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APRIL 17, 1990

TUESDAY

Soviets order cuts in Lithuania's natural gas supplies

By ANN IMSE
Associated Press Writer

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet officials ordered drastic cuts in natural gas supplies to Lithuania today, putting into force a threatened economic embargo to break the Baltic republic's drive for independence, Lithuanians said.

Soviet officials also plan to cut oil and gasoline to the republic on Wednesday, Lithuanian officials said. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev had given Lithuania until Sunday to repeal laws enacted since the republic's parliament declared independence March 11.

President Bush said his administration is studying how to respond if Moscow carries out the threats, but he refused to elaborate.

"We're waiting to see if the Soviet announcements are implemented," Bush said. "Clearly those announcements are contrary to the approach that we have urged and that others have urged upon the Soviet Union."

"We are considering appropriate responses if these threats are implemented," Bush said. "And I'm going to leave it right there."

"Implementing the orders of the government of the

Soviet Union and those of the state gas concern ... supplies of natural gas of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic will be sharply reduced from the 17th of April," said a telegram sent by a Soviet gas official to Lithuanian authorities.

Rita Dapkus, a spokeswoman for the Lithuanian Supreme Council, confirmed the telegram's text, which was broadcast on the republic's official radio and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp. in London.

No official announcement was made immediately in Moscow.

Teresa Juodenienic, a secretary for Premier Kazimiera Prunskiene, said in a telephone interview that the Lithuanian government received a telephone warning from the Druzhba, or Friendship, enterprise that supplies oil to Lithuania, saying that deliveries of oil and gasoline will be curtailed beginning Wednesday.

She said the telegram announcing the natural gas reduction was sent only to Lithuania's gas authority rather than to the government, and that officials did not immediately know whether the cut already had taken effect and what percentage would be reduced.

The news came after Lithuania's Parliament convened today to define a response to Gorbachev's ultimatum threatening an economic blockade.

The republic's prime minister sent Gorbachev a telegram on Monday seeking a meeting to negotiate Moscow's objections to laws enacted in the Baltic state promoting its March 11 independence decree.

Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene said Lithuania's leaders were ready to discuss allowing residents who so desire to remain Soviet citizens and permitting Lithuanians to join the Soviet army if they so choose.

She also expressed a willingness to discuss the protection of borders.

Gorbachev on Friday gave Lithuania 48 hours to rescind laws on those issues, or face a cutoff of products the Soviet Union supplies to the republic. The Soviet president described as "unconstitutional" such Lithuanian proposals as releasing Lithuanian youth from the annual spring conscription into the Soviet army and introducing the republic's own identity cards.

Gorbachev did not specify what supplies could be cut off, but Lithuania depends on the Kremlin for oil, gas, machinery, raw materials, chemicals and automobiles.

The deadline expired Sunday night with no visible cut in deliveries.

Gorbachev has refused to meet with Lithuanians unless the republic cancels its independence declaration and there was no immediate response to the telegram from Prunskiene.

Lithuanian activists say they consider Gorbachev's ultimatum Friday to be a softening of his position because he did not demand outright that the republic revoke its independence declaration.

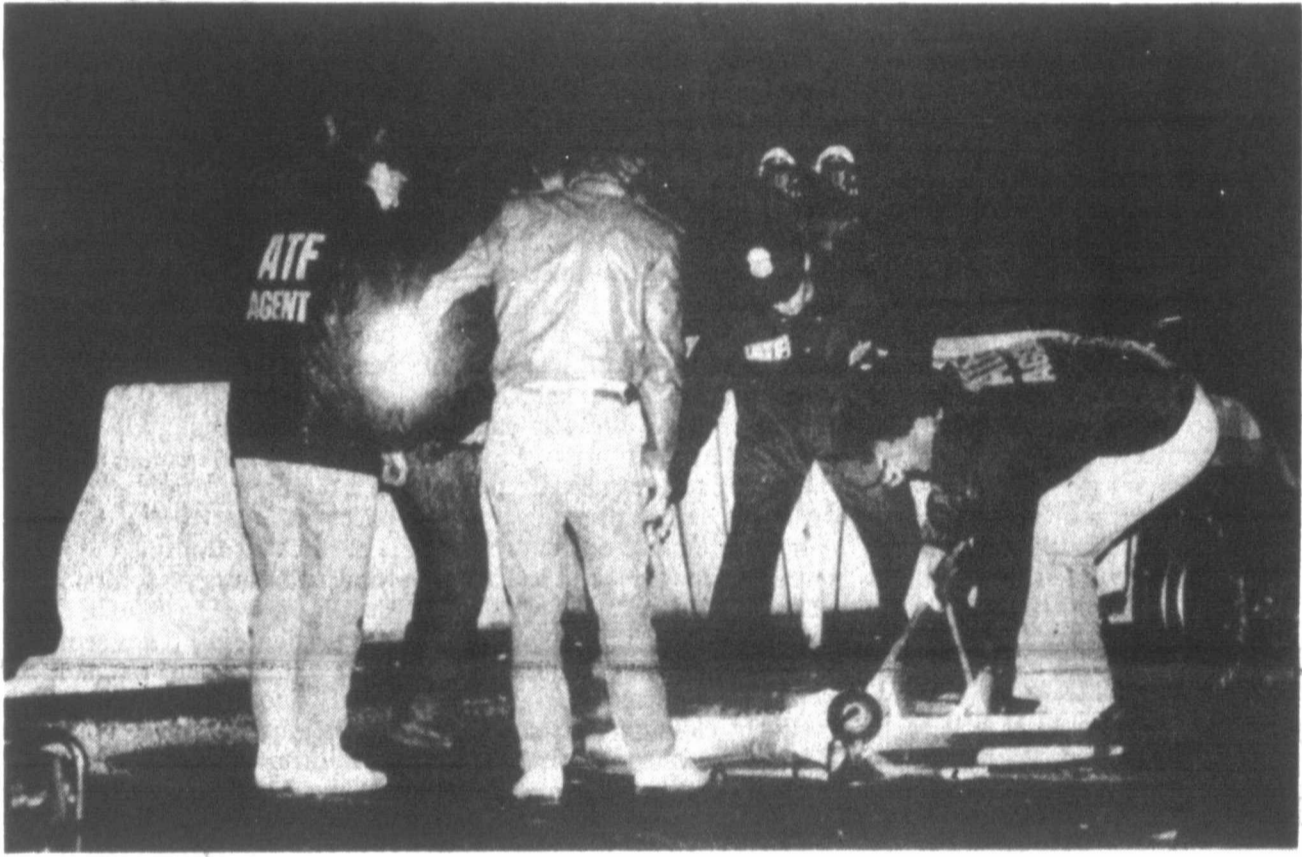
In her telegram, Prunskiene said a broad economic boycott would damage both the Soviet and Lithuanian economies.

If measures are not defined, Prunskiene said in an interview on Soviet television Monday night, "this is a cold and very hard war, a war with the people of Lithuania, which includes people who consider themselves citizens of the Soviet Union."

Her remark implied that Gorbachev's sanctions could hurt the loyal Soviets in Lithuania whom he claims to be protecting. If fuel is cut off, many ethnic Russian factory workers would be among those losing their jobs in Lithuania and plants in the Soviet Union would stop getting parts manufactured in the republic.

The evening newscast *Vremya* ran the Prunskiene interview in an unusually straightforward broadcast.

Tax bomb



(AP Laserphoto)

Federal agents search for evidence at the site of an explosion outside a suburban Detroit, Mich., post office Monday night. An envelope containing a tea bag in apparent reference to the tax protest that helped spark the American Revolution blew up outside the Royal Oak Post Office as workers collected tax returns. The bomb spewed a red liquid. A postal worker collecting last-minute federal tax returns was slightly injured in the incident. The envelope was addressed to "IRS tax thieves."

County commissioners name Lockridge to fill out constable term for Precinct 2

By DEE DEE LARAMORE
News Editor

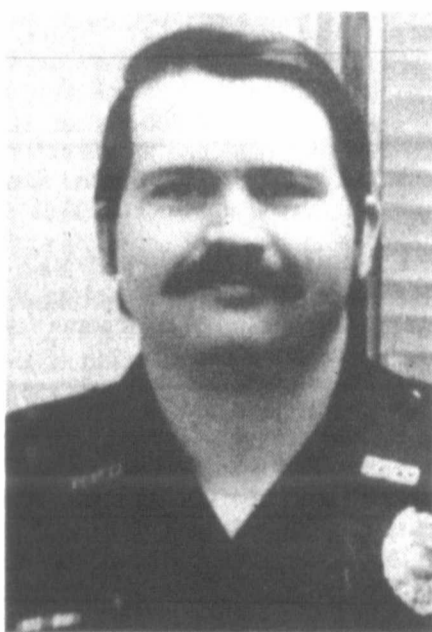
Gray County commissioners unanimously selected a former Gray County sheriff's deputy and city police officer to serve as Precinct 2 Constable for the remainder of the present term during a regular session Monday.

Chris Lockridge of Pampa will fill the position now held by Herman Kieth, said County Judge Carl Kennedy. Kieth is retiring at the end of April because of health problems.

Four applications for constable were reviewed by the Commissioners' Court, Kennedy said. Lockridge, a certified law enforcement officer with 12 years experience, was selected because of his extensive qualifications.

A deciding factor was the fact that Lockridge lived in Precinct 2, the judge added. According to state law, an appointee for constable must live in the precinct six months prior to the appointment and in the state for at least a year before the appointment, he explained.

Lockridge's appointment will end on Dec. 31, 1990, completing Kieth's term, Kennedy said, adding that anyone wishing to run for the next Precinct 2 constable term must file to be on the ballot for the



Chris Lockridge

November election.

The new constable served as a Gray County Sheriff Deputy under Sheriff Rufe Jordan from 1986 through December 1988.

He was an officer with the Pampa Police Department from 1982 to 1986 and the Dennison Police Department from 1981 to 1982.

Lockridge served with the U.S. Army as a sergeant and patrol supervisor from 1978 to 1981.

While with the military, Lockridge received certificate of achievements for outstanding performance as a squad leader and for dedicated service.

He attended the U.S. Army military police academy at Fort McClellan, Ala., in 1978 and the Texoma Regional Police Academy in Dennison in 1981.

In addition, he holds 25 hours of law enforcement education from Frank Phillips College in Borger and numerous continuing education units in law enforcement.

Lockridge has also earned basic and intermediate certificates from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education.

Following a break for lunch, commissioners met with Larry Jenousek, an architect with the Austin firm of Maxe & Associates Inc., which is handling the design of the new county jail. Commissioners discussed the subject until 4:40 p.m. Monday.

"We're still approaching the final plans," Kennedy said. "I would say we will have final plans and specification ready in the next 30 to 45 days and we'll be ready to start asking for bids."

A large portion of the discussion
See COUNTY, Page 2

Plaintiffs seek more than \$1.2 billion in damages in lawsuit against Celanese

By BEAR MILLS
Staff Writer

Plaintiffs in a lawsuit against Hoechst Celanese Corp. are asking for over \$1.2 billion in actual and exemplary damages in a pending case against the company.

A list of plaintiffs includes survivors of the three men killed during the 1987 plant explosion, as well as a number of those injured during the blast.

Also included in the in the suit of more than 100 plaintiffs is a Kingsmill family that said the explosion has caused "severe mental stress, anguish, and fear," according to a court document.

Another litigant, who lists his employer as Santa Fe Railroad, said exposure to the plant and its chemicals has caused "fatigue, insomnia, memory and neuro-muscular difficulties." The suit also said the man fathered a child who suffers brain damage, which the family blames on the chemical plant.

Among complaints by Santa Fe employees registered in the court document are liver disorders, miscarriages, lung cancer and skin cancer.

A Hutchinson County man who had done contract work at the plant claims his four children's learning disabilities stem from chemical exposures at the plant. He is asking for \$1.5 million in actual and punitive damages from Celanese.

Vernon Hartline, a Celanese attorney based in Dallas, said this

morning that the variety of maladies listed in the suit have led him to ask the court to demand more proof of each claim.

"The court had ordered them to plead by March 31 and they did not comply with that," Hartline said. "That was a result of our filing special exceptions on multiple legal grounds."

Hartline charged that attorneys for the plaintiffs, including Charles Hayden of Houston and Tom Upchurch of Amarillo, had missed two deadlines in repleading the case and were "foot dragging."

However, Hayden said today during a telephone interview that the delays were caused by a desire to settle with Lloyds of London — with whom Hoechst AG, the parent company of Celanese, had an insurance policy — on some of the claims and to separate explosion claims from a proposed toxic tort against the corporation.

"There is an old saying that when you hurt them, that's when they really holler," Hayden said. "Before this is over, they are going to say they don't want anymore cheese, they just want out of the trap."

One of the plaintiffs, Mike Holland of Amarillo, claimed today that through freedom of information he has gathered proof that toxic chemicals were spilled from tank cars Santa Fe brought into Celanese and exposed him and others to chemical dangers.

Brent Stephens, Pampa plant

Court: No right to take drugs in religious practice

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled today there is no constitutional right to take the hallucinogenic drug peyote as a religious practice.

The justices, voting 6-3, said Oregon officials may deny unemployment benefits to two fired drug counselors who ingested small amounts of peyote in Indian religious ceremonies.

Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the court, said the First Amendment does not permit people to break the law in the name of religious freedom.

"We have never held that an individual's religious beliefs excuse him from compliance with an otherwise valid law prohibiting the conduct that the state is free to regulate," he said.

Oregon's drug laws do not "regulate religious beliefs, the communication of religious beliefs or the raising of one's children in those beliefs," Scalia added.

In a strongly worded dissent, Justice Harry A. Blackmun accused the

court of treating religious freedom for the first time as a "luxury" rather than "an essential element of liberty."

Today's ruling is a signal to Indians that religious freedom for unorthodox practices is "an unfulfilled and hollow promise," Blackmun said.

He was joined by Justices William J. Brennan and Thurgood Marshall.

Scalia's opinion was joined by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Byron R. White, John Paul Stevens and Anthony M. Kennedy.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor provided the sixth vote to deny the unemployment benefits to the fired drug counselors.

But she said in a separate concurring opinion that the five other justices in the majority went too far in limiting religious freedom.

In other action, the Supreme Court today made it more difficult for employers to withdraw recognition of a labor union representing striking workers after new employ-

ees are hired to break the strike.

Today's 5-4 decision in a Texas case reversed a federal appeals court ruling that said the National Labor Relations Board must presume strikebreakers oppose the strikers' union.

"Replacements may in some circumstances desire union representation despite their willingness to cross the picket line," Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote for the court.

"In addition, a replacement, like a non-striker or a strike crossover, may disagree with the purpose or strategy of the particular strike and refuse to support that strike while still wanting that union's representation at the bargaining table," he said.

The high court said the no-pre-emption policy is rational and within the labor board's discretion. Joining Marshall were Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices William J. Brennan, Byron R. White and John Paul Stevens.

Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Antonin Scalia, Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony M. Kennedy dissented.

Bush administration pressuring Congress for Central American aid package

By TOM RAUM
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bush administration is turning up the heat on Congress to enact a \$800 million aid package for Central America, calling further delay an affront to allies in the region.

Administration officials say that tugging the aid package beyond the April 25 inauguration of U.S.-backed Nicaraguan President-elect Violeta Chamorro would be a foreign policy embarrassment.

It also would be a burden on the government of Honduras, a longtime U.S. ally, the officials say. Many of the Contra rebels the United States hopes to resettle remain in camps in Honduras.

President Bush was meeting today with Honduran President Rafael L. Callejas to discuss the Contra resettlement problem and other Central American issues.

Also on the agenda at today's Bush-Callejas meeting was the status of efforts by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United States and Japan to help Honduras ease its large international debt.

Addressing a White House audience on Latin American issues Monday, Bush said Congress — which returns from its Easter-Passover recess on Wednesday — was wrong to not provide the funds before the break.

"I have pledged to Mrs. Chamorro that the United States government would respond in Nicaragua's hour of need," the president said.

"I believe the United States of America has a great

deal at stake in the success of Violeta Chamorro, but more so in democracy itself in Nicaragua," he added.

A senior administration official, briefing reporters at the White House on the condition of anonymity, said: "It would be a very unfortunate message for the Congress to send to Mrs. Chamorro not to have this on the president's desk by her inauguration."

"Time is wasting. To cut this package and reduce it supposedly to help some other part of the world would be a historic mistake," the official said.

The administration's package, bogged down in Congress, calls for \$500 million for Panama and \$300 million for Nicaragua.

The House increased the package to \$2.4 billion, adding money for U.S. projects including food stamps,

disaster relief, fighting forest fires and veterans' programs. The Senate has yet to act on the legislation.

Many members have called for expanding the package to include more aid for emerging Eastern European democracies.

The administration said last week that it would rechannel about \$3.6 million in already appropriated funds to help a joint United Nations-Organization of American States team begin demobilizing Contra rebels now encamped in Honduras.

However, the senior administration official said, "There are some 45,000 family members of the resistance who will remain in Honduras as refugees. They want to go home."

Bush's \$300 million request for Nicaragua includes \$47 million for resettling Contra fighters and families now in Honduras.

Viewpoints



The Pampa News

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

Let Peace Begin With Me

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

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

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

Louise Fletcher
Publisher

Larry D. Hollis
Managing Editor

Opinion

Cooler heads needed for global warming

You might think the news would be trumpeted widely, accompanied by at least tentative public sighs of relief. Scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the University of Alabama, using what seem to be the most reliable instruments and methods available with current technology, have studied Earth's temperature trends over the last ten years. This most comprehensive (and probably most accurate) study to date, published in this month's *Science* magazine, finds no evidence of any global warming — or global cooling.

The hypothesis that alarms many people is that because of the increased number of "greenhouse gases," especially carbon dioxide, produced by industrial civilization, Earth is in for long-term, permanent warming. This could have dire consequences, so drastic controls would be necessary to neutralize or reverse the trend.

Natural — non-manmade — sources like volcanoes and decay account for most of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, but there is little question the total quantity has increased in the last 150 years or so, largely because of widespread use of petrochemicals. But scientists have been divided (though you'd hardly know it from the media coverage) as to whether the theory — that more gases mean global warming — has started to come true.

The NASA study is considered more reliable than some other studies because the other studies have come from ground-based thermometers. The readings from these stations, says Dr. Roy W. Spencer of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., do not fully reflect the global temperature because there are very few temperature measurements for the vast areas of the earth covered by oceans.

Ground-based thermometers also tend to be located near population centers, leaving regions of desert, forest and mountains unmonitored. And temperatures recorded near cities are often skewed by local warming from large buildings, asphalt streets, parking lots, airport runways and exhausts from vehicles, factories and building heating systems.

The NASA study relied on information collected from Tiros-N satellites. They are equipped with devices able to measure the temperature in a layer of air 600 miles wide and 5,000 to 20,000 feet above sea level — a slice of the upper atmosphere where scientists predict the first telltale signs of global warming will appear. Instead of a warming trend, the scientists found an apparently random pattern of year-to-year change.

Dr. John Christy of the University of Alabama at Huntsville, Dr. Spencer's co-investigator, did note that "there is no guarantee that if you take a 10-year segment out of a long time that you'll get the overall trend." So global warming is still possible, but definitely unproven. Perhaps there's a great deal more to learn about atmospheric science than even the experts appreciate.

