-year-old Mario Figueroa, who dropped out of school after the fourth grade.

Figueroa earns 30 percent above minimum, about \$30 a week. But with three school-age children at home, he said, "It's very difficult to live."

Still, Figueroa said he was lucky to find a job working at a furniture manufacturer. He lost his old job when the air conditioning firm he worked for was bought out. "You go to a lot of jobs and all they want to know is your age," he said.

In dollar terms the current minimum wage is less than half the 1981 wage — \$3.25 a day today compared to \$7.50 at the height of the boom. Mancilla said there's no signs of a quick fix in consumer buying power.

"The recovery in salaries could take until the next century," he said.

# Voyagers now on way as our first interstellar travelers

By LEE SIEGEL  
AP Science Writer

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — In a billion years, when drifting continents have reshaped Earth's face and humans are extinct or changed by evolution, Voyager 2 will still be cruising the stars.

"It's mind-boggling. We're actually going out to the stars," said Bruce Brymer, Voyager's lead mission controller at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

In August, Voyager 2 swept past Neptune and its icy volcanic moon Triton — the last planetary exploration in an incredible 12-year journey that also took it past Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and more than 50 moons.

Now, Voyager 2 is speeding into the loneliest part of its trek: the Voyager Interstellar Mission. With Voyager 1, it will study the sun's magnetic field, solar wind, and ultraviolet light from distant stars and galaxies.

Like Pioneers 10 and 11 and

Voyager 1, which explored Jupiter and Saturn, Voyager 2 also will search for the edge of the solar system.

**'We're actually going to the stars.'**

The Voyagers are expected to return information to Earth until 2015 or 2020. Contact eventually will be cut off by some malfunction, exhaustion of the probes' plutonium generators, or when fuel runs out, leaving them unable to point antennas at Earth.

Then, the robot explorers will pass among the stars, each carrying a 12-inch copper record of sounds and sights from Earth in case they are found by a spacefaring civilization. "Hopefully they will understand our peaceful and humble attempt at knowing and exploring the great unknown," Brymer said.

Voyager's encounter with Neptune officially ends Oct. 2, when it will be 34.7 million miles past the

planet, going 37,337 mph. It will be 2.83 billion miles from Earth, and will have traveled 4.46 billion miles since 1977.

Until December, Voyager occasionally will glance at Neptune and dark space to improve the accuracy of observations its cameras and instruments made during the Neptune flyby, said Voyager project manager Norm Haynes.

Pictures of empty space let engineers measure how much sunlight reflects off Voyager into its cameras. A computer can subtract the light from Voyager's Neptune and Triton photographs, producing clearer prints, Haynes said.

In April, most of the planets will be positioned for one of the Voyagers to take pictures for assembly into a portrait of the solar system. Engineers will then turn off Voyager 2's TV cameras and infrared and visible light sensors.

Voyager's Interstellar Mission officially starts Jan. 1, but the craft already is using its remaining sen-

sors to study distant galaxies and stars, and also black holes and pulsars — remnants of stars that died in fiery supernovas.

Both Voyagers also will keep measuring magnetic fields, electrically charged particles that make up solar wind, and waves in that wind.

**Then they will approach the stars, passing like distant beacons in an incredible void.**

If the Voyagers and Pioneers survive, one may detect the "heliopause," where solar wind yields to interstellar wind some 5 billion to 14 billion miles from the sun. Many scientists consider it the edge of the solar system.

By about 2020, the Voyagers will lose contact with Earth. Then they will approach the stars, passing like distant beacons in an incredible void.

In 20,391, Voyager will pass within 3.21 light years, 18.9 trillion

miles, of Proxima Centauri, the nearest star. Some 24,000 years from now, it should pass through the Oort Cloud, a vast spherical cloud of comets that other scientists consider the true edge of the solar system.

NASA estimates that in 40,176, Voyager 2 will be 1.65 light years from Ross 248 — the first time it will be closer to another star than to the sun, which will be 1.99 light years away.

In the year 296,036, Voyager 2 will make its closest approach to Sirius, the brightest star visible from Earth.

Perhaps one day, aliens may find one of the Voyagers and play the copper record. They will hear greetings in 60 languages from Chinese to Welsh to Urdu, including a 7-year-old boy offering salutations from Earth's children. There is the music from Chuck Berry to Mozart, Bach and Beethoven. The aliens also will hear surf, wind, rain and thunder; croaking frogs and laughing hyenas; a train, truck, jet and

rocket; a baby crying and lovers kissing.

The record also holds 115 electronically encoded photographs or diagrams showing humans, the Earth and other planets, human chromosomes, a fetus, the Golden Gate, the Grand Tetons and the Great Wall of China.

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And there's a 1977 message from President Jimmy Carter:

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"We are attempting to survive our time so we may live into yours. We hope someday, having solved the problems we face, to join a community of galactic civilizations. This record represents our hope and our determination, and our good will in a vast and awesome universe."

# Rural population growing

By DON KENDALL  
AP Farm Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government population figures show rural America continues to gain people, but some experts say new urban maps in 1990 may show a different picture.

About 64.8 million people, or 25 percent of the U.S. population lived in rural areas in 1988, an increase of more than 900,000 from 1987, the government reported.

The total included approximately 4.95 million living on farms, or 2 percent of the population. That marked a decrease of 35,000 from the previous year.

The report was prepared by the Agriculture and Commerce departments using estimates from the Census Bureau's monthly current population survey.

Since 1986, when a new census procedure began, the rural population has grown more rapidly than the urban population, averaging 2.64 percent, compared with 1.67 percent for urban residents.

"The 1988 farm population estimate of 4,951,000 is not significantly different from the 1987 estimate, which may reflect a leveling off in the long-term decline in the number of farm residents," the report said.

But the report added, "more than one year of data showing stability would be needed to confirm this pattern." Between 1983 and 1984 the decline in farm population also appeared to halt but was then followed by a resumption of loss.

The U.S. farm population peaked in 1916 when it was about 32.5 million. It has generally declined ever since.

One of the report's authors, Judith Kalbacher of the USDA's Economic Research Service, said the rural figures overall have shown significant changes but cautioned the growth pattern since 1986 may be illusory.

"When the urban areas are redefined after the 1990 census, some of these growing rural areas will be reclassified as urban," she said in a telephone interview. "Some of the growing areas are going to be taken out of rural groups, and that will make it look like there was less rural growth than is now being reported."

In the report, rural areas include open countryside and places of fewer than 2,500 people that are not in the suburbs of large cities. The

large cities and their suburbs, plus places of 2,500 or more, are considered urban.

The farm population consists of people living on farms in rural areas, but it does not include the relatively few who live on farms located in urban areas, the report said. A farm is defined as a place that sold agricultural products worth \$1,000 or more during the previous year.

Kalbacher said urban sprawl and a willingness of city workers to commute greater distances have been important factors in the growth. Families moving to distant suburbs, for example, have helped boost the annual readings for rural areas.

"It probably means that a lot of the rural growth that we're seeing in the mid-decade (of the 1980s) is mostly fringe development around urbanized areas," she said.

The report said the largest share of the rural population, 44 percent, is in the South, "which has been the case since the first census was taken in 1790." Little change in the regional distribution of rural people has occurred in the last 40 years.

However, the farm population has shown "marked change" over the same period. In 1950, for example, the South accounted for 51.6 percent of the farm people, but only

29.6 percent in 1988. The Midwest, meanwhile, accounted for 50.6 percent last year, compared with 32.3 percent in 1950.

Other observations in the report included:

— Farm residents are older, with a median age of 38 years in 1988, compared with 32.2 years for all non-farm people. In 1920, the median age of farm people was less than 21 years. Non-farm refers to urban plus rural non-farm people.

— Last year 97.1 percent of farm residents were white, and 2.2 percent were black, compared with 84.2 percent white and 12.4 percent black in the non-farm population. The rest were described as "other" races.

