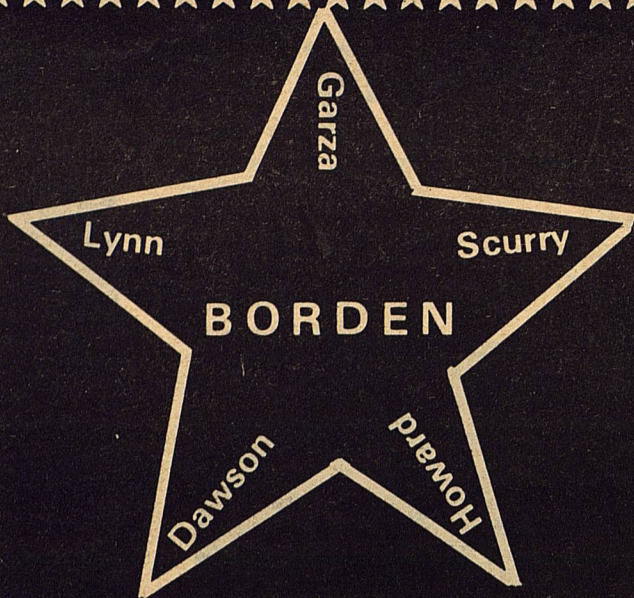


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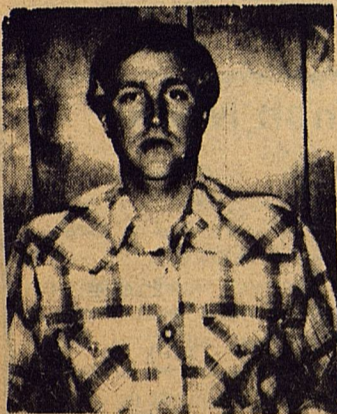


# STAR

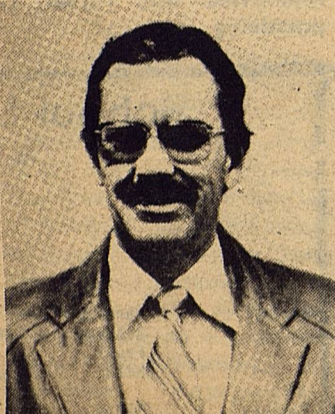
Volume XI No. 26

March 7, 1984

Serving the Counties of Borden, Dawson, Garza, Howard, Lynn & Scurry



JON MONGER



JACK MCPHAUL

## TWO FILE FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Two candidates have filed for two places on the Board of Trustees of the Borden County Independent School. Jack McPhaul, an incumbent, is seeking his third term on the Board. Jon Monger, also an incumbent, was elected to the Board on April 3, 1983 to fill an unexpired term of

## CALF CROP SHOWS DECREASE

College Station---The 1983 calf crop represented the fifth year of decreased calf numbers in the nation, and perhaps will stimulate improved price levels for producers, says an economist in livestock marketing.

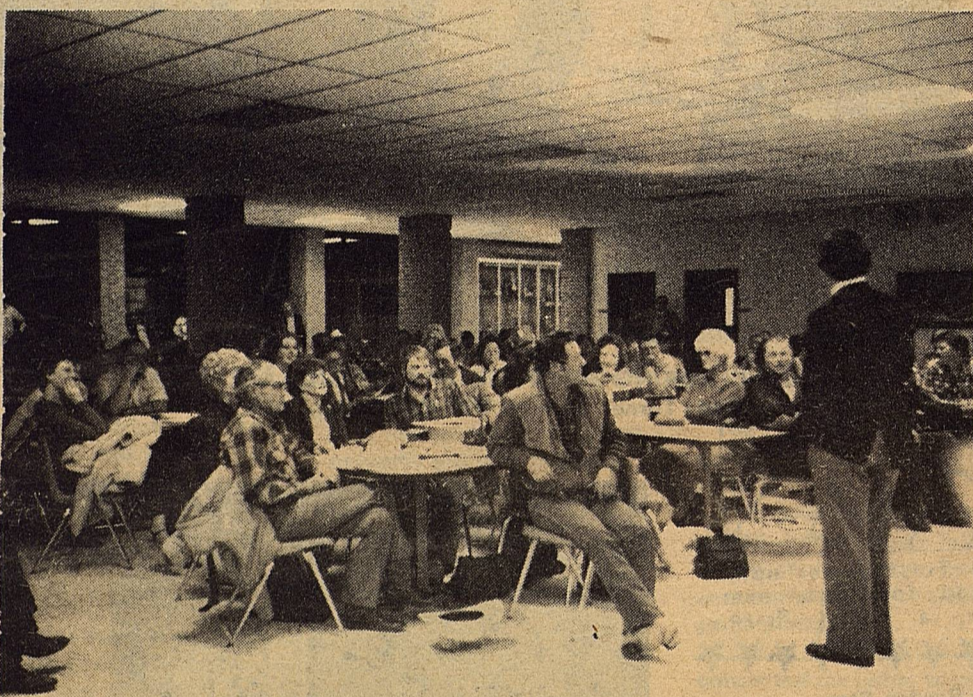
The USDA's inventory report for 1983 indicated that the nation had a 1 percent decrease in calf numbers from the previous year, but in Texas, numbers dropped by 4 percent, says Dr. Edward Uvacek, with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University System. These reductions should be enough to strengthen the market in 1984, he says.

Individual state calf crops varied, however, Uvacek

adds. Twenty-one states recorded either the same size or a larger calf crop than in 1982, and nine of those states had gains of 5 percent or more. Of the remaining 29 states which recorded losses, only two fell more than 10 percent, while 21 had less than a 5 percent reduction, he says.

The percent of calves, compared to the number of cows which calved, was only 83 percent in Texas for 1983, Uvacek says, the lowest percentage since 1979.

"This further drop in calf numbers should prove to be beneficial to cow-calf producers," Uvacek predicts. "With improved feedlot profitability and reduced feeder supplies, price levels are likely to strengthen considerably."



Crowded Cafeteria during the Nuclear Waste Meeting.

## HEATED DEBATE CLIMAXES NUCLEAR MEETING AT GAIL

A standing-room only crowd of about 300 people attended a meeting Monday night to tell Texas Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authorities that they oppose and why they oppose the radioactive waste dump in Borden County.