Science deputy editor Philip Abelson, in an editorial, questioned whether alarm over global warming was justified by the available evidence, noting that "whatever we do should be based on well-thought-out, long-range goals. It should not result from a half-baked political response."

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Scare peddlers who cry wolf

I've got an idea for a made-for-TV movie. It's about a scientist who has dedicated his life to promoting human health and stumbles across a chemical used widely in America that may cause a fearful toll in death and disease. After our hero races to his laboratory to root out the truth, he's stunned to find the chemical is perfectly safe — a discovery that makes him a national hero.

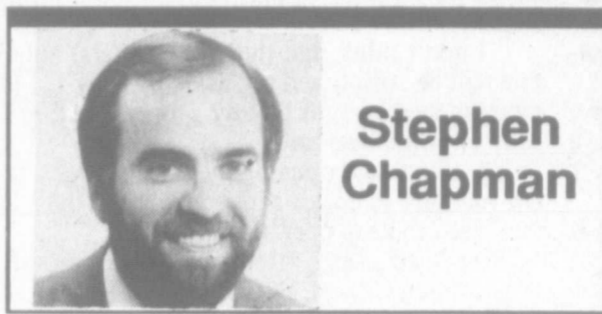
I know, it'll never sell. Boys who cry wolf can count on a network film crew to record their howls of distress. Boys who note the reassuring absence of wolves can count on being ignored.

Anyone living in modern America is used to opening the newspaper and being informed that some ever-present substance has been exposed as a relentless enemy of life and limb. Hardly has one danger been confronted than another leaps up to generate fresh alarm and despair.

Well, cheer up. The panics are seldom borne out by the facts. In fact, scientists have calmly debunked one scare after another. If you've been busy listening to the predictions of doom leading up to Earth Day, you may have missed the news about:

• **Agent Orange.** This chemical defoliant, which contains a substance known as dioxin, has entered popular mythology for allegedly inflicting cancer on Vietnam war veterans. After years of litigation, the makers of Agent Orange had to pay \$180 million to the supposed victims.

But the federal Centers for Disease Control late in March finished a five-year study of Vietnam veterans which confirmed what most experts suspected: Exposure to Agent Orange didn't cause cancer. Vietnam veterans are more prone to a rare form of cancer called non-Hodgkin's lymphoma — but the risk is greatest for those who were least likely to



Stephen Chapman

encounter Agent Orange.

• **The diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine.** Like most parents, I've held my breath every time my kids got their DPT shots, which have been blamed for causing permanent brain damage and death in some children. One book about the vaccine told of "unknown numbers of vaccine-damaged children and their parents who, like soldiers in a terrible war, have given their lives."

I needn't have worried. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that a study of 38,171 Tennessee children who received more than 107,000 DPT inoculations found that brain damage can be blamed on DPT shots "rarely if at all." Based on this and other studies, a *JAMA* editorial concluded that the vaccine "has no causative role in brain damage whatsoever."

Critics complain that the author of the editorial didn't tell *JAMA's* editors that he had once testified in court for one of the vaccine's manufacturers. The journal will note that failure in a future issue, but an AMA spokesman says it wouldn't have changed the journal's editorial position.

• **Asbestos.** Thanks to a federal law requiring inspections of all schools for asbestos and mandating remedies where it is found, schools around the

country are spending \$7 billion this year to remove the stuff or seal it off. So potent is it in causing cancer, the Environmental Protection Agency has said, that "no level of exposure is without risk."

If that were true, we might as well all go out and order our own gravestones. But the risk turns out to be wildly inflated. A study in *Science* magazine reports that the air in buildings with asbestos materials contains about the same number of asbestos fibers as air outdoors.

It turns out that there are two types of asbestos, one far less dangerous than the other — and that the safer variety makes up 95 percent of all the asbestos used in this country. The *Science* article concluded that "the risk from asbestos in buildings is minuscule" — unless it is removed, which often releases hordes of fibers into the air.

The lesson of these scares isn't that nothing is dangerous, but that we should be just as skeptical of groups that expose environmental dangers as we are of corporations that deny them.

As *Science* editor Daniel Koshland Jr. argues, public interest groups acquire members through publicity, and they get publicity by emphasizing hazards.

Businesses have an obvious economic stake in proclaiming the safety of their products. But businesses, Koshland notes, "can incur legal damages if they place a dangerous product on the market." For them, concealing the truth can be ruinous. But environmental groups can't be sued for crying wolf.

Actually, it's not fair to compare the scare peddlers to the boy who cried wolf. In Aesop's fable, the wolf finally came and ate the sheep. In our modern tale, the wolf not only isn't coming, he isn't even a wolf.

Today in history

By The Associated Press

Today is Tuesday, April 17, the 107th day of 1990. There are 258 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:
Two hundred years ago, on April 17, 1790, American statesman, diplomat, author and inventor Benjamin Franklin died in Philadelphia at the age of 84.

On this date:
In 1492, a contract was signed between Christopher Columbus and Spain to seek a westward ocean passage to Asia.

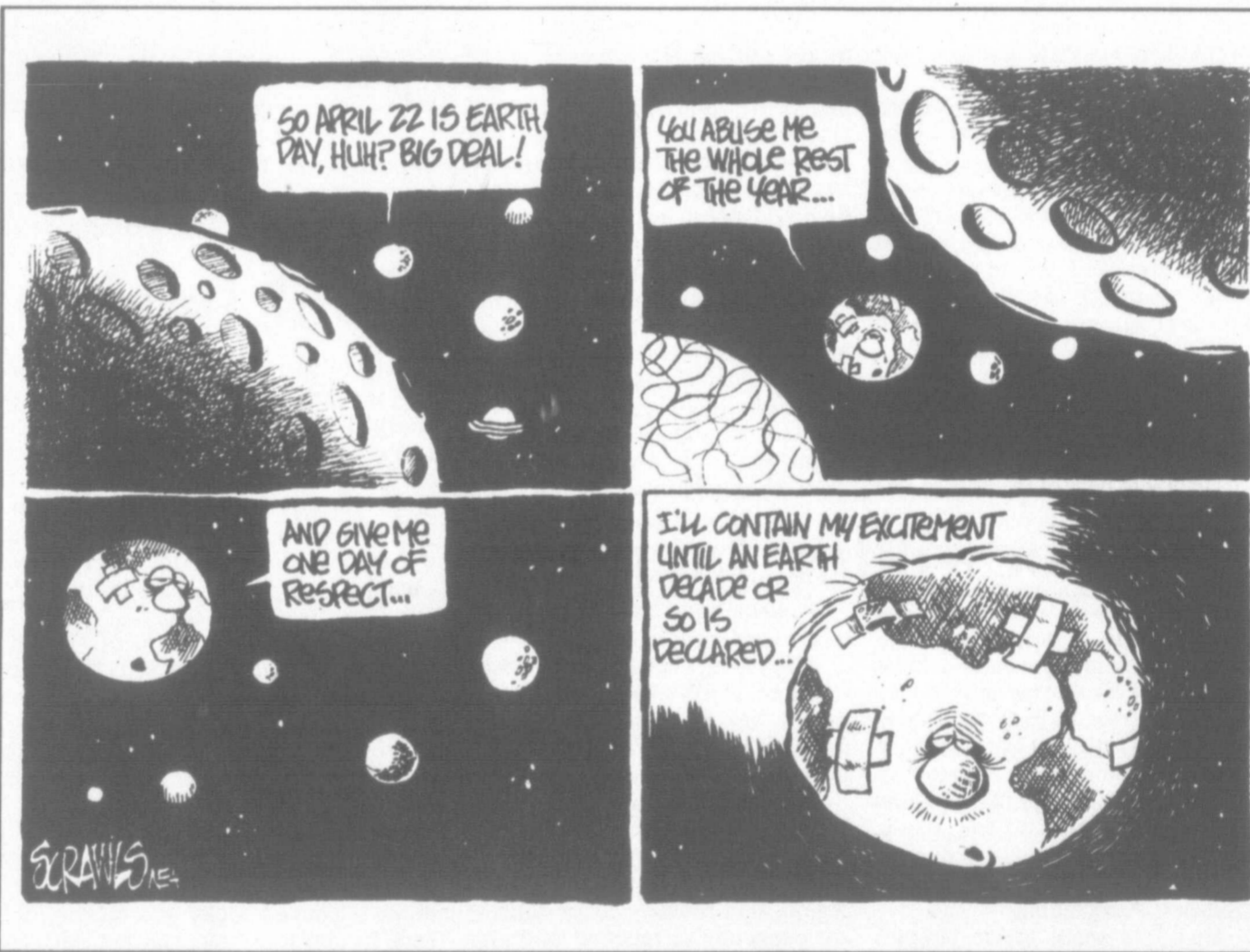
In 1521, Martin Luther went before the Diet of Worms to face charges stemming from his religious writings.

In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazano discovered present-day New York harbor.

In 1861, the Virginia State Convention voted to secede from the Union.

In 1941, Yugoslavia surrendered to Germany in World War II.

In 1961, about 1,500 CIA-trained Cuban exiles launched the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in a failed attempt to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro.



Flying high before take-off

Three Northwest Airline crew members, you must know by now, have been fired after it was discovered they were flying passengers around in a 727 while they were legally soured.

The tales are scary. Less than 12 hours before their take-off from Fargo, N.D., to Minneapolis, the Northwest captain had ordered 14 rum and Diet Cokes at a bar.

According to an FBI affidavit, another person in the bar bought him five more. That makes 19 rum and Diet Cokes.

Scary. The other two crew members were served seven pitchers of beer.

Northwest regulations forbid crew members from drinking alcohol less than 12 hours before a flight.

There is a reason for that. Ever had a bad hangover? It's hard to brush your teeth with a bad hangover. Imagine how difficult it must be to fly a large airplane.

Something else: They won't allow you to smoke on a flight of less than 6 hours.

But crew members can smoke their heads off. The Federal Aviation Administration is afraid if



Lewis Grizzard

smoking pilots can't smoke while they're flying, they might become irritable and lose their concentration and fly into a liquor store.

I don't mean to overreact here, but can you imagine what might be taking place up there in the cockpit as you sit strapped in your seat having a nicotine fit while Captain Runhead is trying to land?

Air Traffic Control: Uh, Northwest, fall in behind this Delta 767. We'll have you on the ground shortly.

Northwest: Roger. Uh, I see two Delta 767s. Which one do I fall in behind?

Air Traffic Control: I show just one.

Northwest: Uh (hic), I'll just put her in the middle of the two of 'em. And go from there.

Air Traffic Control: How much fuel do you have left, Northwest?

Northwest: Hard to, uh, say. I can't see the dials for all the smoke in here.

Air Traffic Control: You have a fire in the cockpit?

Northwest: No, the first officer just lit up another Marlboro. Hey, Clyde, want to crack a window.

Air Traffic Control: Uh, we wouldn't advise that, Northwest. You're still at 23,000 feet.

Northwest: I seem, uh, to have a light up here.

Air Traffic Control: A red flashing light?

Northwest: No, uh, a Bud Lite in the cooler under my seat. Hey, Clyde, got any more peanuts left from last night?

Air Traffic Control: You're clear to land now, Northwest.

Northwest: Roger, Control. Which runway?

Air Traffic Control: The one directly in front of you.

Northwest: I see two.

Air Traffic Control: Take, uh, your pick. My shift's over.

Journalistic integrity may come second

By SARAH OVERSTREET

You may have noticed that *Ms.* magazine hasn't been on the newsstands in the past few months. Its publishers announced it was going on hiatus to rethink and revamp.

In March, the publishers said the magazine would reappear in June, but with an enormous difference: This time, there will be no advertising in the pages of *Ms.* No Oil of Olay, no Charmin tissue, no Virginia Slims. They will try to make it entirely on subscription revenue and what they call "the generosity of (our) owner."

Unless you're familiar with print and broadcast journalism, you may not grasp the impact of what *Ms.* is attempting. But in today's economy, it isn't the number of subscribers that keep afloat publications from the smallest weekly newspaper to some of the largest periodicals in the nation: It's advertising revenue. Advertisers have always been

important to publishers and TV and radio station owners. But over the years the relationship has changed from primarily a business partnership between media and its advertiser, to one where a magazine, newspaper or TV station may be wholly dependent on advertisers for its existence.

In a highly competitive market, periodicals are scrambling for readers. Readers are getting more and more information from television and depending less on things they read. Local broadcast television stations, which now have to compete with the mushrooming cable industry in addition to other broadcast stations, are desperate for viewers, and they are at the mercy of their advertisers.

What this is causing is a news and information industry increasingly beholden to advertisers — in the worst cases, even controlled by them. And it's creating a generation of advertisers who believe their advertising dollar ought to buy them protection as

well as advertising.

Here's what a media executive is up against today: Down in the newsroom, there's a roomful of journalists who know that unless the news remains totally free of outside pressure, journalistic ethics are being compromised and the public is being duped.

But up front in the business office, they're screaming they may not make payroll if the town's real-estate agents pull their full-page Sunday ads to protest a consumer story unfavorable to their industry.

Here's a case in point, only one of many happening all over the country: A few months ago one of the network TV hourly news magazines ran a story about unscrupulous practices in the auto sales industry. As a result, an automobile dealership in one town where the program was broadcast pulled \$40,000 worth of ads from the local network affiliate, a small station struggling to get out of the red. That

kind of business disaster has a marked effect on a management's local reportorial zeal.

Gloria Steinem, co-founder of *Ms.*, says editorial influence isn't all advertisers are seeking these days. "Advertisers want a cheerful environment," she told the *Washington Post*. "We're going to print a memo (sent to another magazine) from an advertiser that said it didn't want to be in any publication what wrote anything about disillusionment, aging or large size fashions."

What *Ms.* is trying is a courageous act, aimed at fulfilling a journalistic ideal that's becoming progressively scarce: protecting the public's right to know, without respect to criticism or persons.

It will be well worth the price of a subscription to receive this kind of information, and as long I think I'm getting it, my name will stay on their subscribers' list.

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Study: Smuggling aids five countries in quest for nuclear weapons

By GEORGE GEDDA
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Smuggling operations are helping Pakistan, India, Argentina, Brazil and Iraq to build or expand nuclear weapons capabilities, a research organization reported today.

To deter such countries from continuing these practices, the report recommended that the United States and other supplier countries threaten to penalize them with economic and military sanctions.

Titled "Nuclear Exports: The Challenge of Control," the report was prepared by the private Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

There was no immediate comment from any of the embassies whose governments were mentioned in the report.

But Iraq has denied any intention to develop nuclear weapons. The denial came three weeks ago after British

investigators arrested four people allegedly trying to smuggle to Iraq a device capable of triggering a nuclear explosion.

Afterward, President Bush called on supplier nations to exercise "special restraint" in the export of parts that could be used to develop nuclear weapons.

Of the five countries mentioned in the report, it said Iraq's program was far behind those of the other nations.

The report, written by Leonard Spector with the assistance of Jacqueline Smith, said the emerging nuclear states have been able to exploit weaknesses in the nuclear export control systems of the advanced supplier states. Spector is director of the endowment's non-proliferation project and Smith is the project assistant.

In some instances, their agents have engaged in simple smuggling — for example, by attempting to export commodities without required export licenses or by making blatantly false declarations on export documents," the report said.

In other cases, it said, these agents have been able to minimize any suspect characteristics of the commodities at issue, taking advantage of a relaxed attitude by licensing officials or exploiting gaps in export regulations.

If controls had been enforced effectively, Spector said, it is possible that "Pakistan would not be able to manufacture nuclear weapons today, that India's nuclear weapons potential would be a fraction of its current size and that neither Argentina nor Brazil would have facilities capable of producing nuclear weapons material."

Supplier countries should retaliate against nuclear smuggling by threatening aid reductions, military sales restrictions or economic sanctions, the report said.

It recommended that traditional nuclear suppliers ensure rigorous enforcement of their common nuclear export guidelines.

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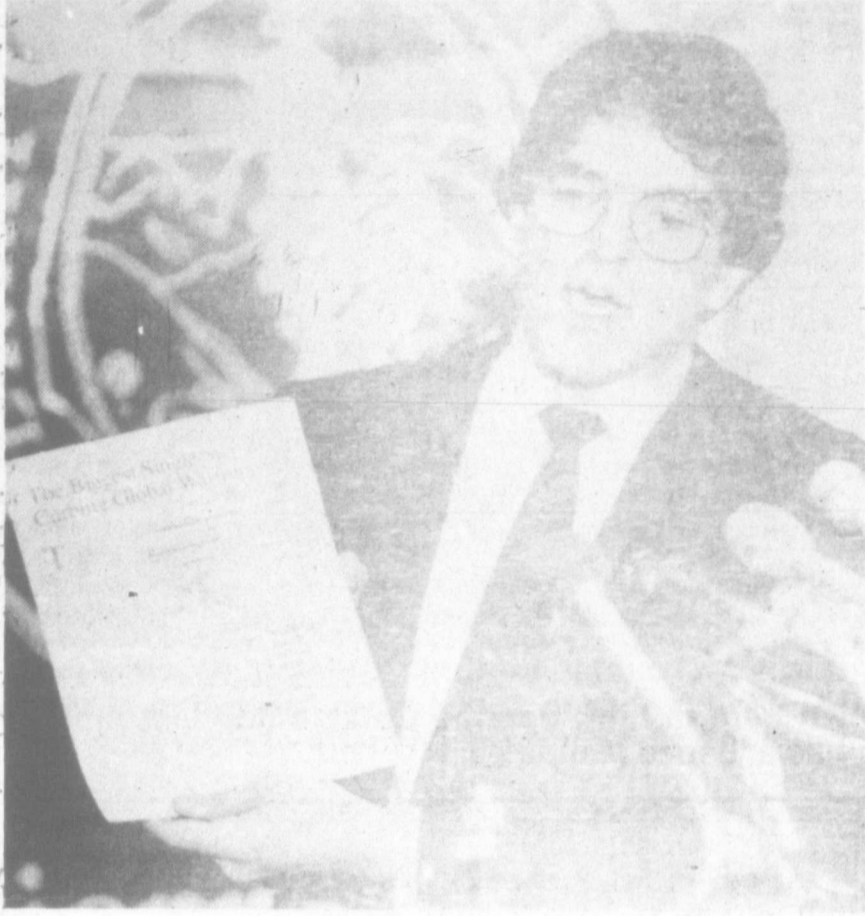
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"Indeed, many of these states continue to enjoy the fruits of their illicit nuclear purchasing operations even after they have been exposed," it said.

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— Publicizing nuclear smuggling operations more frequently. "The embarrassment of publicity serves at least as a mild sanction against states engaged in such operations and also serves to chastise the commercial firms that aid them," the report said.



(AP Photo)

Daniel Becker, president of the Sierra Club, holds a Washington news conference Monday to announce a series of TV ads aimed at swaying public opinion on the need for urgent action to deal with global warming.

Bush urges more research on global warming effects

By H. JOSEF HEBERT
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush is telling an international conference on global warming that more research into the greenhouse problem is needed, but some European participants want less talk and more action.

