

# The Pampa News



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The Top O Texas' Watchful Newspaper

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Premiere of the pipeline

The pier on the right-hand side of Yakutat Bay, Alaska is a service base for off-shore oil drilling. Oil will start to flow today through the Alaska Pipeline, the 800-mile line from the state's north slopes to the ice-free port of Valdez. Oil companies discovered the precious fuel in North Alaska in July 1968, and today, almost nine

years later, the pipeline will pump 600,000 barrels daily. The first crude is expected to reach the port at Valdez in no less than 30 days and no later than July 20. Construction of the pipeline cost \$7.7 billion.

(Associated Press photo)

## Alaska oil to move today

**PRUDHOE BAY, Alaska (AP)** — Hot oil from beneath the permanently frozen soil of Alaska's Arctic North Slope began flowing through the \$7.7 billion trans-Alaska pipeline today.

The startup marked the culmination of nine years of planning and building in the largest and most expensive project ever undertaken by private in-

dustry. It means 1.2 million barrels of oil daily soon will be on its way to market.

"We've done a damn good job," declared William Darch, president of Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. "Our destiny is in our hands. The problems are now ours to solve, which is a very good position to be in after the last couple years." It cost \$7.7 billion to build the

800-mile-long tube from Prudhoe Bay here on the Arctic Ocean, 250 miles north of the Arctic Circle, to the port of Valdez on Prince William Sound. Development of the wells at this end of the pipe cost an additional \$4 billion.

No speeches, ceremonies or special events heralded the startup. Oilmen said the first opening of the valves — directed by a computer in Valdez

— would be about as exciting as turning on a garden hose.

"We deliberately wanted to be low key about this," said a spokesman for Alyeska, the consortium of eight oil companies formed to build the line. "We'll have some sort of celebration later."

"We want to do this as efficiently and quietly as possible," another public relations

man said. But he added, "of course, this is tremendously important for all companies involved and for the nation. It brings years of frustration to an end."

The U.S. Interior Department gave final clearance to move the oil about 26 hours before the official startup time. By then, oil had already begun to flow from wells in the 25-by-10-mile North Slope field into feeder lines and storage tanks adjacent to Pump Station No. 1.

A week ago, the first 85 miles of the 48-inch pipeline was filled with noncombustible nitrogen gas to eliminate the possibility of an explosion when the oil goes in.

Just before the valves are opened, the first of three large pigs will be inserted into the pipeline. The eight-foot, 200-pound plastic devices fit snugly into the line to act as barriers

between the oil and nitrogen.

Then, when the valve opens, oil driven by 13,500-horsepower pumps at Pump Station No. 1 will push the pig through the line. The contraption is equipped with electronic devices and metal parts that will knock on the inside wall of the pipe. Crews walking along the line will track the pig electronically and by ear to monitor the progress of the oil and the soundness of the pipe.

When the oil reaches Valdez, it will be pumped into tankers. After that, its destination is not as certain. West Coast refineries are not set up to handle the high-sulfur oil from Prudhoe Bay. Proposals for making use of it have ranged from sending it to the East Coast by way of the Panama Canal or a pipeline, to trade-off arrangements with other nations.

## States can refuse to pay for abortions

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Supreme Court today ruled that neither the Constitution nor federal law requires states to pay for abortions when the lives of mothers are not endangered.

In a series of opinions on cases from Connecticut and Pennsylvania, the high court voted 6-3 that the Constitution's assurance of equal protection under the law and the provisions of the Social Security Act do not mean that states have to pay for elective abortions — even though the states provide financial aid for poor women who decide to bear children.

The court, in striking down the decisions of two lower courts, ruled that Pennsylvania officials did not violate the So-

cial Security Act by refusing to pay for elective abortions. The court also said that Connecticut officials did not violate the equal-protection safeguards included in the 14th Amendment by refusing to pay for elective abortions for women on welfare.

The court's decision, however, said states are free to supply such welfare payments for poor women if they choose to do so.

Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote the court's majority opinion. He was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Byron R. White, William H. Rehnquist, Potter Stewart and John Paul Stevens.

Justices Thurgood Marshall, William J. Brennan Jr. and Harry A. Blackmun dissented.

The Constitution imposes no obligation on the states to pay the pregnancy-related medical expenses of indigent women or indeed to pay any of the medical expenses of indigents," Powell's opinion said.

Welfare rights organizations and civil liberties attorneys had argued that if states pay for childbearing costs incurred by poor women they had a legal obligation to pay for abortions by poor women.

The court rejected that argument.

In another decision, the court, again voting 6-3 with the same dissenters, decided that public hospitals have no legal

obligation to provide abortions for poor women.

The Supreme Court in 1973 ruled that all women have a privacy right which entitles them to choose to end their pregnancy during its first three months.

Congress currently is considering a bill that would outlaw any federal funds for abortions. The so-called Hyde amendment passed the House last week and now is heading for the Senate.

The federal government currently pays for one-third of all abortions performed each year through Medicaid, the federal health service for the poor. This accounts for 300,000 abortions annually at a cost of \$50 million.

At that time Smith said many counties in Texas are not so fortunate as Gray County to have access to the oil and gas production taxes as in Gray County.

record high last year — rising from just over the \$100 million mark the year before as compared with \$95,145,220.

The estimates were presented to the Gray County Commissioners Court last year by Billy Smith and J.W. Lee, representatives of Thomas Y. Pickett, a Dallas-based appraisal firm.

Smith and Lee, who have been appraisers for the county for the past 20 years, attributed the increase to a hike in interstate gas prices. Smith said the Federal Power Commission granted an increase to 23.5 cents per thousand cubic feet on Jan. 1, 1976.

"It was about 14.5 cents," he explained in July 1976. "The proposed price for sometime during this year is 23.5 cents so there is a good chance appraised values will increase again next year."

A spokesman in the office of A.C. Malone, county auditor, said today that budget preparations for 1978 are underway, but added that no estimates are available at this time.

County officials failed to comment on what the outcome of the local rolls will be for 1978. However, in 1971 the Pickett firm shows the local tax roll at \$62,731,220 climbing the next year to \$80,815,200.

In 1974, the total assessment dropped to \$70,423,440, but rose in 1975 to \$95,145,220.