On hand for the meeting were Commissioners Ledbetter, Rinehart, Wolf, and Smith, State Senator John Montford, State Representative Steve Carriker, Judges, commissioners and city councilmen from Howard, Dawson and Scurry Counties, representatives for State Rep. Larry Shaw, U. S. Rep. Kent Hance and the Department of Agriculture. Also attending were Lawrence Jacobi, General Manager; Bob Avant, Assistant General Manager; Thomas Blackburn, Director of Special Programs, and

Ruben A. Alvarado, Director of Technical Programs from the Texas Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority.

County Judge Van York presided over the meeting which included a presentation from the authority about the history of radioactivity, a film and an open discussion including a question and answer period from the audience.

"We are not critical of you for doing your job, but we want you to put it somewhere else. There has not been enough expertise in handling this kind of waste, said John Montford. "We do not want our children sterilized because you goofed. Someone is not doing their job," he said.

"The government has half-million acres of their own, why not use it.

I don't like the idea of your

going to small areas with your waste just because we don't have very many people. We are small in quantity, but we have you in quality," smiled Montford as his crowd applauded him.

York read a letter from Rich Anderson, local rancher who could not attend the meeting because of out-of-state business. It read:

"I oppose the disposal site being in Borden County because:

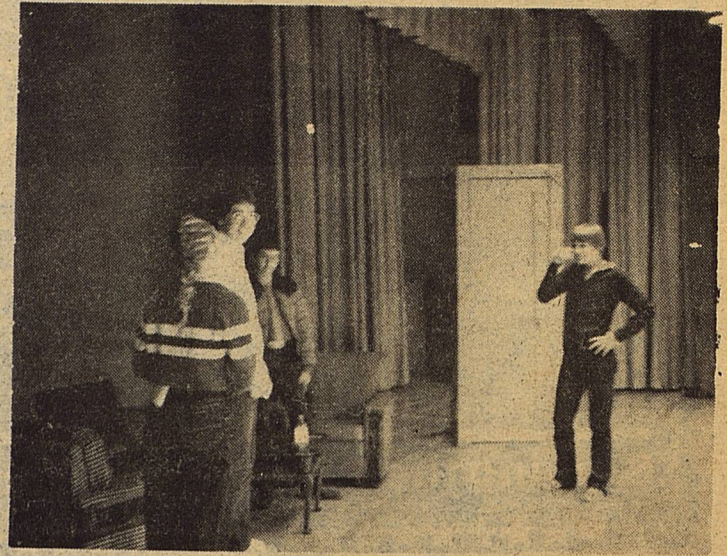
1. There are no economic factors which apply to Borden County
2. It takes productive land off of the tax roll
3. It will be on the water-shed of the Colorado River Water Supply District.
4. There are no guarantees that in future years larger waste disposals will be made than are talked about

Con't on 3

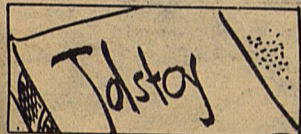
# Borden County School News



SCENE DURING PRACTICE OF THE ONE ACT PLAY Shown Bric Turner, Tammy Miller and Cathy York.



Kim Wills, Bric Turner, Doyce Taylor and Jerry Green practicing



Leo Tolstoy was nominated for, but never won, a Nobel Prize.



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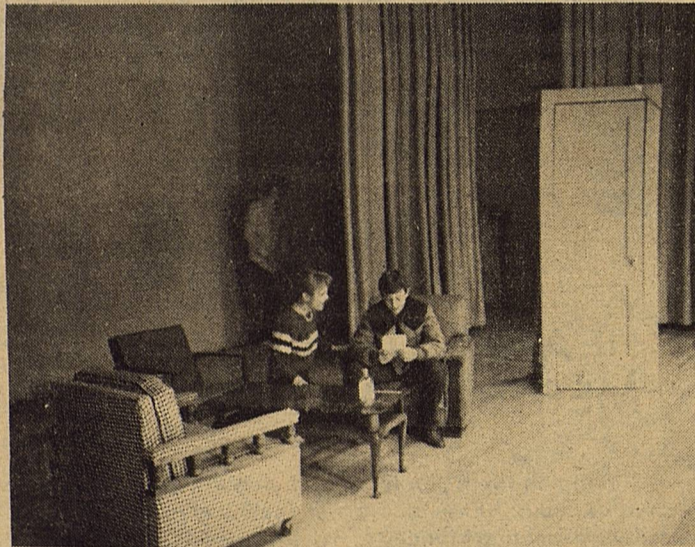
Editor:  
Barbara Anderson

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Kim Wills and father (Doyce)

## UIL ONE ACT PLAY

Play rehearsals for the U.I.L. One Act Play "The Pot Boiler", have begun at B.H.S. The students have been working hard, and have already put in 30 hours of long, hard practice in the afternoons.

Local performance for the play is scheduled for 10:45 on March 19th.

The team will perform between 2:30 and 3:00 p.m. on March 20th at Klondike in zone competition. An evening community performance is scheduled for 7 p.m. on March 22.

## School Lunch Menu

March 5-9, 1984

	Lunch	Breakfast
Monday	Barbecued Beef on Bun Lettuce and Tomatoes Fruit Milk      Salad Bar	Toast & Jelly Fruit Milk
Tuesday	Tacos Shredded Lettuce Tater Tots Fruit & Jello Milk      Salad Bar	Biscuit & Gravy Fruit Juice Milk
Wednesday	Fried Chicken Mashed Potatoes English Peas Hot Rolls Cake Milk      Salad Bar	Coffee Cake Applesauce Milk
Thursday	Burritos Vegetable Salad Pinto Beans Fruit Milk      Salad Bar	Biscuit & Gravy Fruit Milk
Friday	Hamburgers French Fries Lettuce & Tomatoes Brownies Milk      Salad Bar	Cereal Fruit Milk



To convert inches to centimeters, multiply by 2.5.