The president opens the two-day White House conference today with an address that was expected to avoid making a specific commitment on how to deal with the warming of the Earth's atmosphere by man-made pollutants.

Some of the European delegates have called for industrial nations to make specific commitments on controlling so-called greenhouse pollutants, such as carbon dioxide, but the administration has refused to go that far.

The president's science adviser, Allen Bromley, a co-chairman of the conference, recently criticized those who advocate "slam-dunk solutions" to global warming when uncertainties remain.

The cautious approach taken by the White House has prompted some of the delegates to the 17-nation conference to complain that the gathering is being used solely to promote the U.S. position on global warming.

Conference sources said Monday that both the Dutch and West German governments have complained about the conference agenda because it focuses exclusively on research efforts and does not provide an open give-and-take among delegates on possible response strategies.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl made his displeasure known in a letter to Bush, according to the sources, who asked not to be identified. The Dutch complained in letters to senior White House officials that the participants aren't even given time in open sessions to address policy options other than additional research.

"We want to discuss (a response) policy," said Pier Vellinga, a senior member of the Dutch delegation. The Netherlands and several other European countries have favored an immediate commitment by industrial nations to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2000.

Vellinga said the Europeans have waited eagerly for Bush to convene the conference, which he promised during his 1988 election campaign, but they had expected it to focus on responses as well as research.

Senior administration officials have emphasized in recent days that they view the conference as primarily a way to focus on the need for more research into global warming and to address the economic questions posed by the issue.

Representatives to the meeting are senior cabinet-level advisers on economics, science and the environment from nations that include the European Community, Japan and Brazil.

Bromley said the U.S. aim for the conference is to get widespread endorsement for a broader, international research effort to better gauge the severity of global warming and attempt to quantify its economic effects.

U.S. environmentalists also chastised Bush for not focusing on pollution control efforts.

The Sierra Club called the conference an attempt by the administration to shift the focus away from environmental questions to economic ones.

"It's really a smoke screen for the administration's inaction on global warming," said Daniel Becker of the Sierra Club.

Environmentalists have argued that a wide range of energy conservation efforts could be taken — including development of more fuel-efficient cars — to reduce the global warming threat. Carbon dioxide, which comes from burning fossil fuels, accounts for about half of the greenhouse gases.

Last-minute taxpayers scramble to post offices

By The Associated Press

Last-minute tax filers trying to beat Uncle Sam's deadline were handed free aspirin in post office lines, while others scrambled for 11th-hour tax shelters. A postal worker was injured by a letter bomb addressed to "tax thieves."

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Mandela asks nations to step up pressure on South Africa

By SYDNEY RUBIN
Associated Press Writer

LONDON (AP) — In a forceful speech before an ecstatic crowd at a televised anti-apartheid rock concert, Nelson Mandela asked millions of people in 40 countries to step up pressure on South Africa's government.

Chants of "Nelson, Nelson, Nelson" punctuated nearly seven minutes of deafening cheers when the 71-year-old black leader strode triumphantly onto the Wembley Stadium stage near the end of Monday's five-hour concert.

He raised his arm in the famous clenched-fist salute of his African National Congress and a sea of fists rose in response.

Cries of "Amandili! (Power!) rang through the crisp night.

Mandela's wife, Winnie, and Adelaide Tambo, wife of ANC President Oliver Tambo, stood quietly on either side of Mandela as he spoke to the largest audience he has addressed since his release from a South African jail Feb. 11.

He declared the day one of "rededication to the continuation and intensification of the struggle for the emancipation of all the remaining political prisoners" in South Africa.

Mandela also implored the world

to keep up the struggle to dismantle the system that denies the country's black majority the vote.

"The apartheid crime against humanity remains in place. It continues to kill and maim. It continues to oppress and exploit," he said.

Mandela spoke for nearly a half hour, his words interrupted about 30 times by cheers and applause.

He urged that economic sanctions be kept in place and that South Africa's white-led government not be rewarded for releasing political prisoners or lifting the ban on the ANC, the leading anti-apartheid group.

The British media took his comments as veiled criticism of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who opposes sanctions.

The British reggae band Aswad opened with "Mandela's back in town," followed by Patti Labelle's "Oh People," the Neville Brothers' "My Blood," Neil Young's "Keep on Rockin' in the Free World," Jackson Browne and Johnny Clegg harmonizing in "One (Hu)Man One Vote," and numbers by Grammy-winner Bonnie Raitt, Natalie Cole, Anita Baker and a dozen others.

Concert organizers said part of

the proceeds would go to charities, including Oxfam and Save The Children Fund.

They gave no estimate because the sale of television rights was still

under way.

About 90 minutes after his appearance at the concert, Mandela left London on a flight to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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The Pampa News

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

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

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

Louise Fletcher
Publisher

Larry D. Hollis
Managing Editor

Opinion

Cooler heads needed for global warming

You might think the news would be trumpeted widely, accompanied by at least tentative public sighs of relief. Scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the University of Alabama, using what seem to be the most reliable instruments and methods available, with current technology, have studied Earth's temperature trends over the last ten years. This most comprehensive (and probably most accurate) study to date, published in this month's *Science* magazine, finds no evidence of any global warming—or global cooling.

The hypothesis that alarms many people is that because of the increased number of "greenhouse gases," especially carbon dioxide, produced by industrial civilization, Earth is in for long-term, permanent warming. This could have dire consequences, so drastic controls may be necessary to neutralize or reverse the trend.

Natural—non-manmade—sources like volcanoes and decay account for most of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, but there is little question the total quantity has increased in the last 150 years or so, largely because of widespread use of petrochemicals. But scientists have been divided (though you'd hardly know it from the media coverage) as to whether the theory—that more gases mean global warming—has started to come true.

The NASA study is considered more reliable than some other studies because the other studies have come from ground-based thermometers. The readings from these stations, says Dr. Roy W. Spencer of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., do not fully reflect the global temperature because there are very few temperature measurements for the vast areas of the earth covered by oceans.

Ground-based thermometers also tend to be located near population centers, leaving regions of desert, forest and mountains unmonitored. And temperatures recorded near cities are often skewed by local warming from large buildings, asphalt streets, parking lots, airport runways and exhausts from vehicles, factories and building heating systems.

The NASA study relied on information collected from Tiros-N satellites. They are equipped with devices able to measure the temperature in a layer of air 600 miles wide and 5,000 to 20,000 feet above sea level—a slice of the upper atmosphere where scientists predict the first telltale signs of global warming will appear. Instead of a warming trend, the scientists found an apparently random pattern of year-to-year change.

Dr. John Christy of the University of Alabama at Huntsville, Dr. Spencer's co-investigator, did note that "there is no guarantee that if you take a 10-year segment out of a long time that you'll get the overall trend." So global warming is still possible, but definitely unproven. Perhaps there's a great deal more to learn about atmospheric science than even the experts appreciate.

Science deputy editor Philip Abelson, in an editorial, questioned whether alarm over global warming was justified by the available evidence, noting that "whatever we do should be based on well-thought-out, long-range goals. It should not result from a half-baked political response."

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Scare peddlers who cry wolf

I've got an idea for a made-for-TV movie. It's about a scientist who has dedicated his life to promoting human health and stumbles across a chemical used widely in America that may cause a fearsome toll in death and disease. After our hero races to his laboratory to root out the truth, he's stunned to find the chemical is perfectly safe—a discovery that makes him a national hero.

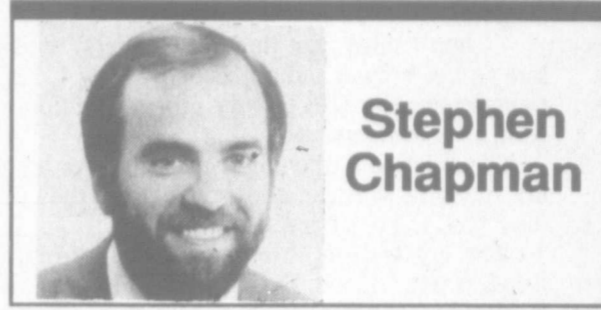
I know, it'll never sell. Boys who cry wolf can count on a network film crew to record their howls of distress. Boys who note the reassuring absence of wolves can count on being ignored.

Anyone living in modern America is used to opening the newspaper and being informed that some ever-present substance has been exposed as a relentless enemy of life and limb. Hardly has one danger been confronted than another leaps up to generate fresh alarm and despair.

Well, cheer up. The panics are seldom borne out by the facts. In fact, scientists have calmly debunked one scare after another. If you've been busy listening to the predictions of doom leading up to Earth Day, you may have missed the news about:

• **Agent Orange.** This chemical defoliant, which contains a substance known as dioxin, has entered popular mythology for allegedly inflicting cancer on Vietnam war veterans. After years of litigation, the makers of Agent Orange had to pay \$180 million to the supposed victims.

But the federal Centers for Disease Control late in March finished a five-year study of Vietnam veterans which confirmed what most experts suspected: Exposure to Agent Orange didn't cause cancer. Vietnam veterans are more prone to a rare form of cancer called non-Hodgkin's lymphoma—but the risk is greatest for those who were least likely to



Stephen Chapman

encounter Agent Orange.

• **The diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine.** Like most parents, I've held my breath every time my kids got their DPT shots, which have been blamed for causing permanent brain damage and death in some children. One book about the vaccine told of "unknown numbers of vaccine-damaged children and their parents who, like soldiers in a terrible war, have given their lives."

I needn't have worried. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that a study of 38,171 Tennessee children who received more than 107,000 DPT inoculations found that brain damage can be blamed on DPT shots "rarely if at all." Based on this and other studies, a *JAMA* editorial concluded that the vaccine role in brain damage whatsoever.

Critics complain that the authors didn't tell *JAMA's* editors that he is in court for one of the vaccine. The journal will note that failure but an AMA spokesman says "changed the journal's editorial policy."

• **Asbestos.** Thanks to a fed inspections of all schools for asbestos remedies where it is found, the

country are spending \$7 billion this year to remove the stuff or seal it off. So potent is it in causing cancer, the Environmental Protection Agency has said, that "no level of exposure is without risk."

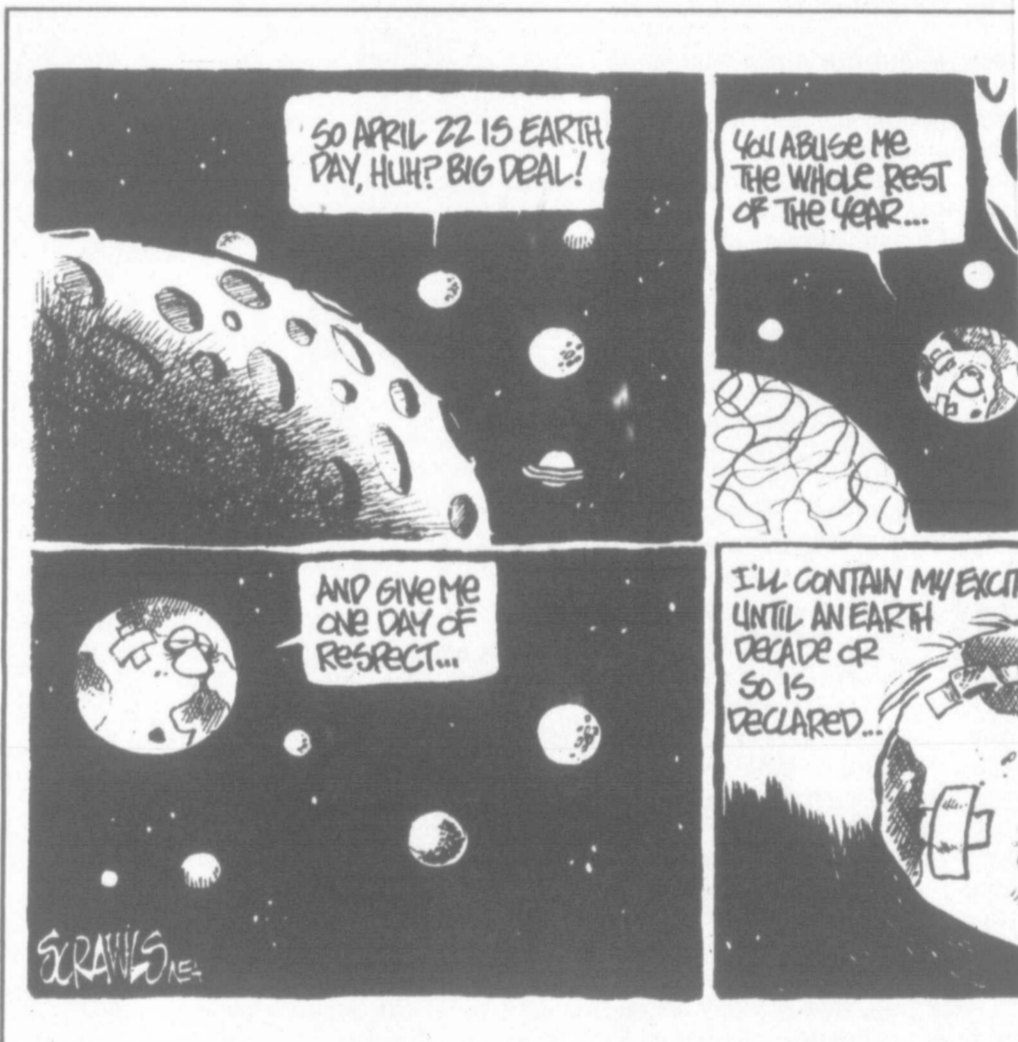
If that were true, we might as well all go out and order our own gravestones. But the risk turns out to be wildly inflated. A study in *Science* magazine reports that the air in buildings with asbestos materials contains about the same number of asbestos fibers as air outdoors.

It turns out that there are two types of asbestos, one far less dangerous than the other—and that the safer variety makes up 95 percent of all the asbestos used in this country. The *Science* article concluded that "the risk from asbestos in buildings is minuscule"—unless it is removed, which often releases hordes of fibers into the air.

The lesson of these scares isn't that nothing is dangerous, but that we should be just as skeptical of groups that expose environmental dangers as we are of corporations that deny them.

As *Science* editor Daniel Koshland Jr. argues, public interest groups acquire members through publicity, and they get publicity by emphasizing hazards.

Businesses have an obvious economic motive



Flying high before

Three Northwest Airline crew members, you must know by now, have been fired after it was discovered they were flying passengers around in a 727 while they were legally soused.

The tales are scary. Less than 12 hours before their take-off from Fargo, N.D., to Minneapolis, the Northwest captain had ordered 14 rum and Diet Cokes at a bar.

According to an FBI affidavit, another person in the bar bought him five more. That makes 19 rum and Diet Cokes.

Scary. The other two crew members were served seven pitchers of beer.

Northwest regulations forbid crew members from drinking alcohol less than 12 hours before a flight.

There is a reason for that. Ever had a bad hangover? It's hard to brush your teeth with a bad hangover. Imagine how difficult it must be to fly a large airplane.

Something else: They won't allow you to smoke on a flight of less than 6 hours.

But crew members can smoke their heads off. The Federal Aviation Administration is afraid if



Larry Granger

smoking pilots can't smoke while they might become irritable and lose concentration and fly into a liquor store.

I don't mean to overreact here, but imagine what might be taking place in the cockpit as you sit strapped in your nicotine fit while Captain Rumplestiltskin

Air Traffic Control: Uh, Northwest is behind this Delta 767. We'll have ground shortly.

Northwest: Roger, Uh, I see two Delta 767s. Which one do I fall in behind?

Air Traffic Control: I show just one.

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Jim Berry
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"Junior just composed an obscene rap song."

Journalistic integrity may come second

By SARAH OVERSTREET

You may have noticed that *Ms.* magazine hasn't been on the newsstands in the past few months. Its publishers announced it was going on hiatus to rethink and revamp.

In March, the publishers said the magazine would reappear in June, but with an enormous difference: This time, there will be no advertising in the pages of *Ms.* No Oil of Olay, no Charmin tissue, no Virginia Slims. They will try to make it entirely on subscription revenue and what they call "the generosity of (our) owner."

Unless you're familiar with print and broadcast journalism, you may not grasp the impact of what *Ms.* is attempting. But in today's economy, it isn't the number of subscribers that keep afloat publications from the smallest weekly newspaper to some of the largest periodicals in the nation: It's advertising revenue. Advertisers have always been

important to publishers and TV and radio station owners. But over the years the relationship has changed from primarily a business partnership between media and its advertiser, to one where a magazine, newspaper or TV station may be wholly dependent on advertisers for its existence.

In a highly competitive market, periodicals are scrambling for readers. Readers are getting more and more information from television and depending less on things they read. Local broadcast television stations, which now have to compete with the mushrooming cable industry in addition to other broadcast stations, are desperate for viewers, and they are at the mercy of their advertisers.

What this is causing is a news and information industry increasingly beholden to advertisers—in the worst cases, even controlled by them. And it's creating a generation of advertisers who believe their advertising dollar ought to buy them protection as

well as advertising.

Here's what a media executive is up against today: Down in the newsroom, there's a roomful of journalists who know that unless the news remains totally free of outside pressure, journalistic ethics are being compromised and the public is being duped.

But up front in the business office, they're screaming they may not make payroll if the town's real-estate agents pull their full-page Sunday ads to protest a consumer story unfavorable to their industry.

Here's a case in point, only one of many happening all over the country: A few months ago one of the network TV hourly news magazines ran a story about unscrupulous practices in the auto sales industry. As a result, an automobile dealership in one town where the program was broadcast pulled \$40,000 worth of ads from the local network affiliate, a small station struggling to get out of the red. That

kind of business disaster has a marked effect on a management's local repertorial zeal.

Gloria Steinem, co-founder of *Ms.*, says editorial influence isn't all advertisers are seeking these days. "Advertisers want a cheerful environment," she told the *Washington Post*. "We're going to print a memo (sent to another magazine) from an advertiser that said it didn't want to be in any publication that wrote anything about disillusionment, aging or large size fashions."

What *Ms.* is trying is a courageous act, aimed at fulfilling a journalistic ideal that's becoming progressively scarce: protecting the public's right to know, without respect to criticism or persons.

It will be well worth the price of a subscription to receive this kind of information, and as long I think I'm getting it, my name will stay on their subscribers' list.

Study: Smuggling aids five countries in quest for nuclear weapons

By GEORGE GEDDA
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Smuggling operations are helping Pakistan, India, Argentina, Brazil and Iraq to build or expand nuclear weapons capabilities, a research organization reported today.

To deter such countries from continuing these practices, the report recommended that the United States and other supplier countries threaten to penalize them with economic and military sanctions.

Titled "Nuclear Exports: The Challenge of Control," the report was prepared by the private Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

There was no immediate comment from any of the embassies whose governments were mentioned in the report.

But Iraq has denied any intention to develop nuclear weapons. The denial came three weeks ago after British

investigators arrested four people allegedly trying to smuggle to Iraq a device capable of triggering a nuclear explosion.

Afterward, President Bush called on supplier nations to exercise "special restraint" in the export of parts that could be used to develop nuclear weapons.

Of the five countries mentioned in the report, it said Iraq's program was far behind those of the other nations.

The report, written by Leonard Spector with the assistance of Jacqueline Smith, said the emerging nuclear states have been able to exploit weaknesses in the nuclear export control systems of the advanced supplier states. Spector is director of the endowment's non-proliferation project and Smith is the project assistant.