The industrial and utility properties in Gray County increased in excess of \$3.5 million in 1976. This includes real estate, industrial plants, utilities, railroads, personal property and pipelines.

The 1976 assessment placed the market values within the county at an estimated \$440 million.

## Texas must yield to Voting Act

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Supreme Court ruled today that Texas is subject to the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act and must get federal approval before making any changes in voting or election procedures.

In a related decision, the court ruled that South Carolina may implement a state senate reapportionment plan that allegedly discriminates against black voters.

The Texas ruling was a minor victory for the Justice Department and civil rights groups, but the South Carolina decision was a defeat.

By a vote of 6 to 3, the court said South Carolina is free to implement the senate reapportionment plan enacted by the state legislature on May 6, 1972.

The majority overruled a three-judge district court decision that the plan could not be implemented because the Justice Department had not objected to it.

In dissent, Justices Thurgood Marshall and William J. Brennan said the majority decision will seriously deprive South Carolina blacks of political clout.

"Perhaps out of justifiable embarrassment, the majority never mentions the effect of its ruling," Marshall wrote.

In the Texas case, the court

ruled 9 to 0 that state officials cannot go to court to challenge a Justice Department decision that the state is covered by the Voting Rights Act.

The case has particular significance for the state and local jurisdictions which came under the restrictions after Congress passed 1975 amendments extending the Voting Rights protection to Mexican-American groups and other minorities as well as blacks.

Texas officials had complained that department officials made mistakes in applying the act to Texas. The 1975 amendments extended the restrictions to areas which met certain population qualifications.

Writing for the court, Marshall said the law plainly states that the attorney general's decision about jurisdictions covered by the act cannot be reviewed in any court.

The law provides another method for state or local officials to "bail out" from the restrictions by proving that there's no longer a risk of racial discrimination," the court noted.

"The only procedure available to Texas to seek termination of Voting Rights Act coverage is a bail-out suit," the court said.

Congress had constitutional authority to choose that procedure, the court continued.

The decision vacated a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

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### Parrot can't ask abductors to return him

It was a double crime — parrot-napping and robbing the cradle — when a young parrot was taken from Mrs. June Hall's residence at 403 N. Ward.

The bird was only a few months old when it disappeared from Mrs. Hall's porch Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Hall was asleep inside and noticed the cage and the parrot were gone when she rose to answer the telephone. She notified Pampa police who suspected a child might have taken it.

The parrot, a birthday gift to Mrs. Hall, was still missing this morning.

The green and red parrot was just learning to talk and is unable to ask to go home.

## Beware cattle rustlers! here come the computers

By STEVE DAUGHERTY  
Associated Press Writer

**DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)** — The days of cattle rustlers may be numbered — a new livestock electronic identification system is off the drawing boards and into the animals.

"It's one of the most exciting things that's come along in the livestock industry for a long time," said Harold Mindermann, newly elected chairman of the board of the Livestock Conservation Institute (LCI).

The LCI is a national association representing all segments of the livestock and meat industry. It sponsors research and educational programs to reduce losses from diseases, injuries and parasites.

Mindermann, who is also director of the Iowa Farm Bureau's commodity and marketing division, said the livestock electronic identification system is a top priority of the LCI.

"It's technically complete and ready for field testing," said Mindermann.

"Basically, it's an implant — called a transponder — that goes under the skin of the animal. With a little plastic, gun-like mechanism — called an interrogator — is pointed at the implant, it reads the number and body temperature of that animal."

Dr. Dale Holm of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) at Los Alamos, N.M., has directed governmental

work on the system.

"Research has been taken to a point where it doesn't make sense to do any more laboratory work without guidance from the potential users," he said.

Dr. Holm said it must be shown that electronic identification is something needed and wanted.

Lindermann is convinced the livestock industry needs and will support the new development. "First of all, we need a method of identifying livestock from a theft standpoint."

"We need identification to trace livestock back to point of origin for several reasons. For performance testing — to get back quality information to the producer, which benefits the consumer and the producer. And from an animal health standpoint it's important if there are problems with livestock to get back to the original herd."

"It costs the livestock industry millions and millions of dollars a year for health problems that could be solved if we could get back to where the problem originated and work with the herd owner."

Mindermann felt one of the strongest points would be simply adding electronics to the livestock industry.

"This ability to hook the industry to computers is very exciting. In the marketing system where we transfer the animal from person to person we'd have just the one number to identify it.

Conceivably the livestock could even be paid for by computer."

But the LCI board chairman stressed the versatility of the system.

"We can do so many things with it. The breeder is going to be able to determine when the animal comes in heat."

"A rancher, for instance, can carry the interrogator on horseback, ride through his beef cow herd and find out when they're ready for breeding."

"There's some study going on now to determine if different diseases have different temperature variations. If this were to prove true, we might be able to point that instrument at an implanted animal to determine if it's got some specific health problem."

"It could even monitor patients in intensive care units of hospitals."

Mindermann said the LCI would be setting up a subcommittee of the livestock identification committee as an industry advisory committee.

It would hopefully be sanctioned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and work out the different problems of each segment of the industry, he said.

"We're going to have to get all this industry input together and work out the trade-offs and such so that when the electronic identification is available to the producer for implanting into the livestock, it'll be workable all the way along the chain of the marketing system."

JUN 20 1977



# Financial help available as college costs soar

**By LOUISE COOK**  
Associated Press Writer

The thousands of students getting ready for college this fall face record costs, but there are several steps individuals can take to cut expenses and ease the strain on the family budget.

A recent survey by the College Entrance Examination Board showed that the typical student attending a private, four-year college and living on campus will spend \$4,986 for the 1977-78 academic year, up about 5.3 per cent from last year.

The same student who chooses a public four-year college and lives on campus will spend \$3,806, up 4 per cent from the 1976-77 year.

The biggest difference in costs between public and private colleges is in the area of tuition and fees, which also accounts for the biggest chunk of a student's spending, according to the College Board, a nonprofit organization that provides tests and other services for students and educational institutions.

Board experts urge students to consider financial aid — even if they think their family income is too high to qualify. Income alone is not the determining factor. Family size and obligations also may be taken into account.