## MARCH 1984

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
FEBRUARY 1984 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	APRIL 1984 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1	2	3
4	5 10:16 4-H Meeting	6 Angelo Stock Show	7	8 2:30 p.m. Jr. Hi Track Boys & Girls Loop	9 2:30 p.m. H. S. Track Boys & Girls Loop	10
11	12	13	14 SPRING BREAK	15	16	17
18	19 10:30 - One Act Play for Student Body - Auditorium One Act Play Rehearsal-Klondike	20 1:00 UIL Zone One Act Play Contest at Klondike	21 8:20 Band Clinic 9:00 Typing-Shorthand Meet at Snyder	22 8:00 p.m. One Act Play For Public in School Auditorium	23 FFA Judging Stephenville District One Act Play at Grady 2:30 - J.H. Track Klondike (B & G)	24 FFA Judging Sweetwater H. S. Track Boys & Girls Grady
25 UIL District Meets 9:00 - Science 9:00 - Debate 12:30 - Ready Writing at Greenwood	26 GIRLS District Tennis at Big Spring	27 UIL District Journalism at Greenwood	28 UIL District Literary at Greenwood	29 8:00 p.m. FFA-FHA Banquet	30 2:30 Jr. Hi. Track Boys & Girls Sands	31 H. S. Track Boys & Girls Wellman

## WARNING: RADIOACTIVE DUMP

Most people know that the nuclear fuel cycle produces extremely dangerous radioactive wastes. To date, some 76 million gallons of thermally and radioactively hot liquids have accumulated from the United States defense program, along with 8,200 tons of spent fuel elements from commercial reactors. Those high-level wastes have presented obvious hazards: they are lethal, can (in some circumstances) spontaneously erupt, and must be monitored for thousands of years. Consequently they have been handled with respect from the start. Recently the government has begun grappling with how to deal with high-level wastes on a more-or-less permanent basis. But the dangers of low-level wastes, which amount to 86 million cubic feet today and are expected to reach 250 million cubic feet by the year 2000, have historically, been ignored. Those wastes have been junked in crude landfills, dumped in the sea, even left in heaps on abandoned sites at the mercy of wind and rain.

The problem has been further exacerbated by the practice in the United States of lumping together short-term, relatively harmless low-level wastes with longer-lived, potentially lethal ones. As a result, many people think that low-level wastes come only from hospitals in the form of discarded gloves and booties, paper trash, and work clothes, or from research centers in the form of animal carcasses. They are not aware that by far the most dangerous materials, which generate 45 percent of the radioactivity from low-level wastes, come from the sludges, resins, and filters produced by the periodic flushing of nuclear reactors. Those contain such hazardous substances as cobalt-60, strontium-90, and cesium-137; each is known to cause cancer, sometimes many decades after exposure and each is lethal for 300 years. Reactor wastes can be further contaminated with plutonium, a substance so toxic that, if a single pound of plutonium could be spread through the lungs of the world's population, it would wipe out mankind. And plutonium remains deadly for 240,000 years. Yet, despite the danger of these and other of their components, low-level wastes are still only negatively defined, that is,

as things that are not high level—a perverse, if neat, semantic solution. Low-level wastes are usually dismissed as a low-level issue.

The issue won't be dismissed much longer. Low-level wastes are about to become everyone's concern.

The Low-Level Waste Policy Act, a federal law passed in 1980, requires that, by 1986, each state be responsible for the low-level radioactive wastes produced within its borders. Under the law, a state is permitted to build a repository to handle its own low-level radioactive wastes, the so-called "go-it-alone" option. What is not discussed in the law, but what is perfectly permissible, is for a state to contract with another state to use the latter's facilities, and thus avoid the necessity of building and maintaining a repository of its own. The law's intent, however, is to encourage states to handle the problem on a regional basis. Six agreements, or regional compacts, involving groups of states, are in the process of being negotiated across the nation.

Those agreements follow the same broad outlines. States join a multistate organization as equal-paying members. In the unlikely event that one of them volunteers to become the region's dump, other members have the privilege, for a fee, of shipping their wastes there. Since a volunteer is considered unlikely, for obvious political reasons, states are expected to vote, and one will be voted the "host," as it is quaintly termed. The chance of not becoming the host is apparently considered worth the risk of having everybody else's low-level radioactive waste dumped within one's borders.

The law asserts clearly that the public must take responsibility for the disposal of potentially hazardous low-level radioactive wastes, but there is a further, hidden aspect of the law, as well. The creation of new disposal facilities is of such overwhelming national importance that all local and state veto powers are rendered null and void. Once a state joins a multistate waste-disposal organization, no state, let alone an individual community, will be able to stop the bulldozers from moving in.

Somewhere down the road, a few years from now, communities across the nation will receive some highly unwelcome news: a low-level nuclear waste dump is being put in their own back yards.

Although the selection process for waste dump sites might sound equitable, it is weighted against country dwellers. Dense metropolitan centers, the largest users of nuclear facilities and therefore the largest producers of such wastes, will bear the least risk, since no one seriously proposes placing dumps anywhere near large populations. From an urban perspective, rural areas appear to be safe places to locate facilities. Residents of scattered rural settlements, who are traditionally less powerful politically, may find themselves in the same position as the Gewirtz family in West Valley, New York—facing a serious problem that they did not invite, to which they hardly contribute, and that poses an unknown hazard to the water they drink, the soil they farm, and the air they breathe. Carol Mongerson, a social worker in West Valley, calls her fellow citizens "the hapless guinea pigs of the nuclear age."

The problems discovered at dump sites such as West Valley's are precisely what led to the passage of the Low-Level Waste Policy Act in the first place. Of the six commercial dump sites in the low-level radioactive wastes, four have been closed, the major problem being water infiltration in the trenches where the wastes are actually deposited. As the gravedigger in Hamlet observed, water is a sore destroyer. He was thinking of horses and corpses, but he might have added the steel drums in which radioactive wastes are packed and which are only built to last from ten to fifty years. Even that is now considered an optimistic assessment. When the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, manager of a governmental nuclear complex about 30 miles west of Idaho Falls, decided to dig up drums buried on the site, it discovered that drums buried between six and ten years were already rusting. Drums buried as briefly as twenty-four years had completely disintegrated.

At the time the West Valley reprocessing plant was located, the nuclear

industry along with agencies of the federal and state governments concluded that the area's pastureland presented the perfect dump site. Indeed, the soil was almost made to order—an "impermeable" claylike till that would presumably prevent water from seeping into the trenches where wastes were to be buried. Trenches were dug about 30 feet deep and about 600 feet long, roughly twice as long as a football field. Then the radioactive garbage was deposited using the "pussy cat" method, scratch a little earth away, dump, then scratch a little earth back over the hold. Perhaps the procedures were so casual because of the confident belief that no one needed to worry about leaks. Nevertheless, almost from the beginning, water was found to be leaking out of the trenches and into

Cattaraugus Creek. From there water was finding its way into Lake Erie, source of drinking water for hundreds of thousands of Americans and Canadians.