In some instances, their agents have engaged in simple smuggling — for example, by attempting to export commodities without required export licenses or by making blatantly false declarations on export docu-

ments," the report said.

In other cases, it said, these agents have been able to minimize any suspect characteristics of the commodities at issue, taking advantage of a relaxed attitude by licensing officials or exploiting gaps in export regulations.

If controls had been enforced effectively, Spector said, it is possible that "Pakistan would not be able to manufacture nuclear weapons today, that India's nuclear weapons potential would be a fraction of its current size and that neither Argentina nor Brazil would have facilities capable of producing nuclear weapons material."

Supplier countries should retaliate against nuclear smuggling by threatening aid reductions, military sales restrictions or economic sanctions, the report said.

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He raised his arm in the famous clenched-fist salute of his African National Congress and a sea of fists rose in response.

Cries of "Amandla!" (Power!) rang through the crisp night.

Mandela's wife, Winnie, and Adelaide Tambo, wife of ANC President Oliver Tambo, stood quietly on either side of Mandela as he spoke to the largest audience he has addressed since his release from a South African jail Feb. 11.

He declared the day one of "rededication to the continuation and intensification of the struggle for the emancipation of all the remaining political prisoners" in South Africa.

Mandela also implored the world

to keep up the struggle to dismantle the system that denies the country's black majority the vote.

"The apartheid crime against humanity remains in place. It continues to kill and maim. It continues to oppress and exploit," he said.

Mandela spoke for nearly a half hour, his words interrupted about 30 times by cheers and applause.

He urged that economic sanctions be kept in place and that South Africa's white-led government not be rewarded for releasing political prisoners or lifting the ban on the ANC, the leading anti-apartheid group.

The British media took his comments as veiled criticism of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who opposes sanctions.

The British reggae band Aswad opened with "Mandela's back in town," followed by Patti Labelle's "Oh People," the Neville Brothers' "My Blood," Neil Young's "Keep on Rockin' in the Free World," Jackson Browne and Johnny Clegg harmonizing in "One (Hu)Man One Vote," and numbers by Grammy-winner Bonnie Raitt, Natalie Cole, Anita Baker and a dozen others.

Concert organizers said part of

the proceeds would go to charities, including Oxfam and Save The Children Fund.

They gave no estimate because the sale of television rights was still

under way.

About 90 minutes after his appearance at the concert, Mandela left London on a flight to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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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

Cooler heads needed for global warming

You might think the news would be trumpeted widely, accompanied by at least tentative public sighs of relief. Scientists from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the University of Alabama, using what seem to be the most reliable instruments and methods available with current technology, have studied Earth's temperature trends over the last ten years. This most comprehensive (and probably most accurate) study to date, published in this month's *Science* magazine, finds no evidence of any global warming—or global cooling.

The hypothesis that alarms many people is that because of the increased number of "greenhouse gases," especially carbon dioxide, produced by industrial civilization, Earth is in for long-term, permanent warming. This could have dire consequences, so drastic controls may be necessary to neutralize or reverse the trend.

Natural—non-manmade—sources like volcanoes and decay account for most of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, but there is little question the total quantity has increased in the last 150 years or so, largely because of widespread use of petrochemicals. But scientists have been divided (though you'd hardly know it from the media coverage) as to whether the theory—that more gases mean global warming—has started to come true.

The NASA study is considered more reliable than some other studies because the other studies have come from ground-based thermometers. The readings from these stations, says Dr. Roy W. Spencer of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., do not fully reflect the global temperature because there are very few temperature measurements for the vast areas of the earth covered by oceans.

Ground-based thermometers also tend to be located near population centers, leaving regions of desert, forest and mountains unmonitored. And temperatures recorded near cities are often skewed by local warming from large buildings, asphalt streets, parking lots, airport runways and exhausts from vehicles, factories and building heating systems.

The NASA study relied on information collected from Tiros-N satellites. They are equipped with devices able to measure the temperature in a layer of air 600 miles wide and 5,000 to 20,000 feet above sea level—a slice of the upper atmosphere where scientists predict the first telltale signs of global warming will appear. Instead of a warming trend, the scientists found an apparently random pattern of year-to-year change.

Dr. John Christy of the University of Alabama at Huntsville, Dr. Spencer's co-investigator, did note that "there is no guarantee that if you take a 10-year segment out of a long time that you'll get the overall trend." So global warming is still possible, but definitely unproven. Perhaps there's a great deal more to learn about atmospheric science than even the experts appreciate.

Science deputy editor Philip Abelson, in an editorial, questioned whether alarm over global warming was justified by the available evidence, noting that "whatever we do should be based on well-thought-out, long-range goals. It should not result from a half-baked political response."

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Scare peddlers who cry wolf

I've got an idea for a made-for-TV movie. It's about a scientist who has dedicated his life to promoting human health and stumbles across a chemical used widely in America that may cause a fearsome toll in death and disease. After our hero races to his laboratory to root out the truth, he's stunned to find the chemical is perfectly safe—a discovery that makes him a national hero.

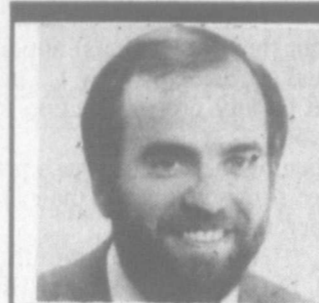
I know, it'll never sell. Boys who cry wolf can count on a network film crew to record their howls of distress. Boys who note the reassuring absence of wolves can count on being ignored.

Anyone living in modern America is used to opening the newspaper and being informed that some ever-present substance has been exposed as a relentless enemy of life and limb. Hardly has one danger been confronted than another leaps up to generate fresh alarm and despair.

Well, cheer up. The panics are seldom borne out by the facts. In fact, scientists have calmly debunked one scare after another. If you've been busy listening to the predictions of doom leading up to Earth Day, you may have missed the news about:

• **Agent Orange.** This chemical defoliant, which contains a substance known as dioxin, has entered popular mythology for allegedly inflicting cancer on Vietnam war veterans. After years of litigation, the makers of Agent Orange had to pay \$180 million to the supposed victims.

But the federal Centers for Disease Control late in March finished a five-year study of Vietnam veterans which confirmed what most experts suspected: Exposure to Agent Orange didn't cause cancer. Vietnam veterans are more prone to a rare form of cancer called non-Hodgkin's lymphoma—but the risk is greatest for those who were least likely to



Stephen Chapman

country are spending \$7 billion this year to remove the stuff or seal it off. So potent is it in causing cancer, the Environmental Protection Agency has said, that "no level of exposure is without risk."

If that were true, we might as well all go out and order our own gravestones. But the risk turns out to be wildly inflated. A study in *Science* magazine reports that the air in buildings with asbestos materials contains about the same number of asbestos fibers as air outdoors.

It turns out that there are two types of asbestos, one far less dangerous than the other—and that the safer variety makes up 95 percent of all the asbestos used in this country. The *Science* article concluded that "the risk from asbestos in buildings is miniscule"—unless it is removed, which often releases hordes of fibers into the air.

The lesson of these scares isn't that nothing is dangerous, but that we should be just as skeptical of groups that expose environmental dangers as we are of corporations that deny them.

As *Science* editor Daniel Koshland Jr. argues, public interest groups acquire members through publicity, and they get publicity by emphasizing hazards.

Businesses have an obvious economic stake in proclaiming the safety of their products. But businesses, Koshland notes, "can incur legal damages if they place a dangerous product on the market." For them, concealing the truth can be ruinous. But environmental groups can't be sued for crying wolf.

Actually, it's not fair to compare the scare peddlers to the boy who cried wolf. In Aesop's fable, the wolf finally came and ate the sheep. In our modern tale, the wolf not only isn't coming, he isn't even a wolf.

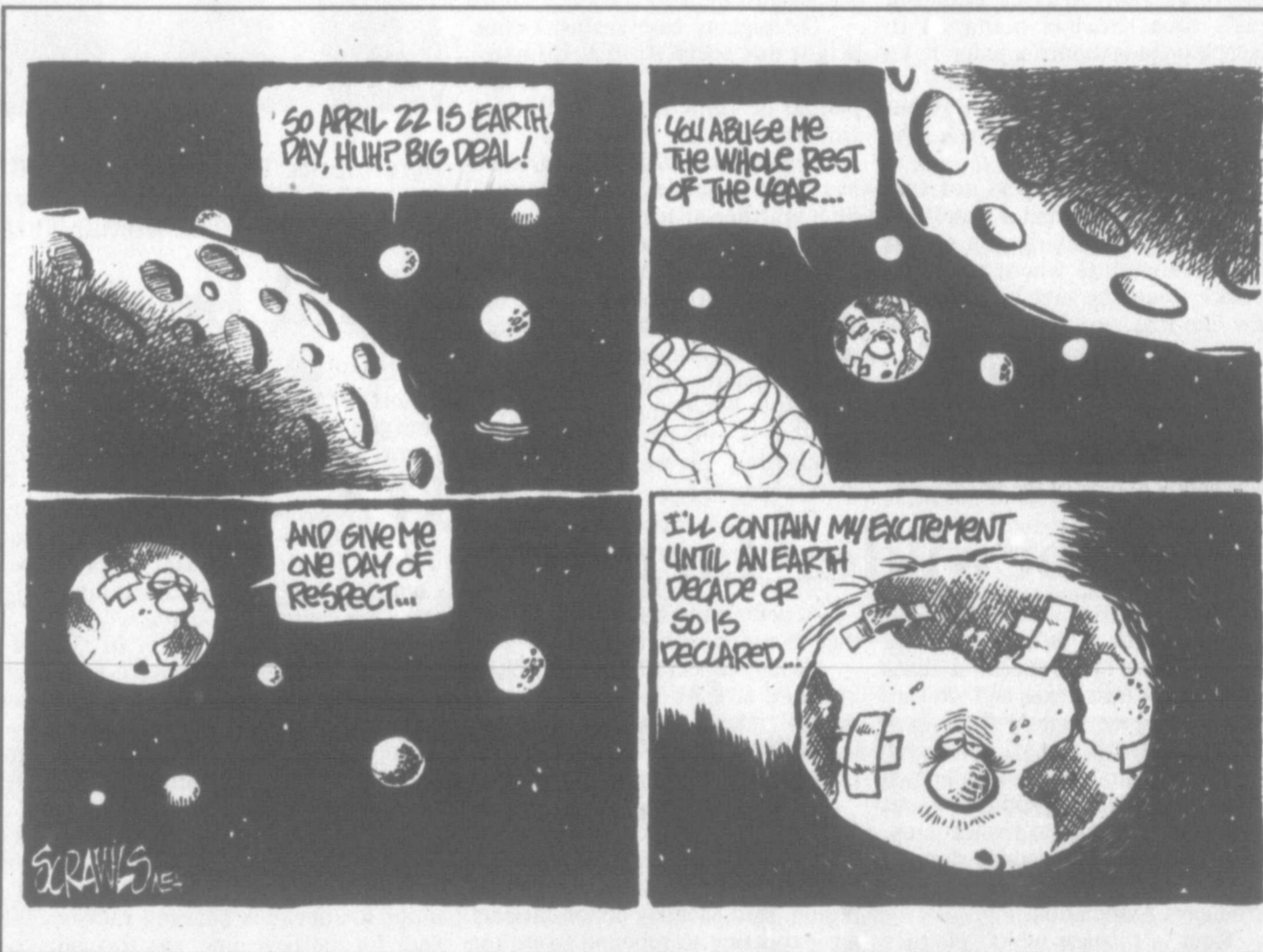
encounter Agent Orange.

• **The diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine.** Like most parents, I've held my breath every time my kids got their DPT shots, which have been blamed for causing permanent brain damage and death in some children. One book about the vaccine told of "unknown numbers of vaccine-damaged children and their parents who, like soldiers in a terrible war, have given their lives."

I needn't have worried. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* reports that a study of 38,171 Tennessee children who received more than 107,000 DPT inoculations found that brain damage can be blamed on DPT shots "rarely if at all." Based on this and other studies, a *JAMA* editorial concluded that the vaccine "has no causative role in brain damage whatsoever."

Critics complain that the author of the editorial didn't tell *JAMA*'s editors that he had once testified in court for one of the vaccine's manufacturers. The journal will note that failure in a future issue, but an AMA spokesman says it wouldn't have changed the journal's editorial position.

• **Asbestos.** Thanks to a federal law requiring inspections of all schools for asbestos and mandating remedies where it is found, schools around the



Today in history

By The Associated Press

Today is Tuesday, April 17, the 107th day of 1990. There are 258 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:
Two hundred years ago, on April 17, 1790, American statesman, diplomat, author and inventor Benjamin Franklin died in Philadelphia at the age of 84.

On this date:
In 1492, a contract was signed between Christopher Columbus and Spain to seek a westward ocean passage to Asia.

In 1521, Martin Luther went before the Diet of Worms to face charges stemming from his religious writings.

In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazano discovered present-day New York harbor.

In 1861, the Virginia State Convention voted to secede from the Union.

In 1941, Yugoslavia surrendered to Germany in World War II.

In 1961, about 1,500 CIA-trained Cuban exiles launched the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in a failed attempt to overthrow the government of Fidel Castro.

Flying high before take-off

Three Northwest Airline crew members, you must know by now, have been fired after it was discovered they were flying passengers around in a 727 while they were legally soused.

The tales are scary. Less than 12 hours before their take-off from Fargo, N.D., to Minneapolis, the Northwest captain had ordered 14 rum and Diet Cokes at a bar.

According to an FBI affidavit, another person in the bar bought him five more. That makes 19 rum and Diet Cokes.

Scary. The other two crew members were served seven pitchers of beer.

Northwest regulations forbid crew members from drinking alcohol less than 12 hours before a flight.

There is a reason for that. Ever had a bad hangover? It's hard to brush your teeth with a bad hangover. Imagine how difficult it must be to fly a large airplane.

Something else: They won't allow you to smoke on a flight of less than 6 hours.

But crew members can smoke their heads off. The Federal Aviation Administration is afraid if



Lewis Grizzard

smoking pilots can't smoke while they're flying, they might become irritable and lose their concentration and fly into a liquor store.

I don't mean to overreact here, but can you imagine what might be taking place up there in the cockpit as you sit strapped in your seat having a nicotine fit while Captain Rumhead is trying to land?

Air Traffic Control: Uh, Northwest, fall in behind this Delta 767. We'll have you on the ground shortly.

Northwest: Roger, Uh, I see two Delta 767s. Which one do I fall in behind?

Air Traffic Control: I show just one.

Northwest: Uh (hic), I'll just put her in the middle of the two of 'em. And go from there.

Air Traffic Control: How much fuel do you have left, Northwest?

Northwest: Hard to, uh, say. I can't see the dials for all the smoke in here.

Air Traffic Control: You have a fire in the cockpit?

Northwest: No, the first officer just lit up another Marlboro. Hey, Clyde, want to crack a window.

Air Traffic Control: Uh, we wouldn't advise that, Northwest. You're still at 23,000 feet.

Northwest: I seem, uh, to have a light up here.

Air Traffic Control: A red flashing light?

Northwest: No, uh, a Bud Lite in the cooler under my seat. Hey, Clyde, got any more peanuts left from last night?

Air Traffic Control: You're clear to land now, Northwest.

Northwest: Roger, Control. Which runway?

Air Traffic Control: The one directly in front of you.

Northwest: I see two.

Air Traffic Control: Take, uh, your pick. My shift's over.

Journalistic integrity may come second

By SARAH OVERSTREET

You may have noticed that *Ms.* magazine hasn't been on the newsstands in the past few months. Its publishers announced it was going on hiatus to rethink and revamp.

In March, the publishers said the magazine would reappear in June, but with an enormous difference: This time, there will be no advertising in the pages of *Ms.* No Oil of Olay, no Charmin tissue, no Virginia Slims. They will try to make it entirely on subscription revenue and what they call "the generosity of (our) owner."

Unless you're familiar with print and broadcast journalism, you may not grasp the impact of what *Ms.* is attempting. But in today's economy, it isn't the number of subscribers that keep afloat publications from the smallest weekly newspaper to some of the largest periodicals in the nation: It's advertising revenue.

Advertisers have always been

important to publishers and TV and radio station owners. But over the years the relationship has changed from primarily a business partnership between media and its advertiser, to one where a magazine, newspaper or TV station may be wholly dependent on advertisers for its existence.

In a highly competitive market, periodicals are scrambling for readers. Readers are getting more and more information from television and depending less on things they read. Local broadcast television stations, which now have to compete with the mushrooming cable industry in addition to other broadcast stations, are desperate for viewers, and they are at the mercy of their advertisers.

What this is causing is a news and information industry increasingly beholden to advertisers—in the worst cases, even controlled by them. And it's creating a generation of advertisers who believe their advertising dollar ought to buy them protection as

well as advertising.

Here's what a media executive is up against today: Down in the newsroom, there's a roomful of journalists who know that unless the news remains totally free of outside pressure, journalistic ethics are being compromised and the public is being duped.

But up front in the business office, they're screaming they may not make payroll if the town's real-estate agents pull their full-page Sunday ads to protest a consumer story unfavorable to their industry.

Here's a case in point, only one of many happening all over the country: A few months ago one of the network TV hourly news magazines ran a story about unscrupulous practices in the auto sales industry. As a result, an automobile dealership in one town where the program was broadcast pulled \$40,000 worth of ads from the local network affiliate, a small station struggling to get out of the red. That

kind of business disaster has a marked effect on a management's local reprobational zeal.

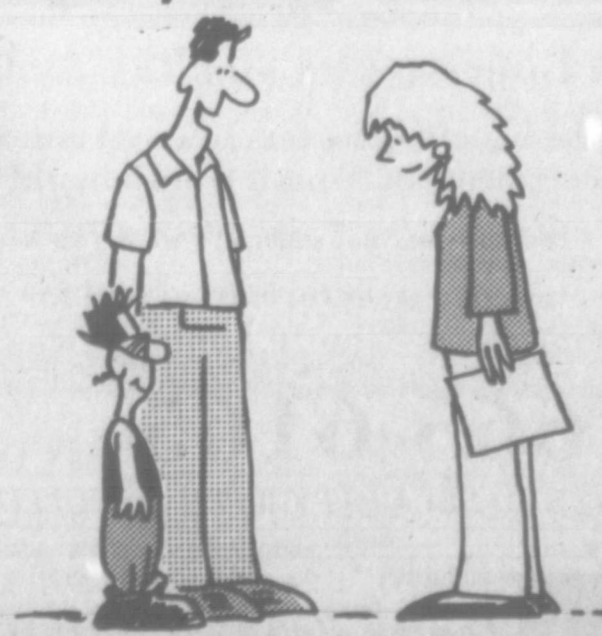
Gloria Steinem, co-founder of *Ms.*, says editorial influence isn't all advertisers are seeking these days. "Advertisers want a cheerful environment," she told the *Washington Post*. "We're going to print a memo (sent to another magazine) from an advertiser that said it didn't want to be in any publication that wrote anything about disillusionment, aging or large size fashions."

What *Ms.* is trying is a courageous act, aimed at fulfilling a journalistic ideal that's becoming progressively scarce: protecting the public's right to know, without respect to criticism or persons.