"Families concerned about paying rising college costs should consider financial aid as one alternative," said Elizabeth Suchar, director of financial aid services for the board's College Scholarship Service. "The purpose of financial

aid is to help students attend a college they otherwise couldn't afford. The scholarship service offers a free pamphlet to help students figure out which types of financial aid they may qualify for. The booklets are available from high school counselors, community agencies and college financial aid administrators.

It is generally too late now to apply for financial aid for the fall term, particularly women to federal programs, but there are other things you can do to cut costs.

—Consider living at home. The College Board study shows that the student who commutes can save from \$400 to \$800 a year, depending on transportation costs and other expenses.

—Make an expense budget for incidentals including books and supplies, transportation, laundry and recreation and try to keep to it. The College Board says incidentals account for 18 per cent of the cost of a year at college. As a general guide, you can expect to spend about \$200 for books and supplies and \$400 for personal expenses. Transportation will range from \$300 to \$600, depending on whether you live on campus or commute.

—If you have not settled on a college, consider a public institution. Tuition and fees at public, four-year colleges will average \$621 for the 1977-78 year, compared to \$2,478 for similar, private institutions. Warning: students who are not residents of the state where the college is located can face extra tuition charges of \$100 to \$1,500.

# Von Braun made Hitler's weapons

**DALLAS (AP)** — A little-remembered chapter in the history of space exploration surged back to mind at the word Dr. Werner von Braun—once hailed for the rocket weapons he provided Adolf Hitler but later acclaimed as one of the world's foremost rocketeers—had died of cancer.

It was more than three decades ago that he and fellow German scientists surrendered at the end of World War II and were brought secretly to this country.

Von Braun confessed soon after arriving in the United States that his motive in designing the dread V2 war rocket, which rained death and destruction on London in the waning days of World War II. This reporter encountered an almost galling experience of learning the German scientists, engineers and technicians were renewing their work at the Army's Ft. Bliss, Tex., and neighboring White Sands Proving Ground in the south edge of New Mexico.

While in the vicinity of White Sands on another assignment, I stopped at headquarters there to see the commandant, then Lt. Col. Harold R. Turner, now deceased.

With a casual wave as von Braun strode across an open compound, Turner said disarmingly, "You see that guy? Well, he's the inventor of the V2 rocket—but that's classified information. You can't use it. If you want the story, you'll have to get permission from the War Department."

Thereupon, The Associated Press sought in vain to obtain official word about von Braun and the others from the Pentagon. Not until just before Thanksgiving in 1946 would official Washington admit that von Braun and the others were in

the United States.

Group interviews with newsmen were permitted—but security remained so tight that all written accounts had to be submitted for possible censorship by the Army. Our copy, and presumably the rest, came back unmarked and for use as desired.

Von Braun was identified at the time as the former technical director of Nazi Germany's storied Peenemunde Proving Ground on the Baltic Sea. To this country with him came captured parts from about 100 of the 3,600 V2 rockets manufactured for use against the Allies. These were rebuilt and launched in a long series of White Sands test flights—the forerunners of experiments with more sophisticated U.S. rockets.

Among other things von Braun and his aides told reporters was that German production was too limited at the time to have delayed the Allies' successful invasion of Normandy, although output was later boosted to 400 per month.

The Germans, brought here to work as civilian consultants with the infant American space flight program, also had designed a rocket expected to approach the speed of sound, but it was never built.

In addition, the German scientists had given serious thought to a two-stage missile (later a key device for space flights), which was calculated to span the Atlantic, with a range of about 3,100 miles.

Von Braun was asked how he felt about the Nazi government's takeover of work he had begun in the pre-Hitler era. His reply, in what was then halting

English: "A research man always regrets the use of a scientific discovery for destruction... but that is life."

Radiocarbon dating was developed at the University of Chicago in the late 1940s.

English: "A research man always regrets the use of a scientific discovery for destruction... but that is life."

Radiocarbon dating was developed at the University of Chicago in the late 1940s.

## Two die when helicopter, plane collide

**WALLER, Tex. (AP)** — Two persons died Sunday afternoon when a 1941 Piper Cub collided with a helicopter over the Waller County Club in South Texas Sunday afternoon.

Justice of the Peace A.M. McCaid identified the dead as Dr. Benton Ramsey Ellis, 42, and a family friend, Sharon Crozier, 11, both of Houston.

The helicopter pilot, Lloyd E. Martin of Killeen, and his passenger, Fred Bandas of Temple, landed safely after the collision and were not injured, McCaid said.

Martin and Bandas were enroute to Temple from Lake-wood Airport at the time of the collision.

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# McKinney scene of Oswald movie

**McKINNEY, Tex. (AP)** — Filming was to get underway here today on a movie about a trial — a trial that was never actually held and a trial that some residents of this North Texas community would just as soon see held elsewhere.

It's not going to be a real trial. It's a made-for-television film titled "The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald."

Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the person who assassinated President John F. Kennedy at nearby Dallas Nov. 22, 1963 never went to trial. He was shot to death two days after the Kennedy killing by Dallas night club operator Jack Ruby.

But, for the purpose of the movie, Oswald will go to trial in a fictional West Texas town that will actually be McKinney, but viewers will not know the actual locale since the film makers agreed to not mention McKinney.

Movie making is actually nothing new here. But it was easier, apparently, for local residents to get excited about the filming of G-rated "Benji," a film about a dog, than it is for them to get excited about the filming of a movie concerning Oswald and the Kennedy assassination.

When the matter of allowing the film to be made in the Collin County courthouse here was up for discussion by Collin County commissioners, only one person spoke against it.

Mrs. Nancy Rice, who says he is "sweet little grandmother" and not a "rabble-rouser" said her opposition was based on the fact that she "still feels a lot of pain and hurt over the assassination."

"I don't feel enough time has elapsed for a movie like this to be done," Mrs. Rice said.

The courthouse is about 100 years old and is one of the few in the Southwest with overhead ceiling fans, an overhead gallery for spectators and a jury box that faces the judge.

The persons who regularly gather to chat on benches outside the courthouse are not eager to sign up as "extras" for

## Bullet misses Amin

**NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)** — President Idi Amin of Uganda is missing after an attempt to assassinate him during the weekend, one of Kenya's leading newspapers reported today.