Pump-outs have been conducted twice a year at the West Valley dump site since 1975, yet water continues to accumulate in the trenches. At first that was thought to be happening because only 4 feet of supposedly impermeable soil were covering the trenches. This "cap" was increased to 8 feet, and in 1978 the United States Department of Energy declared that the problem of water infiltration had been solved, yet be infiltrating the trenches from layers of sandy soil throughout the site. The club also alleged that the state had known about the sandy soil for six years but had never made the discovery public.

## WASTE SITE

can't from I

now, including high level nuclear waste.

5. It forever takes a piece of property out of production.  
6. THE PEOPLE OF BORDEN COUNTY DON'T WANT THE PLANT, said Rich.

"I am tired of Being treated like a 2nd class citizen just because we are few in numbers...disdaining the life in a big city in order to live in a rural environment. We in agriculture have subsidized the food bills for the urban dwellers for the past 30-40 years. That is one reason that there are so few of us left in the business. So, I am not inclined to do them anymore favors by letting them dump their waste on us.

If the people of Borden County do not want the disposal plant built on their soil, I pledge my time and resources to honor that decision," said Rich in a letter read by Van York. Mr. Anderson could not attend the meeting because of out-of-state business. The crowd responded overwhelmingly.

During a question and answer period, the members of the authority became frustrated and aggravated. Sometimes they were unable to answer questions asked by local residents. The crowd wanted a negative answer as to whether the dump site would pose a risk to the well-being of the county and could not get one from the authority.

The greatest risk according to Blackburn is "The possibility of a seepage into underground water."

The fact is a plant here would be a pocketful of money in one man's pocket and nothing but trouble to all of the rest.

"We should have contacted the judge or other administrators," said Tom Blackburn, director of special programs for the authority. He said local officials were not contacted in order to keep from upsetting a lot of people unnecessarily."

The session frequently generated heated debate between representatives of the authority and the crowd.

Residents demanded a guarantee from the authority that an accident could not occur at the dump.

## FIRE SAFETY PROGRAM

The Borden County Parents Club is presenting a program to elementary grades K-6 on March 26th at 8:30 a.m. on fire safety. The program will be presented by the Big Spring Fire Department. Asst. Fire Marshall Burl Settles will present the program. We would be glad for parents and all friends to attend.

The beaver is one of the larger members of the rodent species.

## Debra Kountz recruiter for H.E. at Texas Tech

Debra Kountz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Kountz of Klondike is one of 36 Texas Tech University home economics students who are serving this year as H.E. Recruiters, promoting the changing image of home economics and its professional opportunities for young men and women.

Recruiters speak at high schools and to civic groups, visit other college campuses, give tours of Texas Tech's home economics facilities, plan receptions and visiting groups and respond to more than 700 inquiries a year from prospective students.

The Texas Tech College of Home Economics, sixth largest in undergraduate enrollment nationally, has 10 percent males in its undergraduate programs. About 40 percent of those seeking master's degrees



DEBRA KOUNTZ

and about 50 percent of those pursuing doctoral study in the college are males.

The Texas Tech College of Home Economics offers a largely science-based program with varied specializations including family therapy, interior design, food and nutrition and restaurant and hotel management.

## Martha Anderson Chosen

The Board of Advisors for the Outstanding Young Women of America awards program announced today that Martha Anderson has been selected for inclusion in the 1983 edition of OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA.

The Outstanding Young Women of America program is designed to honor and encourage exceptional young women between the ages of 21 and 36 who have distinguished themselves in their homes, their professions and their communities.

Accomplishments such as these are the result of dedication, service and leadership--qualities which deserve to be recognized and remembered.

This is the goal of the many leading women's organizations, college alumni associates and public officials who nominate deserving young women to participate in the program. Serving as chairman of the program's Advisory Board is Margaret L. Arnold, honorary president of the General

Federation of Women's Clubs.

Martha, along with fellow Outstanding Young Women of America from across the United States, will be presented in the prestigious annual awards volume. In addition, she is now being considered for one of the fifty-one state awards to be presented to those women who have made the most noteworthy contributions in their individual states. From these fifty-one state winners, the Ten Outstanding Young Women of America will be chosen. The ten national winners will then be honored at the annual awards luncheon to be held this fall in Washington, D. C.

A 1978 graduate of Borden County High School, Martha earned her masters degree in Speech Pathology from South West Texas State University in San Marcus in 1983. She has been employed as a therapist at San Angelo State School since that time.

Martha is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rich Anderson

## FLAG DAY

March 2nd was Texas Flag Day. Commemorating this official Texas Heritage Day, flag raising ceremonies were held around the State.

Most Texans know of the Six Flags of Texas, the Spanish, French, Mexican, Lone Star, United States and the Confederate flag. Few, however, know of the history of the Lone Star flag and its many predecessors.

There were many individual banners made to fly as battle flags during the Texas revolution. At the same time, there were at least three designs for national flags used prior to the adoption of the "Lone Star".

The first battle flag is considered to be the "Come and Take It" flag, flown at the Battle of Gonzales on October 2, 1835. The skirmish was over a cannon which the Texans refused to turn over to the Mexican authorities. The flag was made of white cotton and in the center was a picture of the controversial cannon with the words, "Come and Take It".

Another famous battle flag flew at ASan Jacinto on April 21, 1836. It was made of white silk with a figure of a woman, symbolizing liberty, in its center. She holds a sword over which is draped a streamer with the words "Liberty or Death". THIS FLAG HAS BEEN RESTORED AND NOW HANGS IN THE State Capitol.

All the National flags, while different in some ways, incorporated the use of a single star. The Texas "Lone Star" flag, as we know it today, dates back to 1839.

A quick and tasty cake frosting can be created if you mix chocolate syrup with prepared whipped topping.



Buddy Wallace and Kristen Prather were honored with a bridal shower Monday afternoon.