It will be well worth the price of a subscription to receive this kind of information, and as long I'm getting it, my name will stay on their subscribers' list.

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Berry's World



Jim Berry
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"Junior just composed an obscene rap song."

Justice White marks his 28th High Court anniversary

EDITOR'S NOTE — The Supreme Court's nine members are among the most private of public officials. They wield enormous power, but rarely hold news conferences or give interviews. Recent polls indicate only one in three Americans can name any of the nine. This, the sixth in an occasional series, offers an up-to-date look at one member of the nation's highest court.

By RICHARD CARELLI
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — It is not as if Byron R. White's resume needs enhancement, but for two decades the capital city's rumor mill has had him leaving the Supreme Court for some new challenge.

Will he run for president or vice president? Has he been asked to become FBI director? Will he become commissioner of major league baseball or the National Football League?

White has denied or ignored each of those rumors, and has remained an independently minded, intellectual force on the court.

Marking his 28th anniversary as a justice today, White, 72, is considered an influential, consistent member of the court's conservative majority.

He has more seniority than anyone except Justice William J. Brennan, 83, who joined the court in 1956.

One rumor persists, seemingly finding its way into print every year or so, that he is about to retire.

After such a report was published in 1988, White dispatched court spokeswoman Toni House to tell reporters, "He has not told friends any such thing. He is not considering retirement."

White, who refused to be interviewed for this article, continues to scoff at any suggestion his retirement is imminent.

His resume, by any standard, is impressive: athletic and academic star in the tiny town of Wellington, Colo.; University of Colorado valedictorian, class of '38; best-known college football player of his time and star in basketball and baseball as well; member of professional football's Hall of Fame; Rhodes scholar; decorated war veteran; high-honors graduate of Yale law school; law clerk to Chief Justice Fred Vinson; Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's chief aide; appointed to the Supreme Court by President John F. Kennedy at age 44.

It is an All-American story. In a breezy dispatch written just months after White joined the court in 1962, an Associated Press reporter predicted, "He is going to be no flaming liberal, no social reformer type. Nor a right-winger."

At the same time *Life* magazine said, "Although he has had no experience on the judicial bench, White is a man of depth and intensity with a capacity for dispassionate analysis."

Some liberal critics say White, indeed, has become a right-winger after spending most of his tenure at the court's center.

"His voting record ... manifests a judicial philosophy that is very close to Ronald Reagan's ideal," Washington lawyer Nathan Lewin has said.

White would let states outlaw most abortions, opposes broad use of affirmative action to remedy past bias in employment, and favors greater governmental accommodation of religion in ways some consider violations of church-state separation.

In cases pitting societal protection against individual rights, White generally votes on the "law and order" side.

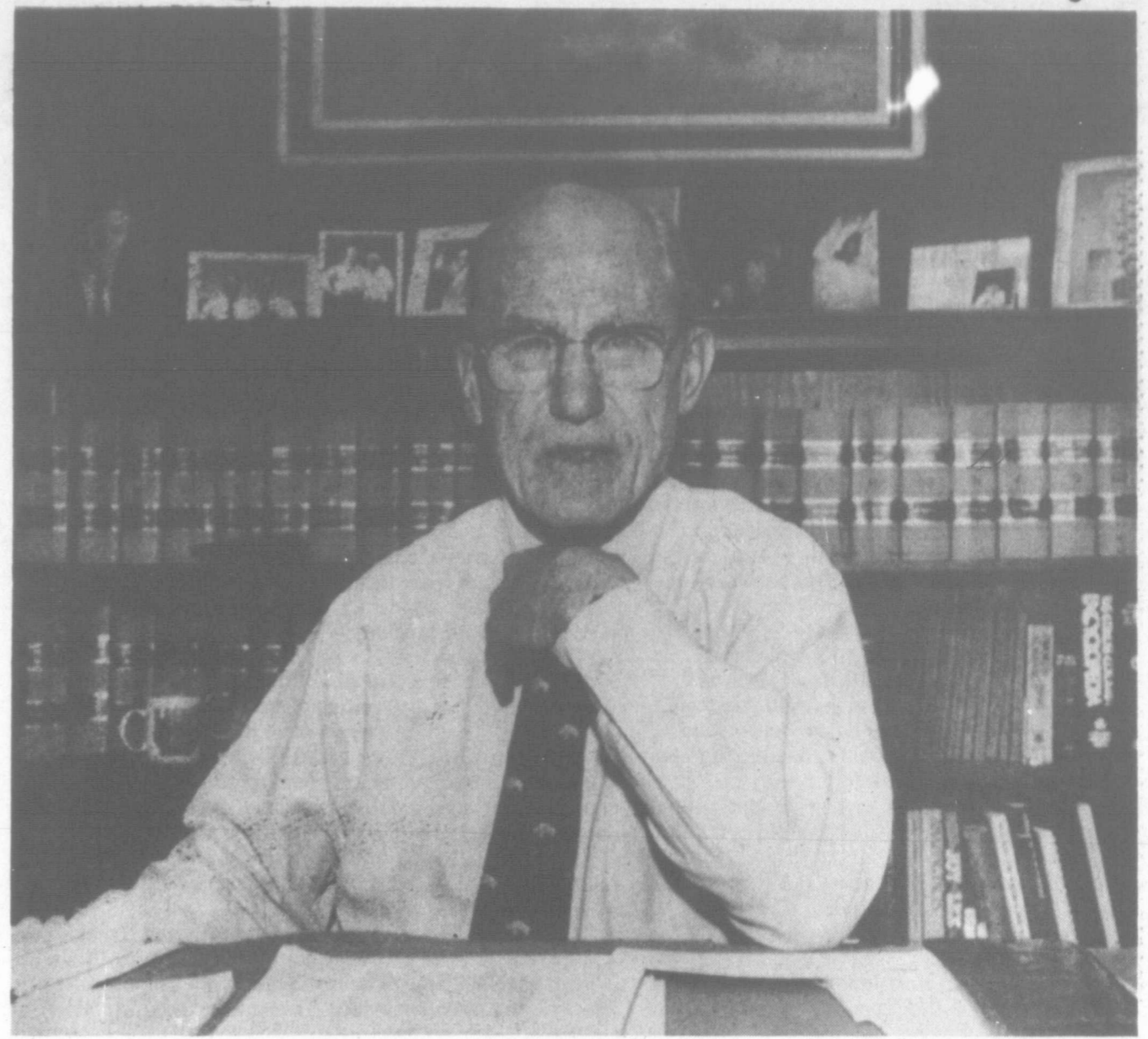
He wrote for the court when in 1987 it ruled that the privacy rights of homosexuals do not protect them from state laws making sodomy a crime.

"I'm not a fan of his," said Stephen Barnett, a law professor at the University of California-Berkeley. "He has had no coherent judicial philosophy and little distinction of any kind. His service on the court is distinguished only by its length."

Barnett called White's opinion in the homosexual privacy case "a low point in its sneering tone and lack of reasoning."

But Harvard law professor Lance Liebman, a former White clerk, says that throughout his career the justice has tried to decide most cases narrowly and without sweeping statements.

"He thus plays the role of the careful lawyer, applying his powerful intelligence to the case before him, in the context of the precedents as he finds them," Liebman said.



Justice Byron R. White, shown here in his Supreme Court office last month, observed his 28th anniversary as a justice Monday.

Court upholds ban on school dances in Missouri town

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday left intact a ban on school dances in a Missouri town inhabited largely by Christian fundamentalists.

The court, without comment, rejected arguments that the ban imposed by public school officials is religiously motivated and therefore violates the constitutionally required separation of church and state.

The longtime no-dance rule in

rural Purdy, Mo., was upheld by a three-judge panel of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last September.

In November, the full appeals court voted 5-4 not to review the panel's decision. But dissenting judges called the ban "religious tyranny" that violates the rights of students wishing to hold school-sponsored dances.

Officials are not sure when the

ban on school dances was adopted, but fundamentalist ministers in the town long have preached against social dancing, calling it "satanic" and "sinful."

When the ban was challenged in 1986, ministers from five fundamentalist churches led the opposition to its repeal.

More than 250 people attended a school board meeting in March 1986 and most stood in unison to

signify their opposition to relaxing the rule.

Parents and students who want to change the rule sued, and a federal judge declared the regulation unconstitutional. But the ruling was overturned by the three-judge 8th Circuit court panel.

The panel, in an opinion written by Judge George G. Fagg, said, "Any arguably religious effect of the rule is indirect, remote and incidental."

It added: "The mere fact a governmental body takes action that coincides with the principles or desires of a particular religious group ... does not transform the action into an impermissible establishment of religion."

The ruling was criticized sharply by four 8th Circuit judges who later tried unsuccessfully to overturn the panel's decision.

Judge John R. Gibson, writing for the four, said, "The school board was motivated by religious purposes. This is a case about religious tyranny."

He said, "In the overall scheme of things, a dance at Purdy High School, with an enrollment of 519, may not be of earth-shattering significance. Yet, our Constitution protects all citizens ... from religious oppression by a majority."

President goes shopping for foreign aid

By JIM DRINKARD
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The president is a little like the shopper who consistently underestimates his shopping list and has to go to the automatic teller machine to replenish his wallet.

In the waning months of each fiscal year, he always finds himself short of cash and has to ask Congress for more. Unexpected expenses have arisen, or things cost more than anticipated.

But unlike the teller machine, Congress has a mind of its own.

You can have the money, lawmakers tell the president, but only if you'll also take all this extra cash and use it for a list of projects we would like.

The scenario has been much the same since the birth of the republic. The first supplemental appropriations bill, as the money measures are called, was proposed in 1790. Deficit pressures have led to an actual decline in their use in recent years.

This year, President Bush asked Congress for a relatively modest \$870 million: \$500 million to support Panama's fledgling new democratic government, \$300 million to do the same for Nicaragua, and \$70

million to pay for resettlement of a higher-than-planned number of Soviet Jews emigrating to the United States.

Because of budget rules, any new spending must be balanced by cuts in some other part of the budget so the net package won't add to the deficit. Bush proposed to pay for the new aid by trimming the Pentagon budget.

But the House wants the Pentagon to finance a good deal more than Bush's package. House members added \$510 million for food stamps, \$111 million for disaster assistance, \$390 million for veterans' assistance, \$432 million for fire fighting, and a list of other items, pushing the bill's total to \$2.4 billion.

The money bill is among the first items facing the Senate when it returns this week from a two-week Easter recess. The Senate Appropriations Committee is likely to take up the measure late in the week.

When that happens, the bill probably will grow some more.

Already, Sen. Joseph Biden, D-DeL., has indicated he wants to add \$125 million in U.S. economic aid to help wean Andean farmers from producing coca, the leaf used in making cocaine. Others likely will seek additional spending on various domestic programs.

"It's seen as the only train leaving the station," said one senior Senate aide.

That is because of the urgency with which the White House sees the funding bill. It is a "must sign" measure because of the aid to Panama and Nicaragua, which Bush believes is crucial to the survival of two nascent Western Hemisphere democracies.

There is little controversy over the items Bush requested. The House trimmed his \$500 million for Panama to \$420 million, devoting the rest of the money to other foreign aid causes, but gave him the full amounts for Nicaragua and the refugees.

But the bill may be further delayed by unrelated disputes.

Its must-pass nature makes the measure the ideal target for those with sharp policy disputes with the White House, such as a band of congressional liberals who want Bush to take a tougher line toward the government of El Salvador and its alleged tolerance of human rights abuses.

Nobody ever said shopping on Capitol Hill was easy.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Jim Drinkard covers foreign affairs in Congress for The Associated Press.

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Have flower girl, need a wedding

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. (AP) — Have flower girl, need wedding.

Six-year-old Elizabeth Gregory wants to be a flower girl so much that her mother placed a classified ad searching for a wedding in which her daughter can participate.

"Planning a wedding? Darling six year old wants to be your flower girl. Fayetteville or surrounding area. Parents will supply dress of choice," reads the ad in the Fayetteville Observer-Times.

"She's had three friends who have been flower girls and she had a little boyfriend who was a ring-bearer," said the child's mother, Anne.

"She'd say, 'When is my turn going to be?' — because they've learned about turns in school — and 'Mom, do you think I'll ever be a flower girl?'"

Mom took matters into her own hands by placing the ad.

"We don't have any friends or family planning a wedding anytime soon, so I thought it wouldn't hurt to give it a try," she said.

Elizabeth described the ideal flower-girl outfit: a blue and red dress with lots of ruffles, a bouquet of different-colored tulips and a bow for her hair.

Most of all, Elizabeth said, she would be a good flower girl.

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Dallas businessmen keep practical jokes alive

By BILL MARVEL
The Dallas Morning News

DALLAS (AP) — In 1980, on his 30th birthday, Shannon Wynne was taking a leisurely bath when he received an important phone call.

There was some problem at his chic new bar, the 8.0. Men from the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission had raided the place. They discovered some unlabeled whiskey bottles and were demanding an explanation. More than that, they were demanding Shannon Wynne, immediately.

Wynne hurriedly dressed and rushed to the bar, where he found his employees lined up on the sidewalk. Some official-looking men began rattling off questions. Then Wynne was handcuffed, read his rights and informed that the 8.0 was closed until further notice.

"I told my employees they might as well go home, with a quaver in my voice, and then they marched me around the corner. And Gene Street jumped out at me."

The Roadrunner has Wile E. Coyote. Tom has Jerry. Sherlock Holmes has Moriarty. And Gene Street and Shannon Wynne have each other.

For the past decade, the two Dallas restaurateurs have been carrying on an intermittent guerilla war of pranks and practical jokes. The phony raid on 8.0 was just the opening salvo.

You don't hear much about practical jokes these days. (You hear a lot about Shannon Wynne and Gene Street, but that's because of who they are, not because they're practical jokers.)

Once upon a very long time ago, it was considered the very height of humor to dismantle somebody's Volkswagen and reassemble it in a fourth-floor apartment while he was on vacation. Or to dress up in official-looking coveralls and hard hats and tear up 14 yards of city street somewhere. Or to order a ton of cement delivered to your brother-in-law's front door.

Humorist H. Allen Smith wrote a whole book on the subject, "The Complete Practical Joker," in which he chronicled some of the all-time great practical jokes.

One of the classics is the upside-down bedroom a California millionaire constructed in his mansion. In this room, there were a rug and a bed and chairs and a dresser on the ceiling and a chandelier jutting up from the floor. Whenever a party guest drank too much and passed out, he would be placed in the secret room, and then everybody would gather around peepholes and wait

for the sleeper to awaken.

This probably wouldn't be considered very funny today. In fact, Smith's book has been out of print for some time, and the practical joke seems destined to go the way of public smoking.

According to author Peter Funt, whose "Goitchal" is a compendium of practical jokes, the golden age of practical jokery was 1920-1950. Since then, Funt argues, folks seem to have lost their ability to laugh at themselves. "The modern word for this condition is — uptight."

"The practical joke has withered down to point-zero," says Alan Abel, a New Yorker who describes himself as a professional prankster.

If the practical joke has withered it is not for lack of exercise on Abel's part. A few months ago, he staged a news conference to introduce the winner of New York's \$35 million Lotto jackpot to the public. Miss Lotto Winner even plucked a copy of the winning ticket from her bosom while the television cameras took it all in. Only after the story had run on the evening news was the hoax revealed.

Over the years, Abel has also fooled the press with a phony Salmon Rushdie and Idi Amin (whose "wedding" he staged in a New York hotel). He has published his own obituary, somewhat prematurely, in *The New York Times*, and led a phony protest demanding that Jacqueline Kennedy put clothing on her horses.

Abel says he has another big hoax in the works, involving a space ship now stored in a Connecticut barn and a man who's been training for a year to speak Martian. But he won't say when and where it's going to come off. Stay tuned.

For those who want to keep the art alive, Abel suggests a simple, inexpensive joke, a sort of entry-level prank that anyone can pull off: Next time you're invited to a party, take along a dozen hard-boiled eggs and slip them into friends' pockets and purses. Then sit back and watch the fun.

Gene Street could possibly give Abel a lesson or two.

When Shannon Wynne threw a private party celebrating the opening of Nostromo, an eatery even more upscale than the 8.0, Street sent to the party — not hard-boiled eggs, but two pig's heads, boxed and gift-wrapped as though they had come from the fanciest North Dallas boutique.

"I opened it up and there was a pig's head staring up at me," Wynne says.

"But it was done with taste," replies Street.

Wynne sent back a head of lettuce with a note: "Gene, I know I'll never get a head of you." He was right. When he was celebrating the public opening of Nostromo, Gene Street sent a horse's head — this time not gift-wrapped.

By then, Wynne had evolved a philosophy. "Never forget," he says, "when a practical joke has been pulled on you, retaliate 100 percent."

And so, when Gene Street got married in 1984 and departed for a Paris honeymoon, Wynne managed to work the newlyweds' itinerary from his rival's secretary. "I said I wanted to send them champagne."

Working with French designer Philippe Starck, the entrepreneur behind Dallas' now defunct Starck Club, Wynne managed to have the couple followed all over Paris. And wherever they stopped to eat, no matter what they ordered, they were served black-eyed peas.

"They weren't even good black-eyed peas," says Street, the founder and former owner of the Black-Eyed Pea restaurant chain.

When Wynne was getting ready to open his Fast and Cool Club, he discovered that Gene Street and fellow restaurateur Tom Stephenson

had beaten him to the name — had already paid \$15 to register it, in fact. If he wanted to reclaim the name, he was instructed, he would have to take out an ad in both Dallas newspapers proclaiming that "Gene Street is one of the nicest guys I ever met."

This was too much. Instead, Wynne hired an attorney to straighten things out.

There has been one further development. When Wynne reopened the 8.0, Street sent a lifesize statue of Elvis and he regarded this as a peace offering.

Wynne cut off the statue's head and sent it back to Street.

Perhaps things went a little too far, friends suggest. It is the nature of a practical joke to create tension.

Yet there is something to be said for the practical jokester. Whatever the reason, Alan Abel says, people need practical jokes perhaps more than ever.

We live in sensitive times, he says. Perhaps too sensitive.

Besides, a well-place prank is a humbling thing. It undermines the victim's confidence in reality, however momentarily, teaching that the world is not always what it seems.

Cremated remains wash ashore at Galveston beach

GALVESTON (AP) — Authorities today are trying to reach the family of a woman whose cremated remains were found in a box on the beach more than five years after her death.

A beachcomber found the box near the seawall Saturday afternoon, said Lt. Bill Dagg of the Galveston Police Department.

Investigators today were seeking death records and follow up information on Martha Mattson, who was cremated at the Memorial Oaks Cemetery in Houston, Dagg said.

The small metal box was

inscribed with Ms. Mattson's name, the date of her death — Jan. 31, 1985 — the name of her daughter and the name of the funeral home.

A Memorial Oaks employee said Sunday the cemetery performed the cremation, but did not know how the ashes ended up in the ocean, since the cremation was done on contract to a funeral home.

"We didn't deal with the family," said the employee, who asked not to be identified.

Dagg speculated the ashes washed ashore from a burial at sea.



(AP Laserphoto)

Gary Bledsoe, president of the Austin chapter of the NAACP, points out geographic locations on a Texas map with racially offensive names while standing in one such location, Colored Subdivision, north of Austin.