Government officials in Kampala, the capital of neighboring Uganda, said by telephone that as far as they knew the report was inaccurate. But an unidentified Ugandan who answered the telephone at Amin's residence at Entebbe, 19 miles southwest of Kampala, said: "We don't know where he is or what has happened to him."

Radio Uganda reported that Amin might attend a "refugee day" celebration in western Uganda today.

The report of Amin's disappearance was published by the independent Nairobi Daily Nation. It said Ugandan Vice President Mustafa Adrisi con-

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<b>Amano — Deliso</b> Dress shoes and Wedge Heel Shoes. Values to \$39.00 <b>\$19 to \$28</b>	<b>Dearfoam House Shoes</b> Washable! Pink, Blue, White, Peach Values to \$6. <b>\$2.99</b>
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<b>POTATOES</b> 10 lb. bag 99¢ California Long White	<b>Vino Ripened TOMATOES</b> 39¢ Lb.

JUN 20 7 7

# Egypt may buy from US farms

By DON KENDALL  
AP Farm Writer  
WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the Agriculture Department's foreign trade experts says Egypt may be a billion-dollar market for American farmers by 1980.

In his report, Parker said the rising Egyptian demand has been aided by economic assistance from OPEC countries, the United States and Western Europe.

## Farm roundup

European Common Market and Australia, the report said. The analysis also was based on reports from H. Reiter Webb Jr., who is the U.S. agricultural attache in Cairo.

Despite the United States being the largest provider in the Egyptian market, stiff competition has developed from a number of other countries, including those in the Common Market, Australia, Canada and Brazil.

## Congress questions Korean withdrawal

WASHINGTON (AP) — A study of new federal beef grades adopted last year says there has been little effect on consumer demand or prices of beef.

Two Choice carcasses which were formerly priced the same might now be priced very differently, depending on their yield grades," the department said.

## McLean couple seeks money for injuries

A personal injury suit, seeking total damages of \$120,167.31, was filed today in the 223rd District Court of Gray County by a couple who lives near McLean.

There was no lessening of demand by consumers in response to the changed grading rules," officials said.

## Arizona fire uncontrolled

By The Associated Press  
Fire fighters made gains today in their struggle to control one major forest fire in Arizona national forests, but lost ground in their efforts to contain another.

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## Highland General Hospital

Saturday Admissions  
Ricky L. Freeman, Odessa.  
Richard A. Tucker, Gardendale.

## On the record

### Obituaries

MRS. GERTHA E. WALKER  
Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday for Mrs. Gertha E. Walker, 78, of 613 Dwight.

### Obituaries

MRS. ANNA SQUIRES  
CANADIAN — Funeral services for Mrs. Anna Squires, 74, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Canadian Church of Christ.

### Obituaries

VEDA GATES LOWREY  
SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday here for Mrs. Veda Gates Lowrey, 74, a former resident of Wheeler County.

### Obituaries

Police report  
Two thefts were among reports investigated by the Pampa Police Department Sunday.

### Obituaries

Stock market  
The following grain quotations are provided by Wheeler Grain of Pampa.

### Obituaries

Texas weather  
By The Associated Press  
Widely scattered thunderstorms were expected in the Panhandle and in the mountains of Southwest Texas today.

### Obituaries

National weather  
By The Associated Press  
Thunderstorms have increased the threat of flash flooding in eastern Kansas, where a flash flood watch remains in effect.

## Begin faces first vote in parliament tonight

JERUSALEM (AP) — Menahem Begin faces his first vote of confidence tonight in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, as a preliminary to becoming the sixth prime minister of the Jewish nation.

Begin refuses to commit Israel to any withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River, which he says belongs to Israel as a Biblical legacy of the Jews.

## Orange juice producers may can Anita Bryant

BOSTON (AP) — Orange juice commercials may not be for Anita Bryant any more. Arthur Fiedler and Dorothy Hamill may soon become the new symbols of the sunshine drink.

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Fire fighters made gains today in their struggle to control one major forest fire in Arizona national forests, but lost ground in their efforts to contain another.

## 38 die violently in Texas

By The Associated Press  
At least 38 persons died violently in Texas during the past weekend, with traffic deaths numbering 19, a figure usually reached or passed only on holiday weekends.

## Names in the news

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP) — Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali, dapper in white tails and gloves, was married in a private civil ceremony as fans, news reporters and hangers-on crowded around to catch a glimpse of him.

appearance here, the queen's daughter charmed the residents of Queen Annes County during a two-day visit marking the county's 271st birthday.

## 38 die violently in Texas

By The Associated Press  
At least 38 persons died violently in Texas during the past weekend, with traffic deaths numbering 19, a figure usually reached or passed only on holiday weekends.

## 38 die violently in Texas

parking lot beside their apartment complex. Both had been shot.

## 38 die violently in Texas

pickup truck about five miles southeast of Victoria. The victims were identified as Albert James Cook, 47, of Victoria and Mark Neal Clark, 20, of Port Lavaca.

## Names in the news

LAKEWOOD, Fla. (AP) — The Florida Citrus Commission says it has "no objective evidence that Anita Bryant is not still an 'effective spokesman' for Florida's citrus industry.

## Names in the news

DECATUR, Ga. (AP) — It's been 20 years since Clayton Moore hung up his mask, but TV's former Lone Ranger says he doesn't regret playing the role that typocast him into semi-retirement.

Advice

Dear Abby  
By Abigail Van Buren

DEAR ABBY: DESPERATE wrote that his recently deceased wife had so loved the song of the mockingbird that had sung in their yard each morning that she made a recording of it. He said the same bird returns to sing each day, and his song brings back such painful memories that he feels he must either destroy that bird or go mad.

Perhaps we are neighbors. A mockingbird has been singing in my area, too. My husband who died last year, loved the song of that bird, but it neither pains nor depresses me to hear it. Instead it gives me a feeling of inner peace, comfort and joy—as though God were telling me that my dear one is still nearby.

DEAR ABBY: For DESPERATE who wishes to shoo away the mockingbird that perches on his wire:  
Buy a rubber snake in a toy department and twist it around the wire. We use them in our fruit trees to keep the birds from pecking at the fruit. (I'm told that a long nylon stocking waving in the breeze is just as effective.)

DEAR ABBY: Please tell DESPERATE that the pain he feels is within himself, not from the bird, and killing the bird or chasing it away will not ease that pain. The mockingbird's song could help relieve his pain if he would only view it differently.