— About 69 percent of the farm residents 15 years and older were married and living with a spouse in 1988, compared with 56 percent of the non-farm people.

Farm women also had lower proportions of being single, widowed, married with spouse absent, and divorced.

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# Small towns gear up for competition in 'prison derby'

AUSTIN (AP) — When oil and dollars swirled aplenty nine years ago, state officials looking for a new Texas prison site were jeered out of town and city alike.

Now, particularly in small towns, they're being greeted with a reverence ordinarily reserved for the local high school football team.

Many of the 46 communities yearning for the boon of a state prison in their back yards have seen industries move on, jobs vanish and plywood replace downtown store fronts. The rebounds of large cities soothe the no wounds.

And many rural residents say they no longer can afford to be snobbish about having a prison in town.

"Right now, it's the most important thing happening in this community and five others around us," said James Driver, chairman of the Childress prison committee. "It could be life or death."

The winners of the "prison derby" will be announced by the Texas Board of Criminal Justice in November. At stake are six facilities — three maximum security to house 2,500 inmates each, and three minimum security for 1,000 inmates each. Four of those prisons are included in a \$500 million bond proposal that goes before voters Nov. 7.

The larger facilities translate into 800 new jobs with a \$16.8 million annual payroll, and the smaller prisons mean 260 new jobs and \$6 mil-

lion new consumer dollars. The communities wanting a prison must donate 300 acres to the state. In addition, the state is requiring that utilities, water and sewage lines be available to the building site.

## The requirements have not lessened competition.

The requirements have not lessened competition. Delegations from 17 cities attended the Criminal Justice Board meeting last week.

Interest has been generated because some small-town economies "are left where they're not going to come back for a long

time," board Chairman Charles Terrell told *The Dallas Morning News*.

"And again, once they looked, they realized prisons weren't such a bad deal after all. They weren't the hazard the public believed."

No prison in the nation is likely to close down in the next 25 years, Terrell said. "I like to call us a dynamic growth industry."

"We want a prison in our county," Grady Hogue, director of economic development for Beeville, said emphatically. "It could bring an increase in motel business, restaurants, gas stations and real estate with new housing development."

Hogue was one of 35 Bee County residents who arose at 4:30 a.m. last week to drive to the Criminal

Justice Board meeting in Austin. They somewhat guaranteed high visibility with the city mascot — Di Matthews — who dressed as a giant bumblebee.

"It's a clean industry. I don't think they have work stoppages, and

it's not an industry affected by soft markets," Hogue said of prisons and their appeal.

"Now, we'd probably take a Bible-publishing industry first, but this is the largest industry that came along and would apply," he said.

# Minority leader turning over memories

By LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Minority Leader Robert Michel is cleaning out his desk and filing cabinets — but that doesn't mean he's giving up leadership of the apparently perpetual Republican minority.

"To the contrary, I hope to be creating even more documents," Michel said as he announced earlier this month he is turning over three decades worth of political papers, documents, pictures and memorabilia to the Everett McKinley Dirksen Congressional Research Center at Pekin, Ill.

Michel used the occasion to talk about leadership in the House, about the congressional leaders he has known, and about the woes and challenges of leading the GOP minority as he has since 1980.

Republicans last held a House majority in 1954, two years before Michel first was elected to Congress from Illinois.

The minority leader opened with Dirksen, the Illinois Republican who served as Senate minority

leader during the 1960s.

"There are those who say he wanted to be on the stage," Michel noted. "I think he was a better actor than the late Sir Laurence Olivier. Ev had flair. He had a sense of the dramatic, a feel for the shifting mood of an audience, an uncanny sense of timing."

"He had a carefully constructed political image, before the word 'image' became popular in politics. His hair, said to be combed each morning with an egg beater, was his trademark."

"He loved to put words together in a bill and votes together on the floor."

Completing that thumbnail sketch, Michel turned to others:

— House Speaker Sam Rayburn Of Texas: "...alone, aloof, majestic, although not tall in stature he was every inch the Speaker of the House — and everybody knew it."

— House Minority Leader Joe Martin, R-Mass.: "Like Rayburn he was a bachelor, married to the House."

— Speaker John McCormick, D-Mass.: "He was always pulling from his coat pockets wrin-

kled papers and folded documents. I can see him now, waving them like a trial lawyer at his opponents in debate."

— House Minority Leader Charles Halleck, R-Ill.: "A firebrand, aggressive, red-faced, mixing it up in debate on the floor..."

As minority leader, Michel says he has come to believe that rivalry between Republicans and Democrats is not the most important division he has to face.

"More important at times are liberal-conservative differences, regional differences, differences among states, factions within parties, fights between communities over 'turf,' and, of course, the 435 different personalities, ambitions, dreams and character flaws."

"Each of these groups interacts with the others in a constantly shifting, volatile mixture of emotions and ambitions and ideals," Michel said and noted:

"A personal grudge, a secret ambition, a hidden motive, an unspoken agreement, can all mean more on a given issue than partisan differences. A House leader has to know these things."

# Little Joe keeps vow 'to be somebody'

DALLAS (AP) — Twenty-five years later, Little Joe Hernandez has made good on the promise uttered beside his brother's grave.

"I just vowed at his graveside that I'd make it to the top," said Little Joe, recalling 1964, when 21-year-old Jesse Hernandez was killed in a car accident. "It was hard for me, a week later, to go to work. But it was 10 years before I thought about taking a vacation."

Now he can take vacations — and afford to go anywhere he wants when he does. His band, Little Joe y La Familia, is the best-known Tex-Mex band in the country.

These days, Little Joe is singing more songs in English and trying to increase his audience while still pleasing his large number of faithful fans.

But it was during those hard-working years after his brother's death that Little Joe and his bandmates found and perfected the sound that came to be known as la onda Chicana, the Chicano wave. It is a big band sound, punctuated with horns and drums.

Little Joe's story is legend among many Hispanics. Born in poverty, he has now recorded 50 albums that reflect his upbringing in

West Texas, the Hispanic culture and Jesse's death.

He has been called the "Mexican Willie Nelson," and he recently recorded a single with Texas' best-known country singer.

The seventh of 13 children, Little Joe was born in 1940 in a garage where his family lived in Temple.

"He is the leading person in his genre, and we're lucky he is," said Hugo Morales, the executive director of four Spanish-language public radio stations in California. "He's a symbol besides being a great artist."

For nearly 20 years, Hernandez's parents worked the cotton fields around Temple and Lubbock.

"I'd see my mom out there pulling a cotton sack and pregnant, with all the kids," Hernandez said. "There were always cotton sacks — and guitars — around."

The children picked cotton with their parents. It was a life, Morales said, "emblematic of the Mexican-American experience."

It was a life but not much of a living. Little Joe's father, who died after a 1979 auto accident, worked on railroad gangs, picked up odd jobs — and also plied a small side trade.

From the time he was about 10, Little Joe would accompany his father on trips to Temple while the rest of the family stayed to work

around Lubbock. There, they'd pick up cases of liquor — Lubbock was dry, and the little bottles could be resold there for a hefty profit — and several pickle jars full of marijuana.

"He'd roll little joints and sell them for 50 cents. He was never big time, but a dollar went a long way," Little Joe said with a laugh. "He gave the police plenty to do."

His father once served four years in state prison for possession of marijuana. And at 15, Little Joe became the man of the house.

"One day," said Porfirio Hernandez, one of Little Joe's older brothers, "Joe asked my mother if he could have him a guitar. And she said, 'Yes, you're the man of the family,' and she gave him a big \$15."

In 1956, with his brothers Jesse and Johnny and a cousin, David Coronado, the family's first band was formed — David Coronado and the Latinaires. Later, it became Little Joe and the Latinaires.

In 1960, the Latinaires drove into San Antonio, looked up recording studios in the Yellow Pages, and cut their first single — "El Corrido del West," Tale of the West.

"I just quit pickin' cotton and started pickin' guitars," Little Joe said.

It was a good, and fateful, decision.