## 1984

## CANCER CRUSADE BEGINS

The Borden County Unit of the American Cancer Society began its fund raising campaign with the annual Steer Raffle Contest. Students of Borden County Elementary and Junior High School are selling raffle tickets, \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00, to win T-shirts and gift certificates. Any student selling \$30.00 worth of tickets will win a columbia blue T-shirt with a red on white Borden County Coyote transfer on the front. This transfer was designed by Scott Murry, son of Mr.

and Mrs. Duke Frisbie.

First prize for most money turned in will be a \$75.00 gift certificate, second prize will be a \$50.00 gift certificate.

We wish to express our appreciation to Mrs. Lela Porter, the Bob Dyess Family, and the Pat Porter Family for donating this year's steer. The drawing will be April 6th at the annual Barn Dance. At this time, the steer will be processed and ready for the freezer.

## Parent's Club Meeting

The Borden County Elementary Parents Club met March 1, 1984 in the conference room. Mr. McLeroy presented a program on school policies and also discussed House Bill No. 246. The club voted to send a donation to the John Burrus fund. Our next meeting will be April 4th at 2:30 p.m. Please attend.

*Thank You*

BORDEN COUNTY JR. LIVESTOCK ASS'N for purchasing my steer at the Garza County Jr. Livestock Show and Sale.

Your support of Garza County Show and Sale is greatly appreciated. -s-Michael Johnson



On Venus, the sun rises in the west, sets in the east.

\*\*\*\*\*

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## NATIONALLY-KNOWN SPEAKERS

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 24, 1984....More than 2,000 cattlemen from throughout the Southwestern United States are expected to congregate in San Antonio, Texas, March 18-21 for the 107th annual convention, trade show and Heritage sale of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, says Frates Seeligson, TSCRA president from San Antonio.

Most convention activities will be held in the San Antonio Convention Center and Hyatt Regency Hotel, he said.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, former secretary of state, national security advisor and most recently chairman of the Kissinger Commission on Central America, will headline a slate of nationally-known speakers. Kissinger will deliver the keynote address at the convention's kickoff luncheon on Monday, March 19.

Other major speakers include U.S. Senatorial candidates Phil Gramm, Bob Krueger and Kent Hance, National Cattlemen's Association President John Weber, H. Ross Perot, chairman of the State Select Committee on Public Education; Dr. Gary Smith, head of the Texas A&M University animal science department; John Francis, director of consumer information and merchandising for the National Livestock and Meat Board; Anne Anderson, coordinator of the Texas Beef Promotion Committee of the Beef Industry Council; Dr. Rod Bowling, vice president of research and development and quality assurance for Montfort of Colorado; Chuck Hendricks, vice president of meat marketing for H.E.B. Grocery Co.; and Mrs. Betty Huggins, president of the Texas CowBelles.

Seeligson and Don C. King, TSCRA secretary-general manager, will give their annual reports on Wednesday, March 21.

The convention will open Sunday with a 200-exhibit trade show featuring the latest agricultural products

and services from throughout the U. S. Several prominent Western artists and craftsmen will exhibit their works during the trade show's three-day run.

Following a welcome party in the trade show area Sunday evening, the Cattle Raisers Heritage Sale will open with the auction of 20 select Quarter horses, 11 registered bulls and 17 pieces of Western art. Ruben Reyes, the nationally known livestock auctioneer from San Antonio, will serve again as auctioneer.

The Texas CowBelles, a TSCRA auxiliary active in beef promotion and legislative affairs, will hold their spring meeting in conjunction with the convention Sunday and Monday.

Following committee meetings and the kickoff luncheon on Monday, the TSCRA board of directors will meet to hear Gramm and Krueger in a political debate.

Monday's social activities will include a trade show social hour, a young people's party and "A Night in Old San Antonio" at La Villita.

The first general session of the membership will begin at 9 a.m. Tuesday with Seeligson presiding. Program speakers will be Hance, Smith, Francis, Anderson, Bowling and Hendricks.

A luncheon featuring magician Walter Blaney as entertainment will be held in the San Antonio Convention Center's north exhibit hall.

Committee meetings will conclude Tuesday's business activities.

social activities on Tuesday will include the trade show social hour and "The Taste of Texas," a visit to the Institute of Texan Cultures.

The second and final general session, preceded by a TSCRA political action committee breakfast featuring Perot, will begin at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday in the Hyatt Regency. Weber and Huggins will speak.

Portland, Oregon was named by the flip of a coin. The losing name was Boston.

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# ASCS

# News

by Jerry Stone

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## 1984 PROGRAM SIGN-UP DEADLINE EXTENDED

As all of you know by now, Secretary Block has extended the deadline for the 1984 Program Sign-Up from February 24 to close of business on March 16, 1984. When you sign up for the programs, it will be the producer's responsibility to get the land-owner's signature. This must be returned to our office by March 30, 1984. If the land-owner or all interested producers on the farm have not signed by the March 30 date, the farm will not be eligible to participate in the program.

## ACREAGE CONSERVATION RESERVE

There has been some changes in the ACR requirements for the 1984 program in that a cover is needed on all block set-aside acres. I'll mention some of the requirements below:

1. Cover crops may include small grains, grasses, legumes, and sweet sorghums. Grain Sorghums and Soybeans are not approved covers. Even though weeds provide a good cover, they are not approved and must be controlled at all times.
2. The non-grazing period is March 1, to September 1, and cover can not be mechanically harvested. Cover must be planted by June 20 and maintained until December 31.
3. Farmers are not required to plant a cover crop on a 4 blank skip rows, provided minimum tillage practices on the land are being carried out.
4. Remember, small grains as cover on ACR acres can not head out. If you plan to seed this area again next fall, you must maintain the cover until June 30, then you can start the land preparation.
5. If enough residues are present from previous crops, you may use it as a cover. To maintain it, you can run a chiesel, or sweeps, as long as it isn't turned under. Cotton stalks will not

qualify as a suitable crop residue.

6. Mechanical tillage IS NOT AN APPROVED PRACTICE on ACR. Emergency tillage can only be approved in the event a cover crop fails to develop adequate cover due to no fault of the producer.

If you have some ACR acreage which has a severe problem with johnson grass, blue weeds, white weeds or grasses and would like to kill it out during the summer, you can request the COC to look at your problem and they could grant you authority to use a mechanical tillage practice such as chiesel or sweeps to control the problems, however you cannot use a disc type plow to control the problems. Each producer must request this on the farm where the problem exists and be given approval by the COC before it will be considered an approved practice.