DEAR ABBY: If a mockingbird sings loud and rapturously for hours on end, it means he has not yet attracted a mate. When he finally wins a mate, he will quiet down to a bit of occasional warbling.

DEAR ABBY: After moving into a new home three years ago, a mockingbird set up court in my apple tree. I say "court" because he sang 26 different songs all night long. I just squirted him with water three or four times, and when he decided he had had enough baths, he moved to a new territory.

Ask Dr. Lamb  
Lawrence E. Lamb, M.D.

DEAR DR. LAMB - I am getting over a fight with that devil gout. I've never had such an awful time in my 80 years - thank God! I can put my pants on now and walk some. It has been two weeks since the attack started.

DEAR DR. LAMB - I am glad you are better. Anyone who has had one or more acute attacks of gout should be on some form of preventive treatment. The idea is to prevent forming uric acid salts in the body. And drinking water is a good idea because it helps decrease the possibility of kidney stones and kidney damage.

Polly's Pointers  
Polly Cramer

DEAR POLLY - I use those sure grip plastic barrettes that little girls wear in their hair to secure plastic bags of macaroni, popcorn, etc. after they are opened. They are great and save time and the frayed nerves that sometimes come from using the traditional twist ties. These barrettes can be opened with one hand and are more secure as well as wearing much longer than ties.

Jewelry reflects old Egypt



The Egyptian look in jewelry returns with the "modern" touch of diamonds, which were not known to the Egyptians, since they were discovered only some 2,000 years ago. At left, wide gold cuff bracelet combines a border of hieroglyphics with a square of diamond pave. At right, collar combines diamond pave and lapis lazuli, prized by the ancient Egyptians for its brilliant azure blue color. (Bracelet by M&J Savitt; collar by Cyrano Creations.)

NEW YORK (AP)—It may be a little late from a historical perspective, but American fashion is having a love affair with ancient Egypt—and counted among those most smitten are designers of diamond jewelry, the Diamond Information Center reports.

In today's trend-setting pieces, diamonds glittering from heads of god-queens and god-kings seem to be the most prevalent, according to the center. The falcon is another central symbol, representing a sun or sky god, also known as Horus. The uddjat eye, a mysterious-looking eye and eyebrow which was a sign of protection against sickness now signifies a popular new diamond jewelry design.

Homemakers news

By ELAINE HOUSTON  
County Extension Agent  
Consumers Want Open Dating on Food Products

Many shoppers want open dating on food products—but confusion reigns in interpreting these dates. A national survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service found that 90 per cent of the shoppers believe freshness indicated by open dates on food packages is useful. Less than five per cent regarded them as of little or no use.

Modified Food Starch (MFS) in Commercial Baby Foods

Scientists say use of modified food starch (MFS) in commercial baby foods has only "minimal risks" or there are no risks—if certain standards are followed and only "necessary" amounts are used.

Collection grows into museum

By DAVID HAWLEY  
Associated Press Writer  
ROSEVILLE, Minn. (AP)—After a lifetime of collecting thousands of musical instruments, Bill Kugler wonders what will become of it all.

During the Renaissance and Middle Ages, hundreds of Edison phonographs, calliopes, and music boxes—to name only a part of another vast collection. It's Kugler's mechanical instrument collection which few are privileged to see.

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JUNE 20 77

Roundup time above the Arctic Circle

# Traditional Lapp way of life changing

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — The governments of Norway, Sweden and Finland are trying to preserve the old ways of the Lapp reindeer herders. But snowmobiles, roads, power plants and tourists are changing this quaint culture. It is roundup time above the Arctic Circle right now, prelude to the world's last great migration.

By HUGH MULLIGAN  
AP Special Correspondent  
LAKSELV, Norway (AP) — As the spring unlocks the Northland comes the Lapp now with his reindeer, with his wife and with his brothers, and his big piled high snow scooter to the pasture of his fathers, over tundra fast and frozen, full in flight from fat mosquito.

Since Longfellow took the meter of "Hiawatha" from an old Lapp love song, re-borrowing the refrain seems an apt way to begin the saga of the world's last great migration. The annual trek of thousands of reindeer across northern Norway and Sweden is the sea.

It's roundup time above the Arctic Circle right now. The sun has come back. Lapp reindeer herders are loading sleds, rounding up the strays with lassos and blood-curdling oaths, stuffing their reindeer skin boots with sedge grass for the several weeks journey over desolate, storm-swept tundras, across wide ice-filled rivers from inland winter pastures 200 miles to summer pastures by the sea.

The spring migration no longer is a mystery. Scientists now know what the Lapps have known for centuries. The herd moves to get away from the murderous mosquitos of the tundra and the midges that lay



These four Lapp boys, photographed in Finnmark county, Norway, are growing up in a world very different from that of their ancestors. The traditional way of life is changing fast for the 50,000 or so Lapps in the world —

eggs in the mouth and nose of the reindeer. Gadflies nest on their backs and gnats eat the soft fat under their eyes. Reindeer die if they don't make it to the sea and its soothing salt water. In summer pasture they have calves and graze on sweet grass and fungus after months

of kicking through ice to get at mosses and lichens. Both the world's Lapp and reindeer populations are increasing, but life on the openness of all open roads is changing fast.

More than the TV antennas festoon almost every Lapp

two-thirds living in Norway, the rest in Sweden, Finland and Russia. Populations both of the Lapps and of their reindeer are growing, but so are the threats to Lapp ethnic identity.

(AP Newsfeatures photo)

home. The snow scooter for better and worse is changing the traditional Lapp way of life.

In Santa land, Donner and Blitzen are giving way to Yamaha and Skidoo, easing the herder's work and bringing the trading post within three or four hours, instead of three or

four days. For worse, the snow scooter has opened up Lapp hunting and fishing grounds, and the wild game and fish on which they depend for a living are being depleted by tourists, many from far-off lands. Hydroelectric projects along

the Lakselv and Altaelvi rivers are usurping pasture lands, cutting off reindeer routes to the sea with huge dams, bringing new settlements and roads, and more outsiders.