# 'Dallas Morning News' runs extra page for new comics

DALLAS (AP) — It took an extra page to hold all the comics in Monday's editions, but about two dozen syndicated features moved to *The Dallas Morning News* after being transferred from the *Dallas Times Herald*.

The larger Dallas newspaper welcomed the addition of the Universal Press features, which it acquired in a five-year, \$1 million business agreement with the syndicate, in a front page box with a color illustration.

The *Morning News* comics are now scattered over three open pages after the Dallas newspaper added "The Far Side," "For Better or Worse," "Geech" and seven others.

The comics had been appearing in the *Dallas Times Herald*, but a state district judge in Houston on Friday declined to issue a temporary restraining order blocking their transfer to *The News*, pending a full trial sometime later this year.

In its lawsuit against Universal Press and A.H. Belo Corp., parent company of *The Morning News*, the *Times Herald* asserts that the deal between Belo and the Kansas City-based syndicate will cause it irreparable harm.

Other features pulled from the *Times Herald* and moved to *The Morning News* included advice columnist Dear Abby, humor columnist Erma Bombeck and a business trends chart called Moneylist.

The *Times Herald* also carried a Page 1 announcement detailing the transfer. In it, editor Roy E. Bode lamented the transfer of features and wrote that other issues involved in the dispute were of equal importance.

"Issues pertaining to contracts, tortious interference and antitrust remain to be explored in the lawsuit we are pursuing," Bode wrote.

He also appealed for readers' support "for fair play in Dallas."

"We alleged in our suit that the raid on our features by *The News* is a predatory effort intended to harm newspaper competition in the city of Dallas," Bode wrote. "We like competition. Competition built Texas. Competition has made Dallas a great American city... the competition here must be conducted fairly."

The *Times Herald* will continue to run Doonesbury until a contract runs out on Nov. 2.

# Treaty Oak still fights to live

AUSTIN (AP) — Texas' most closely watched tree still is at risk of dying, although some experts say the \$100,000 of donated money spent since June to save the Treaty Oak is doing some good.

But scientists say it may be next spring before the fate of the centuries-old, 60-foot tall tree is known.

Arthur Costonis, a Florida specialist in plant disease, may be the most optimistic member of a task force of about 20 plant scientists recruited to advise Austin about the tree's progress.

"I'm much encouraged by what I saw," he said. "I was impressed that there's leafing throughout the whole crown. My feeling is it's going to make it."

But John Giedraitis, the city forester charged with saving the tree, is more cautious.

"We're hoping the tree lives and we fully expect it to," Giedraitis

told the *Austin American-Statesman*. "But the fifth set of leaves is not showing any decline in Velpar concentration. And the latest tissue samples show there's still a high concentration in the tree. So our activities have not been completely successful."

Several Texas Indian leaders have criticized the time and money that's been spent to save Treaty Oak, saying that the state Indian Commission was allowed to wither away and die last month.

They say the state has not kept its promises to Indians and questioned why there should be concern about the tree, where Stephen F. Austin is said to have signed a treaty with the Indians in the 1820s.

Task force members with the U.S. Forest Service predict Treaty Oak will produce sixth and seventh sets of leaves by the end of the year. The leaf sets are the tree's efforts to rid itself of the poison.

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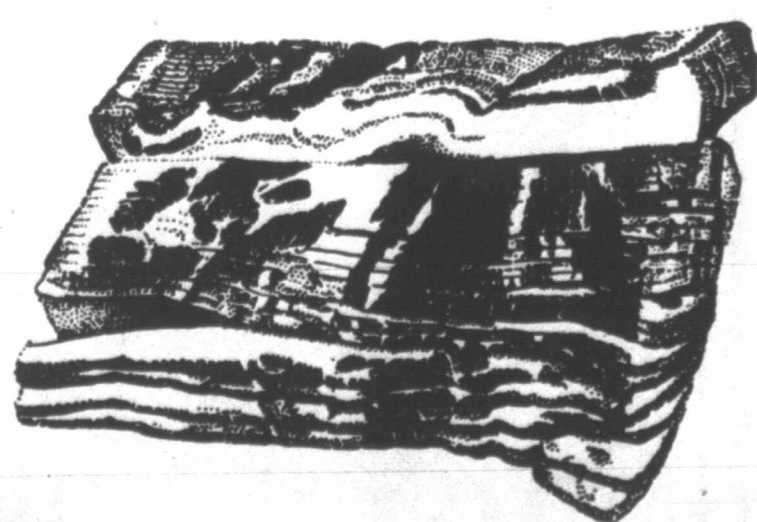
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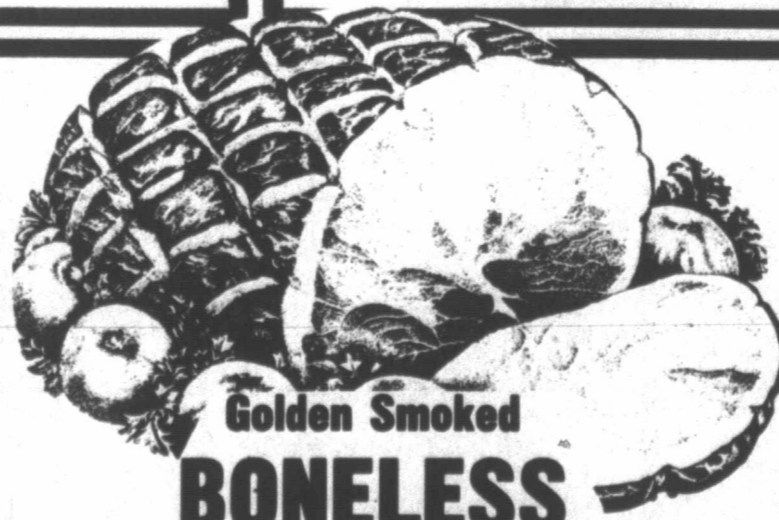
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# Upstart young West marking centennials in six states

By TAD BARTIMUS  
Associated Press Writer

The white men called it "next year" country.

Next year the rains will come, the prairie fires (or locusts or "hoppers or blizzards) won't. Next year the price of wheat will be up, taxes down. Next year the bank'll be paid off, the truck'll be paid up, the cows'll pay for themselves.

That's the American West: Next Year Country.

Except this year. This year North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington are celebrating their 100th birthdays, and they're having a rip-roarin' party stetching most of the way from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

Wyoming and Idaho have caught the spirit, too, because next year marks their centennials. If you missed the massive barbecues, cattle drives, rodeos, fairs, powwows, fishing tournaments, parades, dances, and the 101 other festivities this year, Idaho and Wyoming promise encores in '90.

President Bush, who earlier took part in North Dakota's centennial observance, headed to Sioux Falls, S.D., and Helena, Mont., on Monday to join in festivities, then on to Spokane, Wash., today.

Centennial celebrations are milestones measured long ago in much of the rest of the nation. Virginians, Floridians, even Missourians, may wonder: Why all the fuss?

Well, the West has always been America's young upstart, the shirt-tail relative of the establishment East, the antebellum South, the Spanish Southwest, the conservative, agrarian Midwest.

But in the 1980s, the West has come into its own. Everywhere you look, from Hollywood's movies to Detroit's cars (Mustang, Cherokee, Dakota, Bronco) to Ralph Lauren's and Calvin Klein's designer denim fashion, the West is IN.

Ask Bill Cody, the 76-year-old grandson of Buffalo Bill. "When I was born, Granddad was one of the most famous men in the world," said Cody, a lookalike for the old showman. "Even today, I go to Singapore, Greece, Europe — hell, even Sri Lanka — and the locals know about the West because of Buffalo Bill."

Although Thomas Jefferson never saw the West, the third president heard the siren singing in the lonely wind there and he had a vision. He traveled only as far as Harper's Ferry, W. Va., but imagined the fledgling United States stretching from the Potomac to the Columbia River, south to the mouth of the Mississippi, and north to the headwaters of the Missouri.