## CHANGE IN RULE FOR TERRACES

Rules now require terraces to meet the minimum width of 1 chain (66 feet) and contain 5 acres in size to be eligible for ACR.

This is the same requirement for all plots of ACR. (You may have one plot that does not meet the requirement.)

## ACR WITH STANDING WATER

The following is a run down of the rules for land that you may wish to designate as ACR that is flooded now or becomes flooded during the 1984 crop year. This land can be eligible if one of the following applies:

1. It was planted to a price support crop in the current crop year before any flooding occurred.
2. It is not flooded before a crop could have been planted by the end of the planting period for Grain Sorghum (probably June 30, 1984).
3. After being flooded, it could be planted in the current year, by no later than the final certification date

(maybe July 15).

## MEASUREMENT SERVICE RATE-1984

Measuring Service Rate for the 1984 crop year is \$20.00 per farm for the first 25 acres, plus 5 cents for each acre thereafter. The fee has to be paid in advance upon request. If you want us to measure your small grains, let us know.

## REPORT OF COTTON PRODUCTION (503 card)

There are still some farms that we have not received a production card on. Be sure to include all production for your farm. We cannot complete the 1984 yields on these farms until the card is turned in. The deadline is April 1, if not received by then a zero will be your 1983 acruial yield.

## FCIC CROP INSURANCE

Final sales closing date for crop insurance thru FCIC is April 15 for all spring seeded crops. If you desire insurance coverage thru this program, you must have your requests for FCIC in to this office by March 30 so that we will have time to work them up by the deadline for buying coverage, April 15.

## THOUGHT:

The individual with the spirit of true service in his heart has no desire for commendation nor does he boast of his good deeds.

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ARMY RESERVE. BE ALL YOU CAN BE.

## LOST

Lost at Borden County Stock Show:  
1 blue satin "Borden County Coyotes" lined jacket. Size-youth medium, name on underside of size tag: "Shawn Lewis". Please call or return to Mrs. Carol Lewis at Borden School.

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## Wardrobe Update and Spring Fashion

Becky Saunders, Extension Clothing Specialist, will present a program on updating your wardrobe and the spring fashion forecast on Tuesday afternoon, March 13, 1984 at 2:00 p.m. in the 4-H Exhibit Building in Gail.

This program is being sponsored by the Borden County Family Living Committee and the Extension Service.

The wardrobe updating session will emphasize how

to bring last year's wardrobe up to style without investing large quantities of time and money.

Mark the 13th of March on your calendar and come join this educational meeting.

Educational programs conducted by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service serve people of all ages regardless of socio-economic level, race, color, sex, religion, national origin or handicap.

## SALADS, SALADS, SALADS

One of the fastest uses of beans today is in salads, both in the consumer and foodservice markets.

Caesar Bean Salad is an easy to prepare salad made with a base of canned kidney beans.

When garnished with hard cooked egg wedges, parsley and lettuce leaves, it is also a very colorful and appetizing item. The versatility of this salad makes it equally appropriate for formal dining or informal buffets.

Why leave Chili behind just because the weather is warming up?

Chili bean salad, made with canned pork and beans, or beans in tomato sauce for a vegetarian dish, is so simple to make, and tasty, that it is even good to keep on hand in the refrigerator, for a nutritious snack almost anytime.

Chopped onions, celery and green peppers combine with canned beans for a very appetizing salad that is excellent for "help yourself" family meals.

So as spring and summer approach, why not think of beans as more than "cold weather fare" and try one of these two nutritious, yet inexpensive, easy to prepare salads?

### CAESAR BEAN SALAD

1/2 cup olive oil  
1/4 cup fresh lemon juice  
1/4 cup grated Parmesan cheese

1 clove garlic, mashed  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon black pepper  
1/4 teaspoon dry mustard  
2 cans (1 pound each) kidney beans, heated then drained  
1 medium head lettuce  
1 cup seasoned croutons  
2 tablespoons chopped fresh parsley  
3 hard cooked eggs, cut in wedges

In a medium bowl, combine oil, lemon juice, cheese, garlic, salt, pepper and mustard; mix well. Add warm beans; toss gently. Cover and chill. Line salad bowl with lettuce leaves. Pour bean mixture on top and sprinkle with croutons and parsley. Garnish with 3gg wedges.

### CHILI BEAN SALAD

1 can (1 lb. Pork and Beans or Vegetarian Beans in Tomato Sauce)  
1/4 cup onions, chopped  
1/4 cup celery, chopped  
1/4 cup green pepper, chopped  
2 teaspoons chili powder salt.

Drain beans and fold beans, onions, celery and green pepper together. Add chili powder while mixing. Salt to taste. Refrigerate until serving. Serve on a lettuce leaf, or in a salad bowl garnished with celery stalks, green pepper strips, tomato wedged and grated cheese.

The first solo flight around the world occurred in 1933. It took pilot Wiley Post over a week to complete the 15,596 mile trip.

## Your County Agent Says

by Alan Day

## HOUSTON STOCK SHOW RESULTS

Several Borden County 4-H youth faired well at the Houston Livestock Show February 24-March 3.

In the market lamb show, Kim Wills placed 4th in the light weight finewool class. She received \$21 per pound at the auction sale. Cathy York placed 6th in the medium weight finewool class which earned her \$11 per pound. Tammy Voss placed 7th in a class of 210 light weight medium wool lambs. This netted her \$8.50 per pound at the sale. Placing 15th in the lightweight finewool class, Jon Herring got \$10 per pound for his lamb. James Smith placed 20th in the

same class and received \$4.50 per pound for his efforts.

Several of the other lambs were pulled but did not place high enough to make the sale. Among those were Gerry Smith, Kate Phinizy, Will Phinizy, Cody Stone, Tammy Miller, Michael Murphy, Mickey Burkett, Kristi Stone and Cam Stone.

Five out of the 9 market barrows taken to Brenham for sifting got to go on to Houston. None of these barrows were able to make the sale, unfortunately. Those youth showing barrows were Brice Key, Ralynn Key, Cam Stone, Keith Martin, John

Stephens, Jerry Green, Doyce Taylor, Sammy Williams and Bric Turner.