"Electric power is desperately needed in north Norway, but the schemes are destroying reindeer pastures and the ptarmigan grounds. Up to this time the young had been staying at home following the old skills, but now they are going off to jobs in Oslo," said Johan Kalstad, curator of Lapp ethnography at the Tromsø Museum. Three years ago Johan was a reindeer herder.

The Lapps find themselves face to wind in a cultural blizzard that threatens to bury their ethnic identity and blur the path to a proud minority role in modern society. Lapps regret the tourist invasion but pack up their tents and migrate, as instinctively as the reindeer, to tourists haunts to sell their souvenirs.

According to most estimates, there are about 50,000 Lapps in the world. Two-thirds live in north Norway and the rest are scattered across Sweden, Finland and Russia's Kola peninsula. Less than 3 per cent today trap or engage in reindeer herding. Many are farmers, fishermen, laborers in industry.

Over the centuries they have been pushed further north and away from the coasts by Viking kings and plundered and exploited by traders and tax collectors from the four countries that drew boundaries around their traditional lands. Sometimes the border was so contested or indistinct, Lapps were jailed for paying taxes to a rival country. But times are changing.

Norwegian courts are accepting Lapp land claims and awarding compensation. Sweden has a civil ombudsman exclusively looking after Lapp interests. Norway and Finland have repudiated 19th Century government policies of erasing "Lappishness" by forcing this colorful minority to adopt national language and dress.

At the end of the last century nationalist movements in Norway brought about a law stipulating that state-owned lands, largely inhabited by Lapps, could be granted only to those who could read, write and speak Norwegian in their daily life. Now in the interior of Finnmark county, where the Lapps are in the majority, they have their own schools and learn Norwegian as a foreign language.

In Finland a movement has been launched to set up a national state for Lapps from all four countries at the top of the world, but it has little support. Lapp society has never been

very organized. There is no tribal system. Several families who hunt or migrate together form a "sida," a family grouping, presided over by a council of elders.

Some Lapps try to conceal their identity and merge with the dominant Norwegian culture. Others, especially the new breed of young militants, proclaim ethnic individuality and proudly wear the Lapp costume.

With more than 100,000 reindeer still pawing at the tundra and reindeer meat a gourmet item selling at 58 cents (U.S.) a pound at the slaughterhouse, the traditional Lapp greeting of "pouris, pouris" will be heard for quite a while in these Arctic parts.

And, come spring, so will the roar of snow scooters in this once silent vastness as reindeer herders seek out the "stallos," the troll stones marking out the reindeer pastures along the trail.

## Prices, mortgage rates riddle housing scene

By JOHN CUNIFF  
AP Business Analyst  
NEW YORK (AP) — What are home buyers up to?

Higher prices and perhaps higher mortgage rates, to cite two things. But the housing scenario in general doesn't lend itself to easy answers; it's riddled with mysteries.

One of the riddles is speculation, at a time when speculation seems to be growing dormant in some other areas of the economy.

Fears about interest rates and inflation, for example, have begun to abate in recent days, slowly but positively, as Washington continues to pour

out bushel baskets of strong economic indicators.

As a result, a calm seems to be descending on some stock market analysts who had been frightened out of their blue chips for most of the past 16 months by the two leering "I's" of inflation and interest rates. They are now beginning to suggest that corporate stocks might benefit from the feeling of equilibrium.

Some of the big banks already have declared they are heartened by some recent economic trends and are proclaiming the imminent return to less inflationary times. Interest rates may rise, they say, but

not ominously. But going against the mood, in a manner far from fully understood, is the housing market.

In May, for the first time in four months, the level of mortgage rates on new homes rose, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported. The rise was small, to 8.96 per cent from 8.94 per cent in April, but the direction's the thing.

Sales of new homes have been strong, but existing home sales are booming, and so are prices. The median price of an existing single-family home rose \$1,000 in April to \$42,000. But the national median price

tells only part of the story. In the West, for example, the median price rose \$3,800 in April, reaching \$57,200. And if the survey were limited to California, the increase would have been even higher.

In that state houses are purchased for resale. The home buyer, in effect, has put himself in the position of a middleman, acquiring properties not to live in but to sell for immediate profit.

The question that cannot be answered is whether the phenomenon is regional or national. So far the California type of speculation has been rare in other areas of the country, but

you must remember that many fevers as well as sound ideas have spread eastward from the coast.

At any rate, the existing home market is soaring. In April alone some 310,000 resale transactions took place, representing a total market value of

more than \$14 billion, according to the National Association of Realtors.

The April sales performance translates into a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.3 million units, which the Realtors say is a "healthy 17.4 per cent above the level of a year ago."

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Department of Transportation study declares

# No-fault auto insurance works

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new federal survey of no-fault automobile insurance plans in 16 states concludes that no-fault provides quicker and more equitable benefits than does the traditional liability system.

"No-fault automobile insurance works," said the Department of Transportation.

The report said the 16 states with full-fledged no-fault insurance plans "would appear to confirm the basic soundness of the theory and the feasibility of the theory's implementation."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, released the DOT study. He said he will use it in hearings beginning June 27 on his proposal for federal no-fault minimum standards.

The DOT study confirms that good no-fault laws are working efficiently and effectively to compensate auto acci-

dent victims," Magnuson said. "Perhaps now we can enact a uniform, sensible statute and stop this foot-dragging."

Compensation for injuries or damage in auto accidents traditionally is funded by liability insurance. Under that system, blame has to be fixed on one party whose insurance then compensates the victim. Both parties often have to hire attorneys and wage long, expensive legal battles before any benefits are paid out.

The delay in payments, inequitable benefit awards and a large build up of court cases led to a movement to substitute no-fault for the liability insurance system. Massachusetts was the first state to pass a no-fault plan in 1970. 15 other states have enacted comprehensive no-fault plans and other states have adopted parts of the no-fault concept.

In the 16 states studied by the

DOT, no-fault insurance had three common features: mandatory economic loss benefits were available to all victims regardless of fault; these benefits replaced liability insurance for compensating the same loss; and victims were restricted in their right to sue for damages for such intangibles as "pain and suffering."

The states studied are Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah.

The report concluded that: —No-fault plans provide more adequate and equitable benefits than the liability system, especially for seriously injured accident victims and for victims of single-car accidents where no second person could be blamed. For example, a Colorado bicyclist who ran a stop sign and

was hit by a car covered by liability insurance so far has run up \$8,201 in medical bills. None of those bills would have been covered by liability insurance because the bicyclist could not have successfully sued the car's driver, who was not at fault.