"All eyes, all hopes, are now fixed on you," Jefferson wrote in January 1803 to James Monroe, urging him to be his special envoy to France and negotiate the Louisiana Purchase. "On the event of this mission depends the future destinies of this republic."

Monroe pulled it off. For \$15 million, the United States acquired the entire 830,000-square-mile territory claimed by France in the New World.

Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Bernard De Voto described it as one of the most important events in history.

"Not only did it double the area of the United States, not only did it add to our wealth resources of incalculable value, not only did it provide a potential that was certain to make us a great power, not only did it make equally certain that we would expand beyond the Rockies to the Pacific ... it also provided the centripetal, unifying force that would hold the nation firm against disruptive forces from within," wrote De Voto.

Even before his diplomats had sealed the deal, Jefferson had secretly asked Congress for \$2,500 to cover the cost of dispatching Army Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark up the Missouri River and on to the Pacific.

Young Albert Gallatin, an immigrant from Switzerland who had a good head for numbers, was Jefferson's treasury secretary and therefore responsible for paying the venture's bills. Lewis and Clark remembered by christening a river after him.

Today the Gallatin name is attached to many western landmarks, including a Montana county and the Bozeman airport. Gallatin's oldest living descendant, Beatrice Gallatin Beuf, 82, lives just over the Montana border in Big Horn, Wyo.

"When my father bought this ranch in 1911 we traveled by train from New York to Sheridan, and there were hitching posts on Main Street and nothing was paved," she recalled. "We were met at the station by a wagon pulled by four horses, their tails tied up in mud knots. It took us four hours to travel 13 miles."

Mrs. Beuf's ranch reaches into the Big Horn Mountains, where she still rides her Arabian mare every

fair day. It was she who was asked to sit next to Queen Elizabeth II, when the monarch dined in Big Horn on a 1984 private visit, and regale her with stories.

"This is a place where the glamorous days of the cowboy are just over your shoulder," said Mrs. Beuf. "You're not choked in with people troubles. Here your troubles are big ones: drought, too much snow, a wind that can carry you away. Here we live with the great realities of life."

After Lewis and Clark came the mountain men. The traders followed, paddling up the Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers. As the buffalo massacres decimated the herds, cattlemen from as far away as the Rio Grande and even the Clyde in Scotland saw the potential and shrewdly staked out giant ranches.

When gold was discovered, miners stampeded for Dakota Territory by the thousands, enterprising merchants hot on their heels. Finally, with the 1862 Homestead Act promising 160 acres to anyone with a strong back and the means to claim the land, sodbusters followed.

Jefferson's vision of Manifest Destiny marching across the continent became reality after the Civil War. The only obstacles in the path of America's westward migration were the Indians.

Less than 100 miles to the north of Mrs. Beuf's ranch, scattered over gently rolling Montana prairie like tumbled rocks, are dozens of small granite markers barely visible in the tall buffalo grass.

The tombstones above the Little Bighorn River commemorate the defeat and death of Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer, and approximately 260 men in his 7th Cavalry, on a scorching Sunday, June 25, 1876. The only venerated survivor of Custer's Last Battle was a claybank gelding horse named Comanche, who lived another 15 years and is now on display, stuffed, at the University of Kansas.

Custer believed he was fated to be the hero of the Indian Wars. Despite his failure at the Little Bighorn, he was.

A half century after Sitting Bull's and Crazy Horse's brutal triumph over Yellow Hair unleashed the white man's wrath and signaled the end of aboriginal life as it had always been, a Sioux holy man remembered:

"Once we were happy in our own country and we were seldom hungry, for then the two-leggeds and four-leggeds lived together like relatives, and there was plenty for them and for us."

Black Hawk, speaking to poet and historian John Neihardt on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota in 1931, continued:

"But the Wasichus (white men) came, and they have made little islands for us and other islands for the four-leggeds, and always these islands are becoming smaller, for around them surges the gnawing flood of the Wasichu; and it is dirty with lies and greed."

Treaty-writers in Washington, D.C., promised the Indians millions of acres of reservation land "for as long as the grass grows and the water flows." Then most of it was stolen.

Today Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., persists in his quest to restore to the Sioux 1.3 million acres of Black Hills land the courts have determined were illegally seized by President Ulysses S. Grant under threat of starvation.

To the Lakotas, the name the Sioux call themselves, the Black Hills are "wamakas og'naka i'cante" — "the heart of everything that is."

To Wallace McRae, third generation rancher along Rosebud Creek in Montana, boss of the Rocker Six Cattle Co., and neighbor of the Northern Cheyenne and Crow reservations, his land, too, is the heart of everything.

"When my grandfathers got to eastern Montana in the 1880s, it was still frontier but it was 'civilized,'" said McRae. "Gosh, we had a railroad. And the Army, after Custer, had made it safe for 'human occupation.' The buffalo were pretty well cleaned out and the land was ready for livestock."

McRae's paternal grandfather arrived in Miles City and declared: "I'm no longer a Scotsman, I'm an American," and dropped the "a" in MacRae. His maternal grandfather, a MacKay, did the same.

"Tradition is part of why we stay," said McRae, a published cowboy poet. "We're very fierce about it now. No matter how difficult things get, we won't leave here."

McRae, 53, who ranches with his son Clint, 27, sees the West as a dream place — a Camelot — for many Americans.

"There's a feeling out there of wanting to get away from it all — smog, crime, drugs," he said in an interview. "We're constantly fleeing from our own urban industrialized excesses, but the getaway places are



(AP Laserphoto)

A covered wagon follows the dusty trail in the Great Montana Centennial Cattle Drive earlier this month.

getting fewer and farther between. Montana is still one of those places."

Today, threats to the West are many. Some see increased mining in Montana, overgrazed Bureau of Land Management leaseholds in Wyoming, the plowing under of millions of acres of wetlands in the Dakotas, and the below-cost timber harvesting in Washington and Idaho, as permanent scars.

Ed Marston, an East Coast transplant who's now publisher of *High Country News*, a bi-monthly environmental newspaper based in Pa-

nia, Colo., is one of those concerned.

"For those of us who came here from out of the region, we initially saw the rural cronyism and hurting of the environment. But basically we thought the place looked untouched," said Marston, who left New York in 1974. "Only now do I see he w trashed it has been, and realize that the losses have been going on for over a century."

A. B. Guthrie, Jr., author of *The Big Sky* and considered by many to be the West's premier living writer, penned the forward to the centennial

book *We Montanans*.

"In us," he wrote, "is some of the spirit of the mountain man, some of the expectation of the prospector, some of the cowboy's liking for boots, choke-bore pants, a big hat and a horse. Some of the endurance of the homesteader, a bit of this and a bit of that, and perhaps deep and dormant in those of us without trace of Indian blood, a guilty sorrow at the treatment of the red man. All of what we are we owe to our forerunners."

And so, except for the Indians who lost so much, the citizens of six

states are celebrating throughout 1989-90. As they party and pray, they frequently pause to remember their pioneer forebears, and to gaze around at the land that anchors them.

"The same distances please our eyes, the same heights lift our spirits, the same streams invite our rods and the same fields our guns," Guthrie continued in *We Montanans*.

"The same sun puts squints in our eyes, and the same winds scour our faces, and we answer to sight and sound and prospect as they did."

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# Lifestyles

## Texas judge gives up bench for TV anchor's chair on CNN



Dallas District Judge Catherine Crier poses in the library of her office in Dallas. Crier, 34, is stepping down from the bench and will join Cable News Network's Atlanta bureau in October. She has no journalism experience but says the difference between a judge and a journalist are few.