Cathy York also exhibited a pen of 3 commercial steers at Houston. This was her 3rd year to do extremely well at the show. Her steers graded Good 2, Good 2 and Choice 2 and netted her over \$300 in prize money. She placed just 4 places out of getting a re-interview. This would allow her to compete for the pick-up, trailer and other prizes offered by this show. Cathy's steers were raised in Borden County by the Muleshoe Ranches.

All the Borden County youth did extremely well and should be commended for their efforts.

## 4-H'ers Head for San Angelo

Seventeen Borden County 4-H members will exhibit market lambs and barrows at the 1984 San Angelo Livestock Show March 6-10.

42 market lambs will be shown by Borden County

youth at San Angelo this year. Those showing will be Shayne Hess, Will Phinizy, Kate Phinizy, Cody Stone, Cam Stone, Kristi Stone, Tammy Voss, Patsy Underwood, Kim Wills, Jim Ridenour, Julie Ridenour, Michael Murphy, Cathy

York and Dana Gray.

11 market barrows will be shown. Included in this group are David Holmes, Cody Stone, Cam Stone, D'Lynn Lloyd, M'Lys Lloyd, A'Lise Lloyd and Shayne Hess.

The first person to be made a certified public accountant was Frank Broaker of New York, in 1896.

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# TSCRA Works To Make Reform

TSCRA officers and staff have been working behind the scenes in recent weeks to gather support for changes in the Immigration Reform and Control Act, H. R. 1510 and S. 529, that would provide the cattle industry with a legal, dependable workforce, says Don C. King, secretary-general manager.

At the request of TSCRA President Frates Seeligson, TSCRA met with the officers of the cattle producer groups from New Mexico, Arizona and California during the recent National Cattlemen's Association convention in New Orleans. The group agreed to pursue a streamlined H-2 guest worker program, a transitional ag worker program and new language including livestock in the Panetta-Morrison seasonal ag worker proposal.

At the behest of the border-state cattle coalition, Congressman, Sid Morrison, R-Wash., agreed to consider expanding the definition of workers' in "perishable commodities" in his proposal to include livestock workers. New language is being prepared for introduction in Congress when it reconsiders the immigration bill possibly late this month.

On Feb. 8-10, TSCRA again went to New Orleans to meet with the National Council of Agricultural Employers and the Agricultural Labor Employers Committee. These groups have played a major role in representing agricultural interests on this legislation.

TSCRA also met privately with Philip D. Brady, deputy associate attorney general of the Department of Justice. Brady is the Reagan administration's lead official on immigration affairs. TSCRA also met with USDA representatives and hand-delivered a TSCRA position paper on IRCA and livestock industry labor needs to Congressman Romano Mazzoli, D-Ky., sponsor of the bill.

TSCRA will continue to work with the other border-state cattle groups, NCA, the Texas Congressional delegation and the Reagan Administration as the legislation comes to House floor debate.

# CAPITOL UPDATE

*John Tower*  
U.S. SENATOR for TEXAS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510



Plans already are well underway for the 1986 Texas Sesquicentennial -- the 150th anniversary of Texas Independence.

Many of the cherished traditions which are a major source of strength today for Texas took shape during the brief 10 years when it was an independent republic. When Texas became part of the United States, we brought these traditions with us along with our land and our people.

The first chapter in our proud history was written on March 2, 1836, when a band of brave and dedicated individuals signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. This document outlined their grievances against the government in Mexico City which had failed to abide by the national constitution. But it was more than a list of complaints. It was a statement of the values we continue to cherish -- trial by jury, public education, representative government, due process by law, freedom of religion and government by civil rather than military authorities.

Today, we face many problems as a nation, but we hold in our hands the tools we need to correct them. We are blessed with freedom and the means to preserve the values underscored in our state's Declaration of Independence.

And we have something else -- the same indomitable spirit of our forefathers. This spirit is exemplified by the garrison defending the Alamo. Its young commander, William Barret Travis, led this defense in such a way that it became one of the great holding actions in military history. In fact, though the Alamo was lost and the defenders perished, the time that Santa Anna's army was stalled during the siege gave Sam Houston time to put together forces which ultimately were victorious at the Battle of San Jacinto.

The courage and determination of the men at the Alamo is exemplified by this letter written by Travis "To the People of Texas and all Americans in the world:"

"I am besieged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna -- I have sustained continual Bombardment & cannonade for 24 hours & have not lost a man -- The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken -- I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, & our flag still waves proudly from the walls -- I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism & everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all despatch -- The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily & will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor & and that of his country -- Victory or Death.

WILLIAM BARRET TRAVIS

The Battle of the Alamo has captured the imagination of people throughout the world as a symbol of dedication to freedom regardless of the personal cost. With this as our special heritage, we can be confident of our ability to face and overcome whatever crisis the future may hold.

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# MOSHACHER PRAISES VOLUNTEER EFFORT

Houston...Rob Mosbacher, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, today praised the American Medical Association's efforts to strengthen the U.S. economy by voluntarily freezing their fees for a year.

Mosbacher, a leading member of President Reagan's Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives, said. "The American Medical Association's action Thursday is precisely the kind of cooperative effort between the public and private sectors that President Reagan and the Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives have been seeking for the last three years."

"Although I am deeply concerned about the sharp increase in the cost of health care in this country, I am delighted to see the willingness of the medical profession to act voluntarily and forcefully to deal with the problem. I remain convinced that we will never permanently reduce the involvement of government in our lives and businesses until we find new ways of dealing with out social and economic problems. That is precisely what the AMA has done by asking doctors to freeze their fees for a year," he continued.

As a member of the President's Advisory Council on Private Sector Initiatives, Mosbacher has implemented or assisted in the development of a number of public-private partnerships which require little or no government money or meddling in such areas as child care, job training, and housing and neighborhood revitalization. Mosbacher said that the Harris County Medical

Society deserves special mention because of their efforts initiated last year to give free medical services to Houston's newly unemployed. "President Reagan singled out the Harris County Medical Society for its efforts to deal with an especially difficult short term problem--the newly unemployed who had exhausted their health care benefits," Mosbacher explained.