Under no-fault, the bicyclist's bills are covered because the system pays her medical costs regardless of fault.

Connecticut estimates that 25 per cent more accident victims recover for economic losses under no-fault insurance than under fault. Kentucky said that of the 53.8 per cent increase in the losses incurred in its first year of no-fault insurance, about 16 per cent were persons who would not have gotten benefits under the tort system.

—Payments are paid promptly for economic losses under no-fault insurance, a marked improvement over other plans, the DOT said.

Michigan said almost all auto accident claims are settled within 30 days. Colorado said 59 per cent of its no-fault claims

are settled within three months and 91 per cent within six months. Massachusetts said 63.3 per cent of its no-fault claims are paid within 90 days compared to only 40.5 per cent for traditional liability claims.

—Insurance premiums can be lowered when no-fault benefits are coordinated with benefits from other sources.

"Significant net premium savings appear to be available to policyholders in states which mandate the coordination of no-fault auto insurance with other public and private insurance coverages," the report said, noting that New York, New Jersey and Michigan have had particular success.

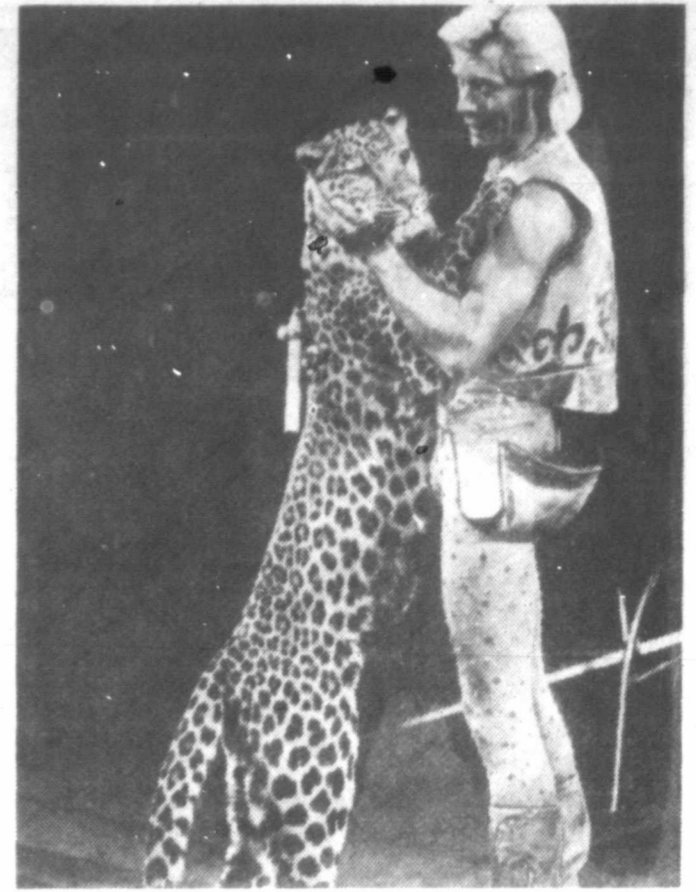
—The cost of administering no-fault auto insurance is probably lower, the report said, because claims are simpler to make and fulfill. But the DOT study said it now has no way to document this assumption.

—The backlog of court cases involving auto accident claims is substantially eased under a no-fault system, according to experience in Florida, Mas-

achusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, the report said.

—Seriously injured auto accident victims are more likely to seek effective rehabilitation under no-fault systems because they are more assured of being reimbursed for the enormously costly medical process.

Under normal litigation procedures, the determination of whether there will be any reimbursement can take months or years and the needs of the injured are neglected in the interim.



Lets be friends

A perfect couple, Gunter Gebel-Williams and friend obviously get along very well. Animal trainer Gebel-Williams and the leopard, panthers and pumas of his act are standout stars of the current edition — the 107th — of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. Gunter and his animals were in Pampa last year with the circus.

## At wit's end

By ERMA BOMBECK

Some of the greatest fiction in the world is being written these days by authors who will probably never be recognized.

I'm speaking of course of the catalogues that go out each year from nurseries describing their flowers, trees and shrubs.

Our neighbors, Babs and Jerry, never miss an issue. Last year, Jerry could hardly contain himself. "Look at this," he said thrusting the catalogue in our faces. "This amazing super-growing species soars into a magnificent tree in just one year. That's not all. It smotheres itself in lavish masses of bouquets and its branches appear to bend from the sheer mass of the weight of the magnificent blossoms. It grows more in one month than most other shade trees grow in a year and when mature will spread to 50 feet. Plant now! Step back and watch out! Price: \$3.95"

"Gee Jerry," said my husband, "that sounds too good to be true."

"You think that's terrific. Listen to this one. Imagine the

thrill of picking your own ripe, luscious bananas for breakfast or snacks, for fruit salads, pies and cakes. All this from the most spectacular tropical plant your neighbors have ever envied. Exciting and educational for the children."

Babs grabbed the book out of his hand. "Here's what I'm going for. Winter blooming flowers from Holland that bloom all winter. These flowers laugh at winter snow!" The picture showed a family of three standing at their picture window looking into rows of pink, yellow and blue flowers nestled above the snow. The flowers were laughing.

"And now for the zinger," said Jerry. "This one is going to not only amaze our friends, but rid our home of flying insects. Its a Venus fly trap that actually eats mosquitos and flies. When your home is insect free, it says you can feed it bits of raw hamburger."

"How about unplanned children?" I giggled.

"You haven't taken any of this

seriously, have you? You'll be sorry when you have to fight your way into your yard with a machete knife."

We didn't see Babs and Jerry for several months. When we did our questions were obvious. "Hey, Jer, how's the amazing super-growing species that soars into a magnificent tree in just one year?"

"It spread to 50 feet all right, just like the ad said, all underground and around the septic tank."

"And the banana tree?"

"We didn't get the crop we had hoped for. Someone set a cocktail in the pot and it caught cold and died. As for the Venus fly trap, it ate the winter blooming flowers because the laughing got on their nerves."

"Does this mean you're giving up?"