**By CHIP BROWN**  
Associated Press Writer  
DALLAS (AP) — A judge who is about to swap the bench for the bright lights of television news says there is not much difference between the two careers.  
"A judge works to get the facts concerning a situation and puts them together in the form of a verdict and delivers it to an audience — the jury," says District Judge Catherine Crier, who will turn in her robes next month to become an anchor for the Cable News Network. "I would say the parallels are considerable."  
The 34-year-old judge, the youngest woman ever elected to the

Texas bench, is known in courthouse circles for her no-nonsense demeanor and as one fellow judge put it, "astonishingly good looks."  
Crier leaves the courthouse Sept. 30, and CNN officials said she could be on the air as soon as mid-October.  
She has no news experience, but learned to like the public spotlight while giving speeches in the legal community.  
"I have been doing quite a bit of public speaking since my pre-campaign days," Crier said. "I started to think of a way I might be able to combine my careers."  
She hired Jack Hubbard, a former talent scout with CBS, as her

agent. Hubbard helped make a videotape of her delivering the news and took it to Atlanta-based CNN.  
"Considering the number of tapes we receive, when I open the box I expect to see someone I don't want to hire," said Paul Amos, CNN executive vice president of programming. "And the fact that she didn't have any news experience didn't help. But when I saw the tape I realized Judge Crier had real potential."  
Amos said Crier's legal background and public speaking work has left her better prepared than most anchors just starting out.  
As a college student, Crier was voted one of the 10 most beautiful women at the University of Texas by actor Ryan O'Neal. She graduated from Southern Methodist University law school, then worked as a prosecutor. She has been on the bench since 1984, when she defeated incumbent Judge Dee Brown Walker. She was unopposed for reelection in 1988.  
Some colleagues on the bench support her career change.  
"I was totally unprepared to hear that she was entering a career in electronic journalism," said District Judge Harold Entz. "But I think her career opportunity is very exciting, and I look forward to following her career with CNN. She will be a great journalist because she is a strong ethical advocate."  
District Judge Ron Chapman said, "It's kind of ironic she will probably be making three times what she makes as a judge."

Judge Crier is paid \$87,250 a year. She and CNN declined to say what she'll make as a news anchor.  
She earned about a "B" in the annual report card poll by the Dallas Bar Association. Eighty percent of the 725 attorneys surveyed gave Crier good marks for impartiality, hard work and correctly applying the law. About 20 percent did not approve of her overall performance.  
Amos said CNN is confident she'll be well-received on TV. He isn't worried about her lack of experience.  
"I could hire an anchor with 10 years of experience in the top five markets in the country and it would be a risk because you never know who will make it," he said. "But the people who reap the greatest rewards are those who take risks."

## Wilson Elementary school reunion



(Staff photo by Dee Dee Laramore)

Wilson Elementary School principal, Ray Thornton, leads a group of school alumni through a tour of the building. Approximately 150 former Wilson students from the time the school opened in 1929 until 1940 gathered at the school for their first reunion Saturday afternoon. After a dinner of barbecue prepared by the Pampa Shrine Club, they toured their old school and the recently-completed classrooms and library.

## Disagreement over religion generates an unholy noise

**DEAR ABBY:** Your answer to the woman who complained that her relatives were forever arguing with her about religion was ridiculous. You advised her to simply declare that the subject was off-limits.  
Are you suggesting that people talk only about trivial, meaningless subjects so as to avoid the possibility of controversy? Part of the problem in our society today is that so many people talk only about shallow, petty things, and never examine the deeper topics or question the truth.  
It is arrogant to tell people that there are subjects which they may not mention in your presence. You could have suggested that she learn enough about their cult to show them the errors contained in its teachings.  
**CONVERSANT IN AMHERST, VA.**  
**DEAR CONVERSANT:** In my view, the height of arrogance is to attempt to show people the "errors" contained in the religion of their choice. That's a good way to start World War III.



**Dear Abby**  
Abigail Van Buren

my sister — only she wasn't trying to convert me to her religion. She had a different mission.  
She's anti-abortion and I'm pro-choice, and whenever the subject would come up, I would never allow it to reach the discussion stage because it would always end up in an argument. I'd tell her, "Becky, you and I do not agree on this issue and we never will, so let's not discuss it." Then I'd steer the conversation to another topic.  
She still mails me magazine articles, newspaper clips and all the

anti-abortion propaganda she comes across — but I don't have to read it. That's my choice.  
**BECKY'S SISTER IN MADISON**  
**DEAR ABBY:** Regarding "Had Enough in Little Rock," whose sister and brother-in-law kept trying to change her religious faith, I had the problem many years ago when I married into a family whose religion was different from my own.  
About 20 years ago, I clipped something from your column and had it laminated and I have carried it ever since. Whenever the subject of religion came up with someone, I handed him this quote from a letter that Thomas Jefferson wrote to Mrs. H. Harrison Smith in 1816:  
"I never told my own religion nor scrutinized that of another. I never attempted to make a convert, nor wished to change another's creed. I am satisfied that yours must be an excellent religion to have produced a life of such exemplary virtue and correctness. For it is in our lives, and not from our words, that our religion must be judged."  
Thanks, Abby.  
**HAD MORE THAN ENOUGH**

## State Fair of Texas opens from Sept. 29 - Oct. 22

DALLAS - The State Fair of Texas boasts so much to see and do that visitors can get a full day's value even at night.  
The Fair's exhibit buildings are open until 10 p.m. each day of the Sept. 29-Oct. 22 exposition, and fairgrounds are open until 11:30 p.m.

"Gypsy" will star Tyne Daly, who won four Emmy Awards for her role as policewoman Mary Beth Lacey on TV's "Cagney & Lacey."  
The musical will be presented Oct. 3-22, except for Mondays, and requires a separate ticket. Ticket may be ordered by calling (214) 787-2000 or 1-800-992-8000.

the inside of a 14-foot sphere of steel lattice-work.  
The riders criss-cross each other's paths horizontally, vertically, upside-down and sideways, sometimes avoiding collision by nor more than three inches.  
"The Globe of Thrills" can be seen four times daily, including 6, 7:30 and 8:30 p.m., in a special arena behind the Centennial Building.

In addition to the regular events each night of the fair, a number of special events are set for various evenings.

Grambling State University and Prairie View A&M University will meet at 7 p.m. on Sept. 30 in the Cotton Bowl for the two schools' traditional football rivalry.

Several livestock shows will take place at night, including competitions for Arabian horses, sheep dogs, llamas and miniature horses.

Night-time Fair-goers can enjoy all the traditional day-time favorites - livestock and commercial exhibits, Creative Arts contest winners, international wares, agricultural displays and Midway games, rides and food.

This year's expanded 24-day exposition has a theme of "Wheels!" The automobile howl, long a favorite with Fair visitors, will be expanded to twice its usual size. Domestic and foreign cars of the 1990's will be spotlighted, as well as classic cars, trucks, vans and motorcycles.

Transportation to the Fair has also been expanded this year. Both DART's Big Tex Express and Fort Worth's "T: Will run buses to and from the Fair each day from park-and-ride locations through out the metroplex.



Each of the major special attractions at the Fair have at least one performance at night, and some events, such as the Lights Fantastic Parade and the Cotton Bowl Laser Show, take place only after the sun goes down.

The parade, popular with Fair-goers for many years has added lights to its floats for the first time this year. With floats, equestrian units and bands, the parade winds through the fairgrounds at 7 p.m. nightly.

The laser show, sponsored by NCNB Texas, is presented at 8 and 9:30 p.m. each night in the Cotton Bowl. The show features brilliant special effects choreographed to music.

Other crowd-pleasing attractions, offered both in daytime and evening time slots, include the All-American Ice Revue, presented on the Esplanade; the pig races, taking place in Park Chop Downs, and the popular musical comedy "Gypsy" in the Music Hall.

Four special attractions are new this year at the Fair. The "Air Circus," with four performances daily, including 7:30 and 9 p.m., features an exciting combination of tumbling, trampoline acrobatics and trapeze artistry. The show is near Gate 7 of the Cotton Bowl.

"Kings of the Wind" is a unique demonstration of birds of prey, such as eagles, hawks, condors and falcons, trained to perform spectacular stunts. The show is presented in the Band Shell four times daily.