NAACP trying to change offensive names in Texas

AUSTIN (AP) — "Nigger Creek" and "Dead Negro Draw" should be wiped off the Texas map, says an NAACP official working to replace those and other racially offensive place names with expressions of black pride.

Gary Bledsoe, NAACP Austin chapter president, said he resolved to eliminate slurs from the map during an outing two years ago, when he ran across "Nigger Creek" and "Niggerhead Hill" within an hour's drive of the Capitol.

"I couldn't believe what I saw and how totally offensive that was," he said recently.

Many Texas locations were tagged with such names because blacks lived there at some point. Bledsoe is looking to rename 33 places.

There are six "Negro Creeks" in Texas, a "Negro Crossing" near San Angelo and "Negros Liberty Settlement," "Negro Bend" and "Negro Gully," all in Liberty County east of Houston.

"Negro" was substituted for "nigger" in a comprehensive 1962 name switch by the Board of Geographic Names in Reston, Va. The board is responsible for deciding which names are used on all maps produced in the United States.

But Bledsoe said old maps still are in use, and official name changes don't always alter what places are called.

"It's horrible, the psychological damage that is done by naming

something like that," Bledsoe said. "And these were official actions."

He consulted the librarian of the George Washington Carver branch of the Austin public library and proposed new names for the 33 sites identified in a computer search.

Some of the suggested names include "ebony" and "freedom." Others honor individuals: John Jefferson, a black-Seminole Indian scout with the U.S. Cavalry; pianist-composer Scott Joplin; Ada Smith, an Austin historian who died recently; and Milton Holland, the first black Texan to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Bledsoe said he has the support of other Texas chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Travis County Commissioner's Court has worked for months to change "Nigger Creek" and "Niggerhead Hill" to "Warbler Creek" and "Warbler Hill." The proposed names are awaiting a nod from the Board of Geographic Names, which relies on community approval in deciding such requests.

Mike Igau, a white man who owns the two sites, said he would like to see an end to the names that came with the ranch his family bought in 1910.

"Frankly, we never did like the designation anyway, but we never had anything to do with the naming of it," Igau said. "I think we need to rename these landmarks if they're offensive to any group or person."



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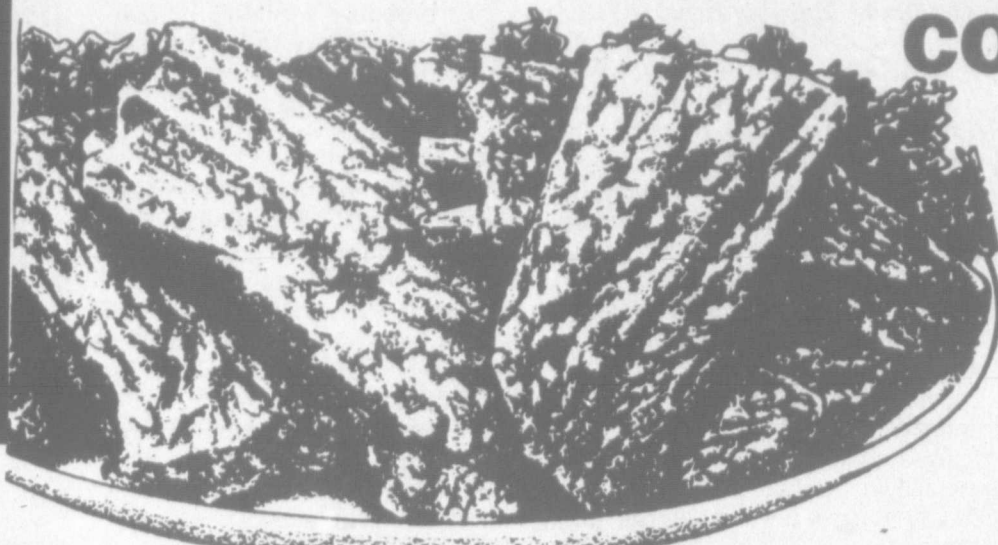
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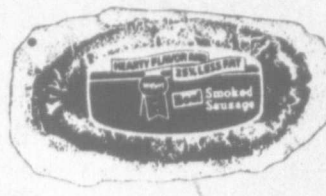
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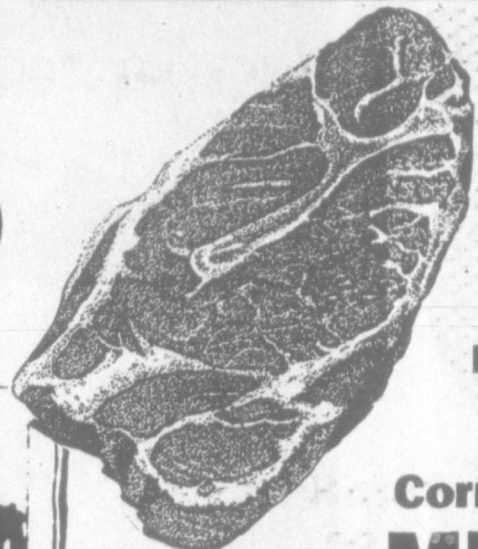
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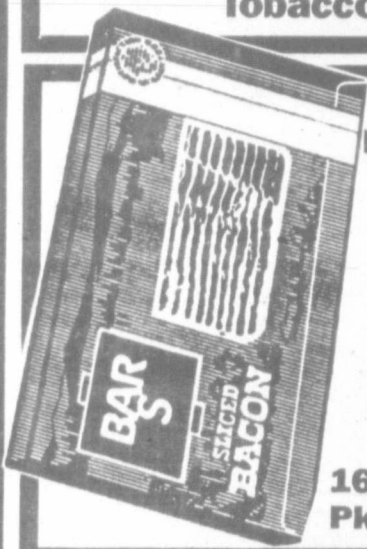
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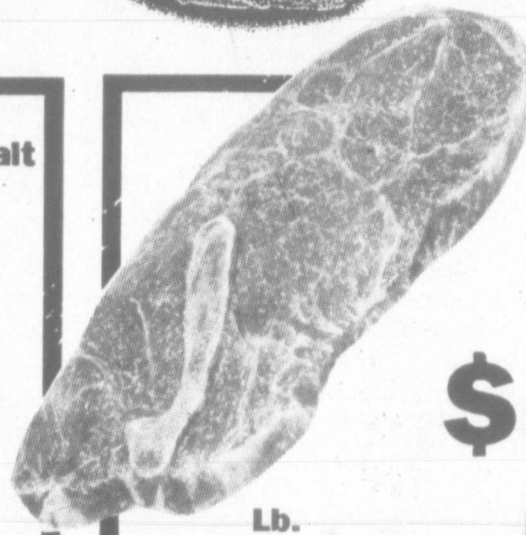
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Aftereffects of Hurricane Hugo batter South Carolinian psyche

By BRUCE SMITH
Associated Press Writer

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — The physical wounds left by Hurricane Hugo are slowly healing, but domestic strife and other signs of stress are on the rise among South Carolina survivors of the killer storm.

Counselors and psychologists say some of the deepest emotional wounds are only now emerging and may plague survivors for years in areas of the state hardest hit by the Sept. 21 hurricane.

Hugo claimed 29 lives and caused \$5.9 billion damage in South Carolina. Police, court and mental health officials also found a toll on the psyche:

- During the first three months of 1990, 70 rapes were reported in the Charleston area, an increase of 112 percent from a year ago.

- The number of domestic abuse and divorce cases filed in Charleston County is up 17 percent so far this year, an unusually large increase, court officials say.

- An estimated 20,000 South Carolinians suffering post-traumatic stress syndrome are expected to develop long-term psychological problems, mental health officials say.

- The number of people seeking help at the Charleston office of the state Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse was up 25 percent in

March compared with a year earlier.

- Studies show young children from the sea islands and Mount Pleasant, which bore the brunt of the storm's 135 mph winds and 15-foot tidal surge, suffered a variety of emotional symptoms, ranging from flashbacks to fear of storms.

Officials note that not all of those statistical increases are a direct result of the storm, but they say Hugo's emotional effects are real and probably will grow worse in coming months as the start of another hurricane season, on June 1, approaches.

"We'll see a continuing rise in the need for counseling," said Dr. Sydney Jordan, an associate professor of psychology at the Medical University of South Carolina. He said post-traumatic stress usually takes about six months to set in.

"It doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out that if everybody in the family is under stress, it takes a lot less of a stimulus to set people off," said Dean Kilpatrick, director of the university's Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center.

"There's nothing about Hugo that made people feel kinder or gentler toward their fellow man or spouse."

The state Mental Health Department's Hugo Outreach Team, operated with a \$1.5 million federal grant and 50 counselors, counseled 2,300 people in the first three months of the year. Officials suspect

thousands more need help and don't know it.

Support groups have found that many people don't recognize the link between their problems and the storm, said Cathy Joyner of the Hugo Outreach Team.

"They don't connect that they're unable to relate to their spouse, or that their children are incorrigible, to the fact they have had a significant life change," she said.

The increase in reported rapes is probably associated with storm stress, said Jane Wiggins of a victim support group called People Against Rape.

"Anytime you have such a disruption of normal life — the loss of a home, loss of material goods, loss of jobs and the influx of people — it creates stress on the community and those prone to violence are more easily triggered," she said.

Divorce attorneys in Charleston are busy these days.

"People are certainly calling more," attorney Sandra Jones said. She said she has had to book appointments two or three weeks in advance, something that was not necessary before the storm.

"I'd venture to say it is people who were feeling some sort of emotional problem in their marriage already," she said. "They were already on a thin line and just can't cope with the additional frustration and pressure."

Fuel tanks leak near Yellowstone Park

CORWIN SPRINGS, Mont. (AP) — Up to 19,000 gallons of fuel are believed to have leaked near Yellowstone National Park from a fall-out shelter built by a religious group girding for nuclear Armageddon.

Workers on Sunday began pumping out 540,000 gallons of gasoline and diesel from the underground tanks, while furious local residents said their fears of an environmental disaster were borne out by the leaks.

The 35 tanks, with a capacity of 634,500 gallons, were installed last winter in the Church Universal and Triumphant's underground complex. The shelters are on a ranch purchased in 1981 from publisher Malcolm Forbes to prepare for a nuclear catastrophe.

Church officials reported last week that one tank containing diesel fuel had leaked 4,000 gallons into

the ground. Two others were reported leaking over the weekend.

Steve Pilcher, chief of Montana's Water Quality Bureau, said 15,000 gallons were unaccounted for Sunday and most likely were in the soil near the complex.

The tanks and the 750-person shelter complex are five miles north of Yellowstone National Park and within several hundred yards of Mol Heron Creek, a cutthroat trout spawning stream that runs into the Yellowstone River.

Small amounts of fuel had reached the creek, but no major damage had occurred, officials said. Pilcher said less than 1,000 gallons of spilled fuel had been recovered, but trenches were dug to capture most of the fuel before it reached the creek.

"It's not a one-day, quick-fix

cleanup. ... They're looking at a long-term recovery and cleanup effort. There's still a big threat there," Pilcher said.

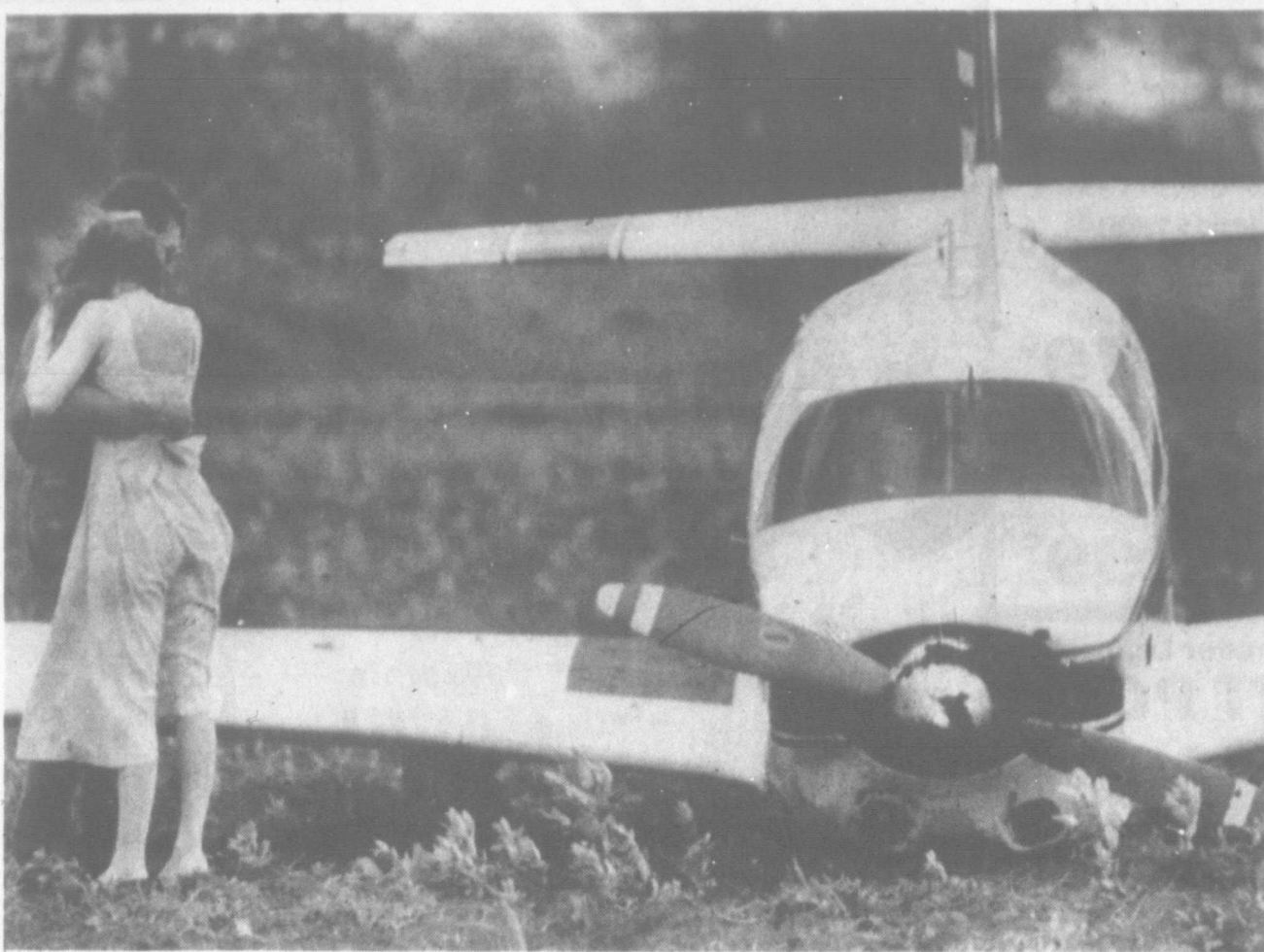
By Saturday night, church officials had decided all 35 tanks must be pumped out, excavated and inspected, said Murray Steinman, a sect spokesman.

The local population of church members mushroomed this year after spiritual leader Elizabeth Clare Prophet, who claims she receives and passes on to church members messages from a group of souls known as the Ascended Masters, warned that March and April are dangerous times.

She told members to come to Montana for a prayer vigil and to prepare for a possible nuclear war or accident.

Officials estimate 2,000 to 3,000 church members live in the valley.

Happy ending



(AP Laserphoto)

Sheryl Karr hugs her husband, Ron, after arriving at the site of his plane crash 20 miles northwest of San Antonio Sunday afternoon. Karr's plane had engine failure while coming into San Antonio from Oklahoma where he had intended to surprise his wife with a visit for Easter.

Study: Ibuprofen can cause kidney failure

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Patients suffering from kidney disease so mild they don't know they have it run a serious risk of kidney failure from the widely used pain reliever ibuprofen, a study warns.

Ibuprofen is sold over the counter under such brand names as Advil, Medipren, Motrin and Nuprin.

The three-year study, appearing in Sunday's edition of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, was accompanied by an editorial that proposed the Food and Drug Administration strengthen warning labels to urge consumers "with any serious condition" to consult their doctors before using the drug.

Ibuprofen, approved for sale in non-prescription form since 1985, accounts for about 20 percent of the nation's \$2.5 billion annual over-the-counter sales of pain relievers.

The study examined the short-term effects of ibuprofen on 12 women with mild kidney disease who also had arthritis and high

blood pressure, two illnesses that often prompt the use of ibuprofen.

Researchers at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, led by Dr. Andrew Whelton, gave participants 800 milligrams of ibuprofen three times a day — the equivalent of 12 ibuprofen tablets — for up to 11 days.

The maximum recommended non-prescription dose is 1,200 milligrams a day.

After eight days, three women developed kidney failure, which reversed when ibuprofen was discontinued. The three were then given 400 milligrams of ibuprofen three times a day, the maximum recommended dose. Two of the three again developed kidney failure but recovered when ibuprofen was stopped.

The remaining nine women, who received ibuprofen for 11 days, showed changes in kidney function but did not develop kidney failure.

Ibuprofen relieves pain by interfering with the body's production of prostaglandin, a substance involved in inflammation. But at the same time, the drug constricts blood flow.

Normally, the change poses little risk if used for a short period. But for those whose blood flow to the kidneys is already reduced by kidney, heart or liver damage, the flu or aging, ibuprofen could trigger acute kidney failure, the study says.

The editorial's authors, pharmacologist Michael Murray of Purdue University and Dr. D. Craig Brater of Indiana University, said the study's results do not warrant the removal of ibuprofen from drug store shelves.

Instead, they agreed with the National Kidney Foundation that warnings for the drug should be more explicit. Current labeling on ibuprofen products warn only those people who are allergic to aspirin not to take the medication.