"The Harris County Medical Society organized a program involving 1,000 doctors who handled more than 10,000 calls and treated more than 4,000 people who could barely afford to put food on the table much less pay medical expenses. The program did not cost the Federal Government one cent, and that was in sharp contrast to a \$2 billion bill which was being debated in the U.S. House of Representatives months after the Harris County program was already underway," Mosbacher concluded.

Mosbacher, a Houston businessman, emphasized that additional efforts such as the American Medical Association's and the Harris County Medical Society's should be encouraged.

# LOCAL FOLKS

Jerry Clayton, father of Barbara Anderson, was honored Saturday, March 3 in the Anderson home on the Muleshoe Ranch. The occasion was Mr. Clayton's 83rd birthday party.

Attending the celebration were his two daughters and 4 of his 6 grandchildren and their families.

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Our nation's first woman presidential candidate was Victoria Claflin Woodhull, who was named by the National Radical Reformers in 1872.

## MEET THE NEW BOSS, SAME AS THE OLD

By Richard A. Viguerie

Washington, D. C.--"Moscow mourns Andropov" screamed the headline in the Detroit News. It was another example of the tendency of people who live in democracies to believe that communist governments share our values.

Alas, it is not so. Andropov did not come to power like an American president, by winning a dozen primaries and a TV debate or two; he climbed a large pile of corpses to the top.

As Soviet ambassador to Hungary during the 1956 revolution, Andropov lured Hungarian freedom fighters to their deaths. Later, he coordinated aid to North Vietnam, transformed mental hospitals into prisons for dissidents, and ordered the use of poison gas in an attempt to wipe out the Afghan freedom fighters. He demanded that the Polish government smash Solidarity and he may well have ordered the assassination of the Pope. For 15 years he headed the KGB, the Soviet Secret Police.

The real Andropov was very different from the fellow described by the American news media as Brezhnev's successor some 15 months ago. Through their contacts in the Western news media, the Soviets created an image of Andropov as a man sympathetic to dissidents, a lover of American culture, and the kind of fellow Ronald Reagan ought to be able to get along with.

He was described by the Baltimore Sun as "a pragmatist, reformer, intellectual, and liberal" who liked "scotch whiskey and American jazz."

The Washington Post said he was something of a rebel, "fond of cynical political jokes with an anti-regime twist." "He dances the tango gracefully." He was, according to the Post, "probably the best informed man in the country." with "the highest IQ in the Politburo." He was a "closet liberal" who invited dissidents to his home for cocktails.

Time called him "a witty conversationalist, a bibliophile (book-lover), a connoisseur of modern art--a kind of closet liberal" who enjoyed Chubby Checker, Frank Sinatra, and books like Valley of the Dolls. The Wall Street Journal described Andropov as "silver-haired and dapper." Whatta guy! Of course,

there was little truth in the stories about Andropov. The Soviets call it disinformation--the spreading of false information that crowds out the truth. Each year the Soviet Union spends billions of dollars to mislead the Free World about its intentions and to spread false rumors about the United States and its allies.

We can expect a similar campaign to create a likeable, reasonable image for Andropov's successor. Deep in their hearts, many reporters want to believe that the Soviets are ready to beat their SS-20s into plowshares if only the U.S. would stop being so irrational.

Every time there is a change of leadership behind the Iron Curtain, the media bring out the same old liberal analysts who offer the same old theories about how things will be different this time. Washington Post TV critic Tom Shales said that, when Andropov died, "television news programs went into their little game plan on big Russian stories; they scrambled about for their favorite Soviet experts who appeared on the air with various and often conflicting speculations about who Andropov's successor would be and what impact this turn of events would have on the West.

"It didn't matter that the experts disagreed and that prognoses were wildly divergent," Shales wrote. "As long as the voices seemed authoritative, they were encouraged to rattle on, and did."

The "experts" ranged from moderate liberals to communists. Among those who appeared were former secretaries of state Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, to Senator Charles Percy (R-Illinois), former ambassador Malcolm Toon, Foreign Policy magazine editor Charles William Maynes, and disarmament proponent Paul Warnke, all the way to Joe Adamov, the spokesman for the Soviet government. (Not a conservative in the bunch, but who expects national media coverage to be balanced?)

Almost all these liberal experts saw Andropov's death as an opportunity for the U.S. and the USSR to move toward peace, because they let their ideology, which seldom or never sees an enemy on the left, interfere with their analysis.

Only one type of man can rise to leadership of the Soviet Union--someone cold, ruthless, and totally committed to the spread of communism to all of the world by force. In a democracy, a new leader often means a change in the direction of the government. In a communist society, it makes little difference whether the leader is named Stalin, Krushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov, or Chernenko; approximately the same policies of world conquest will continue.

In the words of the rock group The Who: "meet the new boss, same as the old boss."

### White Political Payroll up 70 Percent

While stressing the need for new taxes during his first year in office, Gov. Mark White, at the same time, increased the payroll of his top political office staff by 70 percent over his predecessor, Texas Republican Chairman George Strake charged today.

"Mark White promised the schoolteachers of Texas a 24 percent pay raise and they got a 4 percent raise from the state," Strake said.

"Meanwhile, White raised the salary of his top political cronies by an average of \$6,000 per year, so now they make an average wage of \$50,157." Strake noted that Gov. Bill Clements paid his top people an average of \$44,200.

The 70 percent rise is for "exempt" payroll which leapt from \$95,767 to \$163,009 per month, according to state records.

The comparisons, unless otherwise stated, compare average salary and expense figures for the fourth quarter of 1982 to the fourth quarter of 1983. The study was completed in mid-January after December payroll data was available.

"While asking the people of Texas to consider paying more taxes, White also increased the number of top political aides from 26 to 39...a 50 percent hike over Clements," Strake said.

"When it comes to his political cronies, Mark White makes Diamond Jim Brady look like Ebenezer Scrooge," Strake said. "He broke into the cookie jar and passed out the goodies to his buddies, then left the

teachers and everybody else to pick up the crumbs."

Strake also pointed out that in regard to overall Governor's office payroll, White's total annualized staff payroll increased by 33 percent or an increased \$1.6 million bill for taxpayers.

"Mark White has thumbed his nose at Texas

taxpayers with extravagant salary increases, a fancy jet and by taking state money and building himself a playroom in the Mansion," Strake said. "His reckless disregard for thrift in government is exceeded only by his failure to keep his promises."

19

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