Bringing laughter to young Fair-goers and their parents will be John P. Roadman, an inter-active puppet show.

Roadman, a Texas-styled armadillo, will converse with audience members from his covered wagon on the lawn of the Hall of State six times daily, with the last show at 6:30 p.m.

"The Globe of Thrills" offers the heart-pounding excitement of dare-devils on motorcycles. A pair of cyclists will careen wildly around

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# Sports

## Denver downs Buffalo

Aggressive defense sparks Broncos' second straight victory

By BARRY WILNER  
AP Sports Writer

ORCHARD PARK, N.Y. (AP) — The defense was supposed to take charge, sparking the offense to a big show in prime time.

It did, unexpectedly, for Denver, while Buffalo's plans to do exactly that never materialized.

The Broncos, winners of just one of their previous 11 Monday night road appearances and beaten in their last eight games on artificial turf, convincingly reversed those trends with a 28-14 victory. Only when the Bills went to a hurry-up offense that their coach, Marv Levy, had called unethical before last year's AFC championship game did Denver's revitalized defense struggle.

But not for long.

"We didn't want to be in a situation where we were on our heels all the time," Coach Dan Reeves said. "To say it was a great win for us would be an understatement."

The Broncos ranked just 22nd in NFL defensive statistics last season. They made the Super Bowl in 1986 and 1987, only to have the defense betray them in the big game.

So Reeves fired longtime defensive coordinator Joe Collier and replaced him with Wade Phillips. The defense has been sensational, forcing eight turnovers, as Denver went 2-0 with wins over Kansas City and the Bills.

"He wants us to be aggressive," cornerback Wymon Henderson, who picked off two passes by Jim Kelly, said.

The Broncos were most aggressive in building a 21-0 lead. They got a safety when Michael

Brooks was unblocked and tackled Jamie Mueller in the end zone one play after Nate Odomes' interception had given Buffalo the ball inside its 1-yard line. Henderson's first interception led to rookie Bobby Humphrey's 33-yard run and, two plays later, Vance Johnson's 9-yard touchdown reception.

Then Andre Reed, who had 13 receptions for 157 yards, fumbled and Denver converted it into David Treadwell's 46-yard field goal as the first half ended.

The rookie kicker also hit from 22, 33 and 24 yards.

"We've always got somebody coming up with a big play when we need it," said Tyrone Braxton, who had one interception Monday night and scored on an interception return last week.

Usually, that's what the offense does. It had its share of critical plays, too — by Vance Johnson, Humphrey and Sammy Winder, who went past 5,000 career rushing yards, and, of course, quarterback John Elway.

"This is a big, big win for us with a young team," said Elway, who saw Reeves make more personnel changes than any other coach in the league.

The Bills defense, the stingiest in the AFC last year, was victimized by Buffalo's offensive problems.

"It could have been 50-0 instead of 15-0 early on, with all the mistakes we made," nose tackle Fred Smerlas said.

What the defending AFC East champions should do, according to Coach Marv Levy, is forget the past — last season's unbeaten record at

## Standings

For NFL standings and upcoming schedules after the second week of action, see today's Scoreboard on Page 13.

home, and last week's defeat of Miami on the last play of the NFL opener.

"We're not going to win because we're good guys or because we know how to pull them out, or because we kick a field goal, like last year," Levy said. "We're going to win by playing better than last year because we had some good fortune. We earned a lot of that good fortune and we have to earn it again."

Buffalo looked like it might earn a dramatic comeback victory after Kelly led the team on 77 and 66-yard hurry-up drives to make it 21-14. Larry Kinnebrew scored on a 1-yard run and Ronnie Harmon took a 20-yard touchdown pass from Kelly.

But Levy knows you don't win too often with gimmicks. And Denver's defense got back to making the decisive plays.

"You make a garrison try at it," Levy said, "and it looks exciting. But it's desperation football and it pays off on rare occasions."

Monday night was not one of them.



(AP Laserphoto)

Denver quarterback John Elway takes off on a 31-yard run that set up a fourth-quarter touchdown.

## Mets fall to Cubs in must-win game

By JOE MOOSHIL  
AP Sports Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — Unless the Chicago Cubs turn into the Philadelphia Phillies of 1964, the New York Mets are finished in the National League East.

The Phillies of 25 years ago blew a 6 1/2-game lead with 12 games left to give the NL pennant to the St. Louis Cardinals. After beating the Mets 10-6 Monday night, the Cubs have a 6 1/2-game margin over the Mets, a team that six months ago was a top-heavy favorite to win the NL East.

Mets manager Davey Johnson realizes the difficulty of the task.

"Now we have to win tomorrow and get help from some other people," Johnson said. "Somebody else has got to beat the Cubs."

In losing a game they absolutely had to win, the Mets sustained setbacks with each of their Cy Young Award winners. The Cubs battered left-hander Frank Viola, the American League Cy Young winner a year ago, for six runs and eight hits in 5 1-3 innings. And right-hander Dwight Gooden, the 1985 NL Cy Young recipient, was scratched from the starting assignment in today's game at Wrigley Field because of soreness in his right arm.

Chicago beat the Mets for the seventh time in eight games at Wrigley Field by overcoming a 3-0 deficit with four-run uprisings in the fifth and eighth innings. Luis Salazar hit a two-run homer to give the Cubs a 4-3 lead and Chicago led 10-3 after its least likely slugger, reliever Mitch Williams, hit a three-run homer. It was his first major-league hit in five at-bats.

"It was kind of a goofy game but I'm glad the good guys won," Cubs

manager Don Zimmer said.

"We're one step closer with 12 to go," said Zimmer, who refused to say the race was over. "Funny things can happen in this game."

The Cubs' magic number was reduced to eight over second-place St. Louis and to seven over the third-place Mets. Any combination of Cubs' victories and Cardinals' losses totaling seven would give Chicago its second NL East title in five years.

The Cardinals remained five games back of the Cubs by beating Montreal 3-2.

Home runs by Gregg Jefferies, his ninth, and Darryl Strawberry, his 28th but first since Aug. 16, helped stake the Mets to an early lead.

The Cubs caught up to Viola, 3-5, by scoring four times in the fifth, the capper being Salazar's two-run homer.