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That's The First Step

Today's Crossword Puzzle

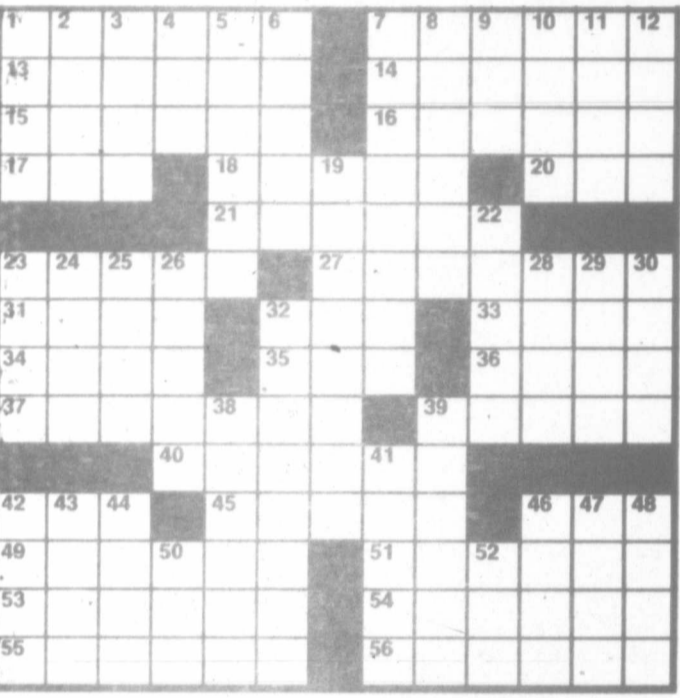
The World Almanac Crossword Puzzle

- ACROSS**
- 1 — it: ruled
 - 7 Parallelograms
 - 13 Bearlike
 - 14 More uncanny
 - 15 Unwell
 - 16 Author Jean-Paul —
 - 17 Sixth sense (abbr.)
 - 18 Engine
 - 20 Printer's measures
 - 21 Forward dash
 - 23 — Ararat
 - 27 Moon goddess
 - 31 Son of —
 - 32 Spasm
 - 33 Military base
 - 34 Timber wolf
 - 35 Bullfight cheer
 - 36 Note duration of
- DOWN**
- 1 Entice
 - 2 Sources of metal
 - 3 Request for reply
 - 4 Fade away
 - 5 Charm
 - 6 Actor Alain
 - 7 Asset

Answer to Previous Puzzle

TIA	DITTO
LYNN	ZESTIEST
SKUA	ANTENNAE
TEN	OPT
INRE	DOW
EBOE	YEARLY
UPROAR	ERTE
ERNE	TWO
TIE	TMAN
AHOT	INSURE
YODELS	NANA
TOR	LET'S
FIT	WYE
ORIENTAL	LIEF
PINAFORE	LSAT
CELLO	DES

- 37 Capture
 - 39 Singer Bob
 - 40 Menu item
 - 42 Over (poet.)
 - 45 Relish
 - 46 Mail center
 - 49 Window slat
 - 51 Confused
 - 53 Complete
 - 54 Roof of the mouth
 - 55 Estimate
 - 56 Wears away
- 8 Publisher William Randolph —
 - 9 Hockey great Bobby —
 - 10 Small amount
 - 11 Swiss capital
 - 12 Makes angry
 - 19 Mobile homes
 - 22 Powerful
 - 23 Connecticut university
 - 24 Dramatic conflict
 - 25 Underwater ships
 - 26 — ear and ...
 - 28 Drudge
 - 29 — La Douce
 - 30 Machine gun
 - 32 Agonies
 - 38 Enrages
 - 39 Himalayan cedar
 - 41 Day's march
 - 42 Olive genus
 - 43 Long times
 - 44 Furrows
 - 46 Joyful
 - 47 Football's —
 - 48 Rozelle
 - 48 Songs of praise
 - 50 Contend
 - 52 Unclaimed mail dept.



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GEECH By Jerry Bittle

Panel 1: "I've got a package for a Mr. Merle Sisson." "That's me." "That'll be \$128.17." "128.00? AND 17 CENTS, IT'S C.O.D." "Merle doesn't live here anymore."

THE WIZARD OF ID By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

Panel 1: "Who's doing all the laughing?" "Tsk tsk... snigger snigger chortle chortle heh heh giggle giggle..." "That's the new inmate... they gave him 99 years." "What's his name?" "Methuselah."

EK & MEEK By Howie Schneider

Panel 1: "I just started the Washington, D.C. diet and exercise plan." "What is it?" "Really?" "Eating my words and throwing my weight around."

B.C. By Johnny Hart

Panel 1: "It's not legal, but if you put cork in your bat, you can hit the ball a mile!" "Really?" "Clumsy...?" "What??"

MARVIN By Tom Armstrong

Panel 1: "Come on, Marvin." "Women." "They're always trying to change you."

MARMADUKE By Brad Anderson

Panel 1: "Just show me where you buried your bones, and I'll try to plant my garden around them."

KIT N' CARLYLE By Larry Wright

Panel 1: "If one of my years is equal to seven human years, then I'm getting cheated out of six Christmases a year."

ALLEY OOP By Dave Graue

Panel 1: "What are you two doing down here? Can't you see I'm busy?" "Never mind that! What's going on in this place?" "I am carrying on the work of Dr. Frankensiank..."

WINTHROP By Dick Cavalli

Panel 1: "Everybody thinks my inner sanctum is just a garbage can." "Yesterday the trashman emptied it into his truck." "It took me an hour to walk back home."

SNAFU By Bruce Beattie

Panel 1: "I'll be happy if they spend as much time on it as it took to put it together."

The Family Circus By Bil Keane

Panel 1: "Can I have chocolate gravy on mine too?"

CALVIN AND HOBBS By Bill Watterson

Panel 1: "Hey Calvin, didn't you sign up to play baseball at recess?" "No, why?" "You must be the only boy who didn't. All the others are playing in the back fields." "You mean I'm the only boy on a playground full of girls?" "It sure looks like it. Want to ride on the teeter-totter with me?" "Oh no! I'm in Cootie Central! I haven't had my shots!" "Relax. Stupidity produces antibodies." "Air filter! Air filter!"

THE BORN LOSER By Art Sanson

Panel 1: "If you wish to change your name to Bently-Meecham Brinthrop, Mr. Er, Cravesite..." "I believe the court might approve..." "However, I doubt that they would stand still for Sir Bently-Meecham Brinthrop."

FRANK AND ERNEST By Bob Thaves

Panel 1: "NEWS! BUSH ON TAXES." "He says what he really meant was 'NO GNU TAXES!'"

PEANUTS By Charles M. Schultz

Panel 1: "Here... if you wear this crown, everyone will think you're king of the jungle!" "Well, from a distance they'll never know it's cardboard."

GARFIELD By Jim Davis

Panel 1: "Good morning, Garfield." "Good morning!" "You gotta cut down." "Yes, thanks! I will have an 11th cup of coffee!"

Astro-Graph

by bernice bede osol

ARIES (March 21-April 19) Friends will be looking to you for direction today, because you'll express yourself in a self-assured manner which will signal to them you know where you're going and how to get there. Aries, treat yourself to a birthday gift. Send for your Astro-Graph predictions for the year ahead by mailing \$1.25 to Astro-Graph, c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 91428, Cleveland, OH 44101-3428. Be sure to state your zodiac sign.

TAURUS (April 20-May 20) Something exciting may occur for you today that could ignite new ambitions and objectives for you where your career is concerned. There will be an urgency to fulfill these desires.

GEMINI (May 21-June 20) This is a good day to exchange viewpoints with a person whose intelligence you respect. Even though your opinions won't be in perfect harmony, valuable knowledge can be gained.

CANCER (June 21-July 22) An associate who recently accomplished something difficult you've been trying to do could serve as your inspiration at this time. Use the same tactics that worked for your associate.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22) In order to be successful today you must have the courage of your convictions. Once you have carefully thought through a matter and made a decision, don't lose heart.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22) Your greatest asset today could be your ability to transform that which appears to be out-moded into something more useful and functional. This talent can be used in crafts or intangibles.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23) Things should work out rather well for you today in situations where you have to deal with others on a one-to-one basis. You'll instinctively know how to do what's best for both parties.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22) Others might let grass grow under their feet today, but this is not likely to be true of you. You'll have a busy agenda, but more importantly, you'll get a lot done.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 21) You won't intentionally put on any airs today, yet your style is likely to be a bit flamboyant and dramatic. Your behavior will command attention in a positive, not negative, way.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) There is a possibility you will fare better in commercial dealings today than you will tomorrow. Do what needs doing while the trends are moving in your favor.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18) Something in which you're presently involved can be accelerated at this time if you are a bit bolder and more assertive. Take control of events.

PISCES (Feb. 20-March 20) If you're negotiating an important business matter today, do not tip your hand prematurely. Your chances for getting a good deal are enhanced if you play your trump card last.

Sports

Spurs close gap in Midwest race

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP) — David Robinson says he was still a little weak from a stomach virus, but the Charlotte Hornets probably thought he was fully recovered.

Robinson scored 25 points and pulled down 12 rebounds to lead the San Antonio Spurs to a 110-101 NBA victory over the Hornets Monday night.

The victory pulled the Spurs within 1 1/2 games of the Utah Jazz in the race for the Midwest Division title and allowed the Spurs to tie the NBA record for the most improved team.

"The virus is bothering me very little now. I'm just a little weak. Now I've got a day to rest and get it together," said Robinson, who scored a career-low five points against Sacramento on Saturday night when he was suffering from the illness.

The Spurs are 53-26 after winning only 21 games last season. The 53 victories ties the club record and the 32-game improvement ties the Boston Celtics, who did it in 1979-80, Larry Bird's rookie season.

Robinson struggled with his shot for most of the game, hitting just 4-of-15 in the first three periods before going 4-of-5 in the fourth quarter.

"I settled down in the second half and let the game come to me," Robinson said. "I got a lot better shots. I had a couple of plays run for me and I posted up real well."

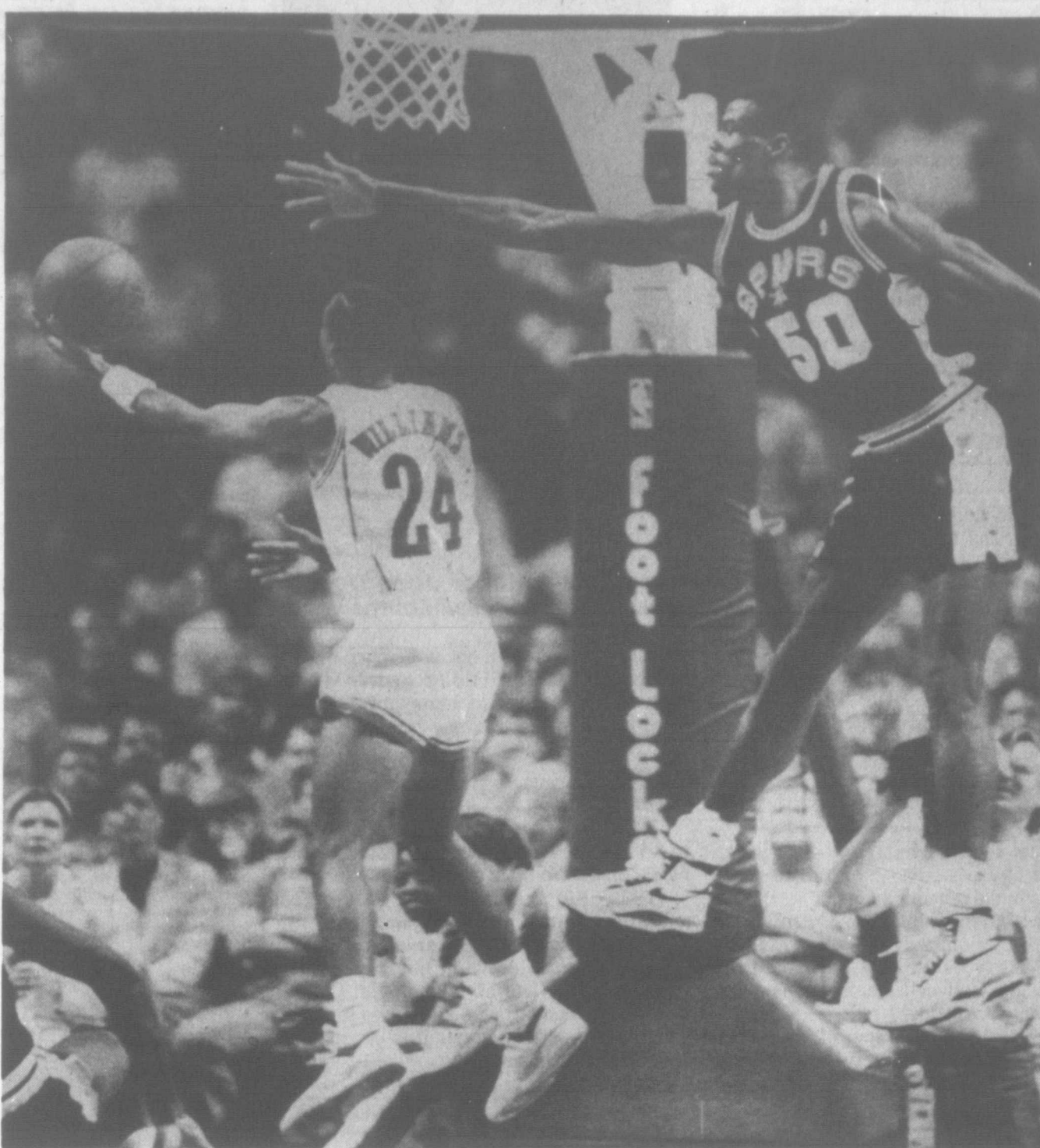
The Spurs have three games remaining, including a home date Wednesday night against the Jazz, who have four games left.

"They aren't that far ahead and we're 2-2 against them this year," Robinson said. "If we win against them and win our last two games we will put them in a tough position. It's up to us now."

Robinson scored 12 points in the fourth quarter as the Spurs held off the Hornets, who lost their fourth straight. After Ran-Jolph Keys pulled Charlotte to 97-96 on a driving shot with 3:30 left, the Spurs sealed the victory with a 9-0 run.

Willie Anderson scored a season-high 28 points in helping the Spurs to their fourth straight victory. He connected on 11 of 16 shots.

San Antonio rallied from an early eight-point deficit in the first half behind Anderson and rookie Sean Elliott to take a 75-71 lead with 4:02 left in the third quarter.



Spurs' center David Robinson (50) soars above guard Michael Williams of Charlotte during San Antonio's 110-101 victory Monday night.

BOSTON MARATHON

Patience pays off for Italian runner

By HOWARD ULMAN
AP Sports Writer

BOSTON — A patient Gelindo Bordin decided early that the hard-driving runners ahead of him would burn out. The last survivor of that group didn't make that discovery until it was too late.

Bordin stuck to his planned pace, bided his time and became the first Olympic men's champion to win the Boston Marathon in the race's 94 years. His winning margin Monday over runnerup Juma Ikangaa of Tanzania was 1 minute, 33 seconds.

"They run crazy — 4:20 the first mile," said Bordin, the race's first Italian winner. "They couldn't finish the race at this pace."

Ikangaa, who came in second for the third straight year, reached that conclusion about the time he reached the 20-mile mark with Bordin hot on his heels.

"I knew if I followed this pace, I would not finish the race," said Ikangaa, the world's top-ranked marathoner last year. "I felt I was going to get a muscle cramp so I decided to reduce my speed so I could finish."

He did feel a cramp in his left calf but had no trouble hanging onto second place after Bordin passed him with about six miles left in the 26-mile, 385-yard race.

Rosa Mota of Portugal had no trouble leading the women's field from start to finish. She also was the 1988 Olympic champion and became the first woman to win the Boston race three times.

"I tried to run it by myself and I did," she said. "At several points, I have a chance to talk with my coach. He said, 'No one is

behind you. Enjoy. And don't kill yourself.'"

Mota had won a long battle with the Portuguese Sports Federation, which wanted to dictate her training and racing and wanted her to skip Boston.

"I felt nervous before starting," she said, "but once I start to run, I forget everything else."

Mota, who also won in 1987 and 1988 but didn't compete last year, finished in 2 hours, 25 minutes, 24 seconds, the slowest of her three winning times. Uta Pippig of West Germany was second in 2:28:03, and Maria Trujillo of Mexico was third in 2:28:53.

The course record for women is 2:22:43, set in 1983 by Joan Benoit Samuelson. The course record for men is 2:07:51, set in 1986 by Rob de Castella of Australia.

Bordin's winning time was 2:08:19, surpassing his personal best of 2:09:27 which he ran at Boston in 1988 when he finished fourth. Ikangaa was second in 2:09:52 and Rolando Vera of Ecuador, in his first marathon, was third in 2:10:46.

John Campbell of New Zealand, who at age 41 qualifies for the masters division, was fourth overall in 2:11:04, the fastest masters time in any marathon. Another New Zealander, Jack Foster, set the previous mark of 2:11:19 in 1974.

Two years ago, Campbell was sixth and last year was fifth.

"I'm getting better with time," he said. "I have to run with the open field and not think about the masters. If I just think about the masters, I won't be able to run the best I can."

New world bests also were established in the men's and women's wheelchair divi-



Gelindo Bordin celebrates from the winners' platform Monday.

sions. The winners were Moussetapha Badid of France in 1:29:53, and Jean Driscoll, of Champaign, Ill., in 1:43:17. Both were more than six minutes faster than the marks set at Boston last year.

The race from Hopkinton, west of Boston, into the city, was run under a cloudless sky with temperatures ranging from the mid 50s to low 60s.

Oakland mayor says city's deal with Raiders is dying

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — Mayor Lionel Wilson says he has no choice but to ask the City Council to rescind its approval of the controversial plan to bring the Raiders football team back to Oakland.

"If it isn't dead, it's dying," Wilson said of the effort to lure the team back from Los Angeles. The Raiders moved south from Oakland in 1982.

A drive to place the city-team package before the voters was at the bottom of Wilson's surprise announcement on Monday that came after he talked by phone with Raiders negotiator Jack Brooks, a partner-owner of the football team.

Petition organizers last week delivered more than 33,000 signatures, far more than needed to place the issue on the ballot. Raiders officials said when the drive started that they would not let the deal go to a referendum. Brooks said Monday there would be nothing for the voters to decide because no deal had been signed.

"I don't know what they would vote on because there is no offer pending," he said.

The deal approved by Oakland and Alameda County guaranteed the Raiders \$428 million in ticket sales and franchise fees over a 15-year period.

"We are happy that the citizens of Oakland have been heard from and that we now do not have ... a bad deal being forced upon us," said Frank Russo, the lawyer who led the petition effort.

Don Perata, chairman of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, blasted Wilson.

"The deal is finished," he said. "I am very disappointed in the manner in which

(Wilson) did it. For 15 months, we operated as partners in an enterprise we felt was good for the community. But it is a partnership. And when one partner pulls out, you kill the proposal."

However, Oakland City Councilman Richard Spees, who joined Wilson on the narrow council majority that backed the deal, said there was still a chance for a new agreement.

The Oakland Coliseum has collected more than \$5 million from fans in refundable deposits for 40,000 seats.

"We have an asset now, those tickets," said Spees, who appeared with Wilson for the news conference. "So I don't agree the deal is necessarily dead."

Coliseum spokesman Mike Golub said that refunds will be available starting May 1 "on all seats with or without a deal. That has been our policy all along."

Wilson said the Raiders had not discussed reopening talks and that the next step is up to the council.

The plan needs state approval of the application by Oakland and Alameda County to sell \$75 million in tax-free bonds.

A key state legislator said during a hearing last week that the application faces "tough sledding."

Assemblyman Mike Roos, D-Los Angeles, held the one-day hearing to gather information on the deal he said would put the city and county "into the ticket brokering business."

Taxpayers would be forced to make up a \$200 million deficit even if the team sold out every game for 15 years, Roos charged.

Brewers pound Sox in another Boston marathon

By The Associated Press

On Patriots Day, there were two Boston marathons.

While the world's best long-distance runners were clip-clopping their way from Hopkinton, Mass., to Boston, the Milwaukee Brewers were sprinting around the bases at Fenway Park in a modern-day Boston tee-off party.

When the 20-hit damage was done, the Brewers had recorded the biggest shutout in the club's history, pounding the Red Sox 18-0. Dave Parker and Greg Brock each had four hits and Gary Sheffield, Edgar Diaz and Brock drove in three runs apiece. Milwaukee had nine doubles and a triple but no home runs.

"It was just one of those days. No matter who we put out there got hit hard," said Boston starter Mike Boddicker, who gave up six runs and six hits in 2 1-3 innings.