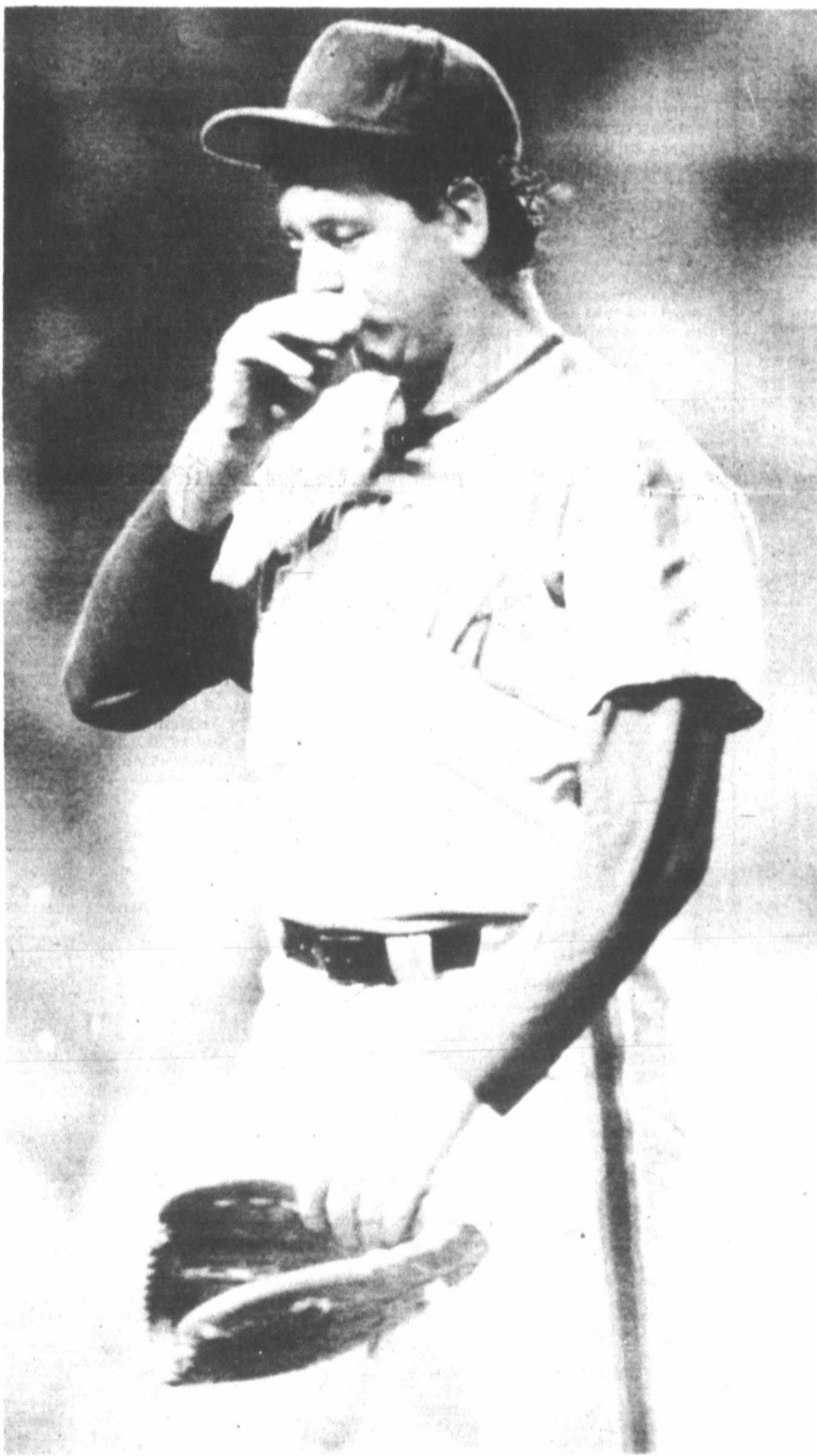
Cardinals 3, Expos 2  
Jose DeLeon was wild, but Montreal's hitters were undisciplined. As a result, the Expos are in even worse shape than the Mets.

"I was pitching behind in the count — a lot of 2-1, 3-1 counts," DeLeon said. "But I threw a lot of pitches they shouldn't have been swinging at, and they did."

St. Louis got a two-run double from Milt Thompson and a solo homer from Tony Pena.

Jose Oquendo and Tom Brunansky walked against Bryn Smith, 10-10, with one out in the second and advanced on a single by Pena to load the bases. DeLeon forced Oquendo at home on a grounder to Smith before Thompson doubled to left.

Pena hit his fourth homer, off reliever John Candelaria, to make it 3-0 in the eighth.



(AP Laserphoto)

Mets pitcher Frank Viola walks to the dugout in the sixth inning after being removed from the mound.

## Johnson turns to officials for help

By DENNE H. FREEMAN  
AP Sports Writer

IRVING — First-year Dallas Cowboys coach Jimmy Johnson has become so frustrated by the club's worst start in 26 years that he has turned to the referees for help.

So while Johnson on Monday was making an assortment of roster moves that now seem commonplace, he also announced the organization would try to hire officials to work practices.

"We are in the process right now of trying to hire officials, possibly retired NFL officials, or if nothing else college officials or high school officials," Johnson said. "We need someone with a black-and-white shirt to go out and work our Wednesday and Thursday practices, to work with the defensive backfield and the receivers and the offensive line."

Johnson's comments came one day after the Cowboys lost 27-21 to

the Atlanta Falcons. Dallas, the most penalized team in the NFL last season, has been penalized 18 times for 176 yards in its first two games.

"We allowed Atlanta to get back into the game because of penalties," Johnson said. "We're bringing in some retired officials to work at our practices. We can't win games and have the penalties we've had."

Johnson said he didn't think the Cowboys were being picked on but had spoken to NFL officials about the large number of penalties assessed the team.

"I don't want to be complaining about the officiating," he added. "We have enough problems without worrying about that."

In particular, the Johnson was critical of the defense and the team's lack of conditioning, saying the players "kind of wore down in the second half."

"It was hot and our team showed it," Johnson said. "Hot weather gets you into condition to play and we

didn't show good conditioning in the second half. I thought it was a huge factor in the game."

Johnson doesn't like training in the cool weather of Thousand Oaks, Calif. Although the Cowboys have indicated they will return to California in 1990, they are considering other sites, such as Austin.

Dallas led 21-10 at halftime but the Falcons shut the door in the second half.

Dallas, which lost 28-0 to New Orleans in its opener, hasn't started 0-2 since the 1963 season. In their regular season home opener Sunday, the Cowboys entertain rival Washington, also 0-2.

"We made enough progress where we at least can identify some problem areas," Johnson said.

Because of injuries, the Cowboys played most of the game with only four defensive linemen available.

Johnson said Randy Shannon will start at the strongside linebacker

position ahead of Ron Burton.

"We want somebody in there who will make some plays," Johnson said.

Cornell Burbage was placed on injured reserve because of a shoulder injury.

Johnson said he was tired of the receivers dropping passes. So he resigned wide receiver Ray Alexander, who led the Cowboys in receiving last season but was released late in preseason.

"We're dropping too many balls," Johnson said. "James Dixon will be getting more playing time at receiver. Every time we put him on the field he made some plays. We've got to give him an opportunity."

Quarterback Troy Aikman said things are starting to get frustrating.

"I guess we all expected miracles after we had a good (3-1) preseason," Aikman said. "But the truth is that the road back to the top is not going to be easy. It looks like we're going to take some lumps."

## Lady Harvesters at home tonight

### Sports roundup

The Lady Harvesters volleyball team will try to make it 2-1 in District 1-4A play today when they host Randall at McNeely Fieldhouse beginning at 6:30 p.m.

After falling to Dumas a week ago, Pampa defeated Levelland, 15-1, 15-9, on Saturday to even its district mark at 1-1.

Dalhart defeated Kelton 15-4, 15-5 in the finals to win the Briscoe Volleyball Tournament last weekend.

River Road finished third and Briscoe was fourth. Dalhart Junior Varsity won the consolation trophy.

Lefors played Perryton over the weekend and lost a 15-12, 15-5 decision.

"Perryton is a 3A school and it did us a lot of good playing them. That first game was the best one we've ever played. We were ahead of them most of the way, but we just lost it at the end," said Lefors coach Carol Vincent.

Vincent said Carrie Watson and twins Kellie and Shellie Lake looked sharp against Perryton.

"Carrie has played well in all three of our matches this year. Kellie and Shellie did a good job of setting," Vincent said.

Lefors, 2-1 on the season, opens district play at Mobeetie tonight while Briscoe plays at Kelton.

In area action Friday night, Mobeetie hosts Kelton at 6:30 p.m.

### Tennis

The Pampa High School tennis team plays its final non-district match of the season today against Tascosa in Amarillo beginning at 4 p.m.

The Harvesters, who won every set against Dumas on Saturday to improve to 1-1 in district, are currently 3-2 overall. Following today's matches, Pampa faces five straight district foes to close out the regular season.

### LSC players

By The Associated Press

Angelo State running back Robert Thornton of Angelo State and Cameron defensive back John Tenison won players of the week honors in the Lone Star Conference.

Thornton ran for 129 yards on 17 carries and one touchdown in the Rams' 38-7 victory over Sam Houston State Saturday. A transfer from Blinn Junior College, Thornton is the league's second-leading rusher at 99.7 yards per game.

Tenison had eight tackles, two quarterback sacks and an interception in Cameron's 34-20 win over Fort Hays State, Kan.

## Hometown girl makes good in Virginia Slims first round

DALLAS (AP) — Two veterans tried to make up with the head what the body was lacking in the first round of the \$250,000 Virginia Slims of Dallas.

One succeeded. The other came close.

Anne Smith, 30, playing in her hometown, was the winner. Continuing a comeback from shin splints, Smith rallied Monday from a 2-4 deficit to beat Amy Frazier of Rochester Hills, Mich., 6-4, 6-3.

Bettina Bunge, 26, was the game loser. Ranked as high as sixth in the world in 1983 but unranked now after a 22-month layoff with knee and foot injuries, Bunge entered here as a wild card. She roared back after a nervous 1-5 start to scare 10th-ranked and fifth-seeded Monica Seles.

But Seles, a 15-year-old pro from Yugoslavia now living in Bradenton, Fla., eventually wore down Bunge to win, 6-7 (7-0), 6-4, 6-0.

"I at least gave her a bit of a workout," said Bunge. "Maybe she knows the old veteran can play a little. But after the second set, my mind completely went, and physically, with my bad knee, it was too much. It (the knee) is always inflamed. If it's like this, I'm not

going to play any more."

Seles, winner of \$163,211 this year, admitted that when Bunge won the first-set tiebreaker, "I didn't know the score. I just lost everything for a minute."

Seles took command when she broke Bunge for a 5-4 lead in the second set. "If I lost that game, I probably would have lost the match," Seles said.

She blasted away with her backhand, and Bunge didn't win another game.

Frazier turns 17 today, but the amateur said age had little effect on the outcome of her match.

"I don't think age makes any difference on the court. You just go and play," she said.

But Smith countered, "I think it does, but she's so young, she doesn't know that now. When I was down, I started coming in and moving her. When it's close, those shots become harder to hit."

This is Smith's fourth tournament since mid-January. She will meet No. 4 seed Pam Shriver of Baltimore in the second round of the 28-draw event.

In the only other singles match Monday, Shaun Stafford of Gainesville, Fla., defeated Gretchen Magers of San Diego, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.





# Engery secretary immersed in series of plant crises

By ROBERT BURNS  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Six months after taking command of the Energy Department and vowing to steer its nuclear weapons program out of troubled seas, retired Adm. James D. Watkins is spending as much time bailing water as setting the new course.

The latest crisis was a threat last week that the Rocky Flats weapons plant near Denver would be shut down because of acknowledged illegal storage of waste from plutonium processing. The plant is a critical link in the nuclear arms production chain.

Rockwell International Corp., which operates the plant under a government contract, decided over the weekend to delay a decision on closing the plant so officials can work on a plan to bring the plant's waste storage into compliance.

Also last week, Watkins faced a court order — eventually withdrawn — to appear before a federal judge in Ohio to help resolve a dispute over a \$78 million settlement of a lawsuit by neighbors of a weapons plant near

Cincinnati that Watkins acknowledges is violating environmental regulations.

U.S. District Judge S. Arthur Spiegel backed down after Watkins refused to testify, but the judge said he saw "confusion and indecision at the highest level" of the department.

Before that it was Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus closing

**The judge said he saw 'confusion and indecision at the highest level' of the department.**

his state's borders to shipments of radioactive waste from Rocky Flats, a move that could force Watkins to halt production at the Colorado plant as early as next March. Andrus acted after the department failed to open a waste repository in New Mexico as scheduled.

One day before that, a federal judge in Washington stopped Watkins from awarding a \$10 billion contract to Bechtel National Inc. to manage a proposed high-level nuclear waste dump in Nevada.

At the same time, Watkins was negotiating with

Westinghouse Electric Corp. over a timetable for completing repairs to the idled Savannah River nuclear reactors in South Carolina that are the nation's only source of tritium gas used in nuclear warheads.

All this happened in the space of two weeks — bursts of political fallout from years of government neglect of a bomb-producing system that congressional auditors recently called one of the most dangerous industrial complexes in the world.

Watkins has spent much of his first half-year as energy secretary managing crises in virtually every part of the nuclear weapons program: reactor breakdowns, lawsuits by citizens and states, setbacks in waste storage, lapses in security at top-secret weapons labs, plant raids by the FBI and money fights with Congress.

A strapping, articulate man who usually projects a strong sense of self-confidence, Watkins last week sounded frustrated and unsettled by his inability so far to accomplish the turnaround he promised when he took the job in March.

"I have been overwhelmed by the breadth and depth of the problems" in the weapons program, Watkins told an advisory group, adding that no one in the Bush

administration, including the president, realized how long it would take to fix it.

"I don't think either of us had a feel" for the com-

**'We're beginning to see signs of change. We haven't changed the attitudes overnight, and we knew they wouldn't be.'**

plexity of the problems, he said, nor the significance of a department morale problem that Watkins attributed to the Reagan administration's attempts to abolish the department.

"What we have is eight years of a department sitting there waiting to be canceled for lack of interest, so there's a lack of zeal" among the workers, he said.

Watkins declined requests for an interview, but aides are quick to defend his record.

"We're beginning to see signs of change," said Henson Moore, the deputy secretary. "We haven't changed the attitudes overnight, and we knew they wouldn't be."

## Authorities hunting for 'king of con'

By VERA HALLER  
Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — Leslie S. Victor adorned his office wall with a portrait of himself as a monarch, complete with a crown and royal finery.

But to authorities unraveling a corporate bankruptcy case, he is nothing but the king of con — a man who may have embezzled \$50 million or more from investors, banks and companies he controlled.

After following a paper trail through U.S. Bankruptcy Court, investigators say they are dealing with an avid gambler and extravagant spender, a deceiver who practiced law without a license and falsely represented himself as a certified public accountant.

"He's a brilliant but degenerate individual," said Martin Pollner, the court-appointed trustee of the bankruptcy case.

He also is missing. He disappeared after spending the weekend of July 22 gambling in Atlantic City, N.J., with \$200,000 embezzled from a Connecticut bank a few days earlier, Pollner said.

He left behind evidence of an opulent lifestyle. According to authorities, Victor spent \$500,000 for a party at Manhattan's Pierre Hotel for his 10th wedding anniversary. He shopped for \$2,500 suits and \$500 ties at a store where appointments are required. In one day, he spent \$350,000 for jewelry at Cartier.

His \$5,000-a-month apartment, now sealed by court order, is filled with Japanese art and oriental rugs, Pollner said.

Victor was the vice president and sole operating officer of the corporations in the bankruptcy case — seven companies under the umbrella of Maruki USA Co. Inc. and funded mainly by Japanese investors.

The companies, which went into bankruptcy proceedings last year, owned dozens of restaurants across the United States and in England as well as a restaurant equipment leasing firm. Until his disappearance, Victor reported to Pollner each day, guiding the companies through the bankruptcy process.

Pollner said the fraud by Victor was uncovered as accountants and private investigators tried to untangle Maruki's finances and find money to pay back its many creditors.

Three major schemes emerged, he said. In one, Victor persuaded hundreds of people to invest in non-existent real estate partnerships by promising tax shelters and profitable returns. The investors, from all walks of life, gave Victor anywhere from \$15,000 to \$600,000, Pollner said.

Pollner said Victor also defrauded banks of millions of dollars by using phony documents to get financing for restaurant equipment never purchased.

Victor also allegedly diverted millions from the Maruki companies to casinos to pay his massive gambling debts.

In Victor's Manhattan office, Pollner found letterhead and business cards falsely identifying Victor as a lawyer and certified public accountant. He said Victor apparently illegally practiced both professions.

Little information was available about Victor's background except that he was born in Brooklyn. His personal papers list two different dates of birth, one in 1939 and one in 1943. His wife, Cheryl, was in Italy at the time of Victor's disappearance, according to *The New York Times*.

John Drucker, Victor's lawyer, said he could not comment on Pollner's allegations.

Joe Valiquette, an FBI spokesman, declined to discuss details of Victor's life. The bureau was called into the case after Victor's flight; a worldwide alert was issued for him.

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