In other American League games, it was Seattle 6, Minnesota 3; Cleveland 6, Kansas City and Toronto 4, Boston 2.

Boddicker was followed by Dennis Lamp, three runs in 1 1-3 innings; Dana Kieffer, four runs in 1 1-3 innings; Mike Rochford, four

AL roundup

runs in 2 1-3 innings, and John Leisner, one run in 1 2-3 innings.

Ironically, Boston manager Joe Morgan said that during a 1-2-3 first inning he thought Boddicker had the "best stuff he's going to have. After the first, I said, 'He's going to shut these guys out.' Then all hell broke loose."

The 18 runs were one short of the Brewers' record set against Boston on May 31, 1980. The 18-0 loss was one run short of the biggest shutout defeat for the Red Sox, that a 19-0 loss to Cleveland on May 18, 1939.

The major-league record for the largest shutout was the Pittsburgh Pirates' 22-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs on Sept. 16, 1975. The AL record is 21-0 by Detroit against Cleveland on Sept. 15, 1901, and the New York Yankees against the Philadelphia Athletics on Aug. 13, 1939.

Milwaukee's Teddy Higuera allowed two hits in 6 1-3 innings and won in Fenway Park for the first time after five losses. Tom Filer and

Dan Plesac finished the combined three-hitter.

Parker had three doubles and a single. Brock doubled twice and singled twice. Greg Vaughn had two doubles, a single and two RBIs and Diaz drove in three runs with three singles.

The game lasted 3 hours, 14 minutes. Gelindo Bordin won the Boston Marathon in 2:08:19.

Mariners.....6
Twins.....3

Jeffrey Leonard and Ken Griffey Jr. hit two-run homers off David West.

With Minnesota leading 3-2, Harold Reynolds drew a leadoff walk in the third inning and Griffey hit West's next pitch for his second home run of the season.

Seattle starter Randy Johnson yielded five hits in seven innings, including solo homers by Greg Gagne and Garry Gaetti. Mike Schooler went the final 1 1-3 innings for his second save. It was Schooler's 50th career save in his 1/10th game, breaking the American League record of 50 in 122 games by Cleveland's Doug Jones. St.

Louis' Todd Worrell holds the major-league mark of 50 in 109 games.

Indians.....6
Royals.....3

Cory Snyder hit three doubles and Cleveland knocked out Mark Gubicza in a four-run second inning. Ten of the first 14 Cleveland batters reached base against Gubicza (1-1), who was charged with six hits and six earned runs in 1 1-3 innings.

Knuckleballer Tom Candiotti went five innings for the victory. Candiotti (1-0) gave up 10 hits and three Kansas City runs.

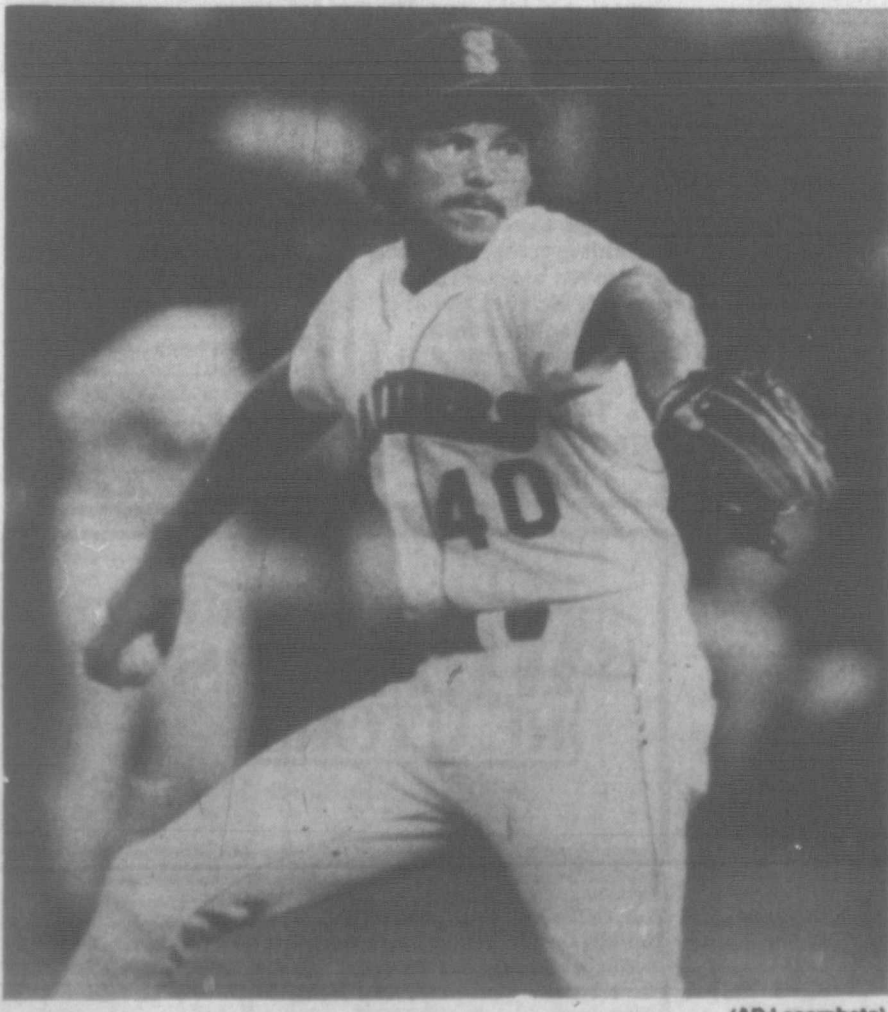
Snyder had RBI doubles in each of the first two innings.

Blue Jays.....4
Orioles.....2

John Cerutti (1-1) pitched five shutout innings.

Baltimore's Jay Tibbs allowed seven hits and four runs in five innings.

Cal Ripken hit his first home run of the season in the sixth for both Baltimore runs.



Mariners' relief pitcher Mike Schooler recorded his 50th save in 110 games, setting a new AL record.

People can help improve the environment in many small ways

By STEVE WILSTEIN
Associated Press Writer

Trusting the Earth's problems to politicians, industry and scientists is not enough.

Environmentalists say everyone has the power to help protect resources and clean up the air, water and land by shopping wisely and disposing of garbage carefully. Doing dozens of little things, they say, can make a big difference.

Individuals can also keep pressuring government and industry to reduce pollution, global warming, ozone depletion, the disappearance of resources and the rapid extinction of wildlife species.

"You have the ability to affect your environment individually, and you have the ability to do even more working collectively," said Tina Hobson, executive director of Renew America, a Washington, D.C. foundation that monitors and encourages environmental programs around the country.

Stanford University biologist Paul Ehrlich, an expert on ecology, says the most important thing individuals can do is to become informed and become involved.

"There's a lot you can do as an individual in things like recycling, but none of that is going to work unless you get involved in political action that gets at the core problems, gets at the basic diseases rather than the symptoms," he said.

The basic problem is "the scale of human activities relative to what can be supported by the natural systems of the planet."

Ehrlich, the author of 1968's "The Population Bomb" and, most recently, "The Population Explosion," warned that too many people, too much consumption and too much damage by the technology that supplies the items consumed are creating a world out of whack and headed for disaster.

But disaster is not inevitable. People have plenty of ways to make life safer and healthier. Some even save money.

The main guidelines are to reduce consumption; be energy efficient at home, work and while traveling; don't waste water, fuel or other resources; avoid products or actions harmful to the environment; and recycle anything that can be used again. Disposable is out, reusable is in.

Save paper.

Start with this newspaper. Recycling it can help save a tree.

"Depending on what newspapers you read, you could be using up one tree every 10 or 12 weeks," according to Marjorie Lamb's book, "Two Minutes a Day for a Greener Planet."

She notes that Canada, which supplies almost all the world's newsprint, each year cuts down 247,000 more acres of trees than it replants. The United States loses an acre of forest every 5 seconds. Nearly half what Americans throw away is paper.

Lamb suggests other ways to save trees, such as reusing envelopes by sticking labels over old addresses, reusing gift boxes, using rags instead of paper towels, and using permanent coffee filters instead of throwaway filters.

People can also ask for recycled paper at stationers and printers, use cloth napkins instead of paper and cloth diapers instead of disposables.

It's better, however, to use paper shopping bags than plastic, better yet to avoid any bag when buying just a few items. Kids can do their part by wrapping school lunches in paper rather than plastic or aluminum foil, and using lunch boxes instead of a new bag each day.

Save water.

The United Nations "Personal Action Guide for the Earth" urges people to install faucet aerators and water-efficient shower heads, which use half to one-fifth as much water. Each 10-minute shower with such a device can use up to 50 gallons less water.

The U.N. guide also suggests people turn off the water while shaving, brushing teeth or scrubbing clothes; fix leaky pipes, valves or faucets promptly; use low-flush toilets; run washing machines and dishwashers only when full, and cut down on car-washing and lawn-watering.

Save the air.

Many scientists believe the Earth's protective ozone layer is being depleted by chlorofluorocarbons from refrigerators, air conditioners, certain aerosols, plastic foam insulation, solvents and halon

fire extinguishers. Ozone depletion increases the likelihood of skin cancer, global climate change, decreased crop yields and disruption of the marine food chain, according to the U.N. Environmental Program.

Consumers should avoid aerosols and other products containing CFCs, ask local governments to collect and recycle CFCs from old refrigerators and air conditioners, and ask auto service stations to use equipment that captures CFCs during air conditioner repairs.

The U.N. guide also suggests avoiding clothes that require dry cleaning, which uses toxic chlorinated solvents.

Save fuel.

Earth Day organizers advise people to walk or use public transportation, carpools or bicycles, and invest

in ample insulation, weatherstripping and caulking.

Turning down thermostats a few degrees in winter and wearing warmer clothes also can save energy and money. In summer, set the air conditioner a few degrees higher than usual. Do not heat or cool unused rooms, and use insulating shades and curtains on cold winter nights and hot summer days.

Save food.

Animals raised for food in the United States eat enough grain to feed more than five times the U.S. population. Consider how such food production affects the environment and eat lower on the food chain — vegetables, fruits and grains, advises the Utne Reader magazine of Minneapolis.

If Americans ate 10 percent less

meat, the 12 million tons of grain saved annually could feed all the people in the world who now starve to death each year, according to the United Nations.

Learn vegetarian recipes and encourage restaurants to serve vegetarian foods. Organize potluck dinners and be creative with leftovers. Buy organic food, but don't buy foods out of season. Grow a garden rather than a lawn and plant fruit and nut trees.

Recycle.

People without local recycling programs should encourage neighbors and officials to start one, says Renew America's Hobson. The group provides information on the best programs in the country, which can be used as models.

Recycling is not limited to paper, cans and glass and plastic bottles. You can also recycle used oil, tires, scrap metal, scrap wood, car batteries, mattresses, corrugated cardboard, aluminum and organic waste.

The United States produces more than 11 billion tons of nonhazardous solid waste each year, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. If trucks carried away one ton each, that annual accumulation of solid waste would fill 14,000 lanes of trucks bumper to bumper from New York to Los Angeles.


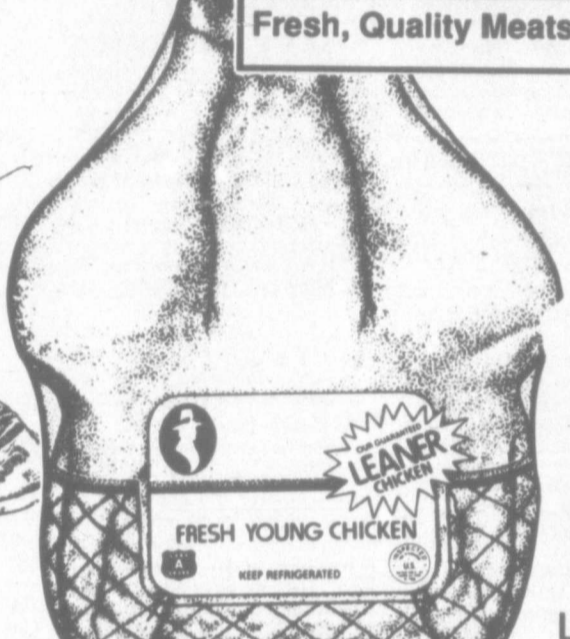
Industry generates the greatest current in the waste stream, an estimated 7.6 billion tons. Much of that is disposed on-site with little scrutiny or regulation. Workers and nearby residents can urge companies to

recycle. More than 100 million pounds of plastic are discarded into oceans every year, according to the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Plastic six-pack rings strangle or fatally maim many birds and animals that become entangled in them.


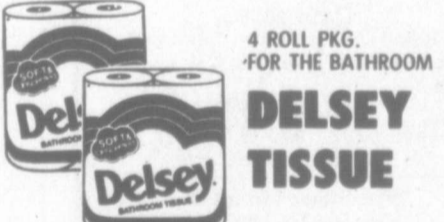

"As consumers and citizens, we certainly make a lot of choices, about the things we use, the stores we shop in and the people we vote for," said Denise Fort, executive director of Citizens for a Better Environment in San Francisco.

"We can make a huge difference. There are some things we have to look to government to do. We need to demand that government representatives act responsibly and clean up the environment. But a lot can be done with individual action."

WEEK-AFTER-WEEK THE LOW PRICE LEADER

<p>Quality Meats!</p> <p>U.S.D.A. GRADE A PILGRIM'S PRIDE CUT-UP PAN READY</p> <p>FRYERS LB. 69¢</p> <p>FRESH SPLIT</p> <p>FRYER BREASTS LB. \$1.59</p> <p>FRESH</p> <p>FRYER THIGHS LB. 79¢</p> <p>FRESH FRYER</p> <p>DRUMSTICKS LB. 79¢</p> <p>SELECT SLICED YOUNG</p> <p>BEEF LIVER LB. 89¢</p> <p>ARMOUR'S PRE-COOKED CHICKEN FRIED</p> <p>BEEF PATTIES LB. \$1.39</p> <p>HASH BROWN POTATOES FROM THE FRESH MEAT CASE</p> <p>TATER PATTIES LB. 89¢</p> <p>PRICE'S HOME MADE STYLE PIMENTO/JALAPENO</p> <p>CHEESE SPREAD 7 1/2 OZ. CTN. \$1.39</p> <p>PRICE'S PIMENTO</p> <p>CHEESE SPREAD 14 OZ. CTN. \$2.29</p>	<p>WRIGHT'S HICKORY SMOKED SLAB BACON</p> <p>TRAY PAK APPROX. 1 1/2 LB. PKG. SPECIAL COUPON OFFER ON BACK OF PKG.</p> <p>\$1.39 LB.</p> 	<p>Fresh, Quality Meats!</p>  <p>U.S.D.A. GRADE A PILGRIM'S PRIDE</p> <p>WHOLE FRYERS</p> <p>49¢ LB.</p>
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<p>REGULAR...FRIED</p> <p>BANQUET CHICKEN</p> <p>28 OZ. BOX</p> <p>\$1.99</p> 	<p>ARMOUR</p> <p>VIENNA SAUSAGE</p> <p>5 OZ. CAN</p> <p>39¢</p> 	<p>SUNSHINE</p> <p>KRISPY CRACKERS</p> <p>1 LB. BOX</p> <p>69¢</p> 	<p>ABSORBENT</p> <p>HI-DRI TOWELS</p> <p>JUMBO ROLL</p> <p>59¢</p> 	<p>ASSTD./BEEF CHUNKS</p> <p>ALPO DOG FOOD</p> <p>23 OZ. CANS</p> <p>2.89¢ FOR</p> 
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<p>30' OFF LABEL 18 OZ. JAR SMOOTH/CRUNCHY PEANUT BUTTER</p> <p>PETER PAN</p> <p>\$1.89</p> 	<p>4 ROLL PKG. FOR THE BATHROOM</p> <p>DELSEY TISSUE</p> <p>\$1.09</p> 	<p>15 OZ. CANS HUNT'S</p> <p>TOMATO SAUCE</p> <p>2\$1 FOR</p> 
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<p>ASSORTED FLAVORS</p> <p>FRITOS CORN CHIPS</p> <p>"2.29 SIZE"</p> <p>\$1.89</p> 	<p>NEW CROP FLORIDA</p> <p>SWEET CORN</p> <p>5 EARS</p> <p>\$1</p> 	<p>WASHINGTON EXTRA FANCY RED OR GOLDEN</p> <p>DELICIOUS APPLES</p> <p>39¢ LB.</p> 	<p>ORVILLE REDENBACHER</p> <p>POPPING OIL</p> <p>12 OZ. BTL.</p> <p>\$1.59</p> 	<p>HUNT'S CHOICE CUT</p> <p>TOMATOES</p> <p>14.5 OZ. CAN</p> <p>59¢</p> 
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<p>CALIFORNIA</p> <p>NAVEL ORANGES</p> <p>AN INTERNATIONAL TREAT</p> <p>KIWI FRUIT 4 FOR \$1.00</p> <p>TANGY FRESH</p> <p>JEWEL GREEN LIMES 4 FOR \$1.00</p> <p>GARDEN FRESH CELLO PAK</p> <p>RADISHES 5 FOR \$1.00</p> <p>FRESH CRISP</p> <p>GREEN BEANS LB. 69¢</p> <p>MEDIUM SIZE</p> <p>YELLOW ONIONS LB. 39¢</p>	<p>You can own your choice of corning for a fraction of its cost with a \$20.00 purchase</p> <p>PILLSBURY CINNAMON ROLLS</p> <p>9.5 OZ. CAN</p> <p>\$1.39</p> <p>SHURFINE HALFMOON</p> <p>CHEDDR CHEESE</p> <p>8 OZ. PKG.</p> <p>\$1.59</p>	<p>BEREND BROS. JUMBO EGGS</p> <p>99¢ 1 DOZ.</p>	<p>ASSORTED YOGURT</p> <p>HEALTH BREAK</p> <p>1/2 GAL. CTN.</p> <p>\$1.99</p>	<p>ORE-IDA SOUTHERN STYLE</p> <p>HASH BROWNS</p> <p>2 LB. PKG.</p> <p>\$1.29</p> <p>VAN DE KAMPE VAN DE KAMP'S LIGHT 'N' CRISPY STICKS OR FILLETS</p> <p>12 OZ. PKG.</p> <p>\$2.49</p>
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<p>CORNING... YOUR CHOICE</p> <p>CORN OR VEGETABLE</p> <p>WESSON OIL</p> <p>24 OZ. BTL.</p> <p>99¢</p> 	<p>THRIFTWAY FRANKS FOODS</p> <p>No. 1 Store, 638 S. Cuyler 665-5451</p> <p>No. 2 Store, 421 E. Frederic 665-8531</p>	<p>AFFILIATED FOODS INC. MEMBER STORE</p> <p>WE ACCEPT FOOD STAMPS... WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT</p> <p>PRICES EFFECTIVE APRIL 17-21, 1990</p>	<p>ALL TYPES</p> <p>COCA-COLA</p> <p>6 PACK 12 OZ. CANS</p> <p>\$1.69</p> 
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Grill Our Experts With Your Food Safety Questions



Call the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline for food safety facts

1-800-535-4555

10:00 am - 4:00 pm Eastern Time