"Indeed not," said Jerry, leafing through the catalogue. "We're getting a prayer plant. It says here it amazes adults and children and each leaf folds out like a pair of hands at worship."

## Space Shuttle tested

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP) — Two astronauts tested flaps and the speed brake on the piggyback Space Shuttle "Enterprise" Saturday in the first manned airborne test of the space program's latest craft.

"Those speed brake tests looked good, and all the other tests look good so far," Johnson Space Center in Houston radioed to the craft halfway through the 54-minute flight above the desert.

"Okie doke," flight commander Fred W. Haise Jr. called back.

Haise, a civilian, flew in the shuttle with Air Force Lt. Col. Gordon Fullerton. The 150,000-pound shuttle, the size of a jetliner, was carried to 15,000 feet attached atop a modified Boeing 747 jumbo jet, which had its own crew of four.

The flight, originally scheduled for 42 minutes, lasted longer because the Houston control

center had trouble receiving some data from the shuttle and ordered several tests rerun.

Haise was the first to leave the craft at 9:50 a.m. PDT, about 50 minutes after the shuttle and its partner jumbo jet touched down. Fullerton, the pilot, followed a few moments later.

The two astronauts were lowered 40 feet from the shuttle hatchway by an Air Force fire-truck "cherry picker." The astronauts chatted a few minutes with space agency officials and then were driven away in a van to be debriefed.

The piggyback testing is designed to simulate the shuttle's eventual takeoff. The shuttle will go into space on a rocket in the 1980s, then will detach and fly by itself with crew and supplies to build space stations. It will be able to land again on earth to be reused as many as 100 times.

The shuttle and its jet part-

ner flew at 209 miles an hour during most of the flight over the 96-mile racetrack-shaped oval at the Dryden Flight Research Center here.

Haise told Houston, which controlled the flight, that he felt "a really pronounced tug" when he manipulated the rudder. A NASA spokesman said the tug is normal.

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FUNNY BUSINESS By Roger Bollen



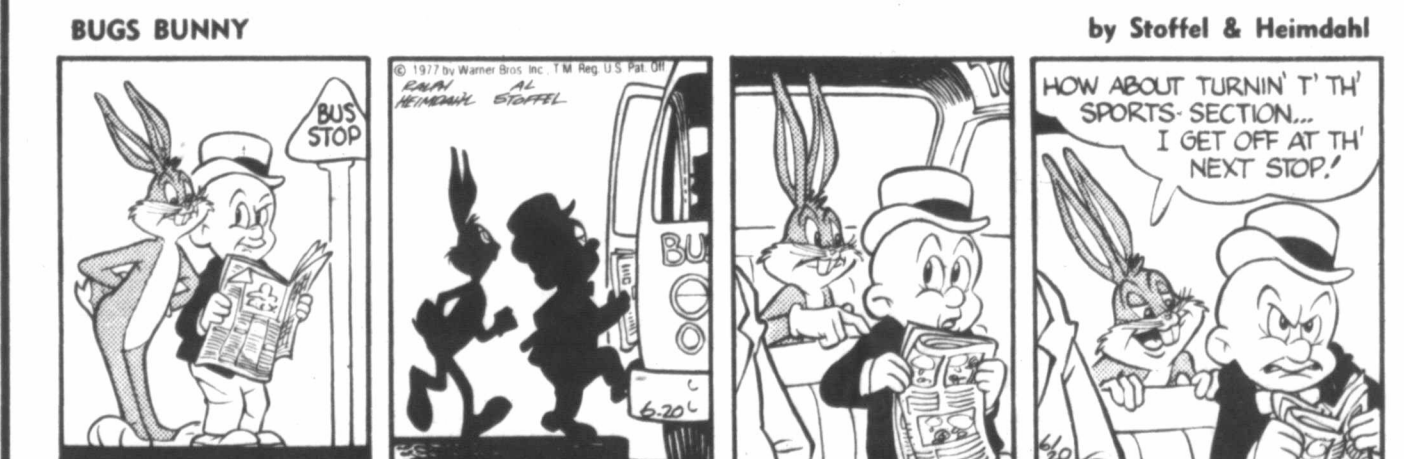
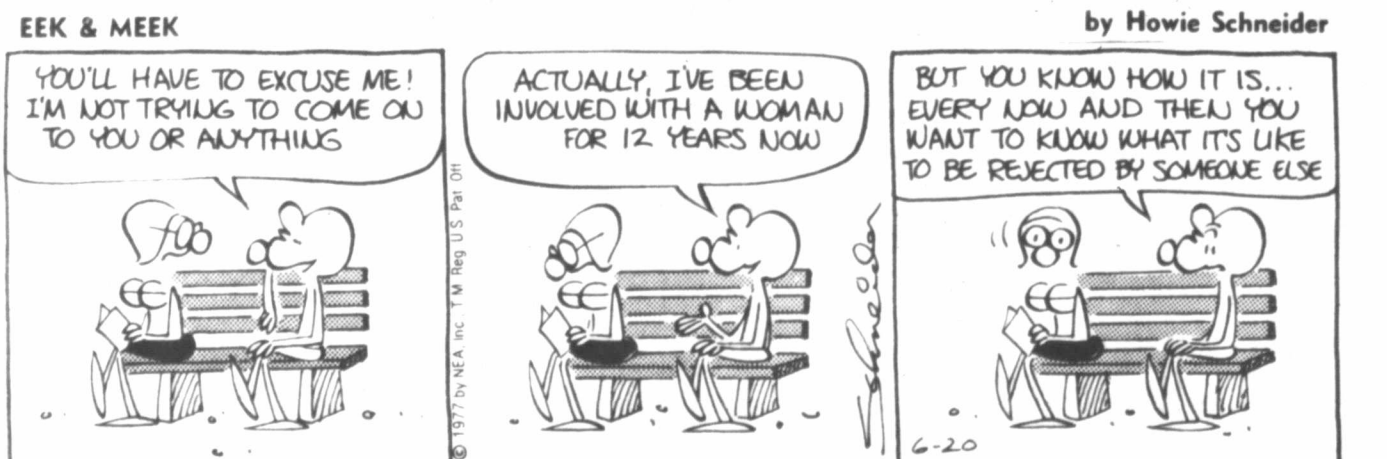
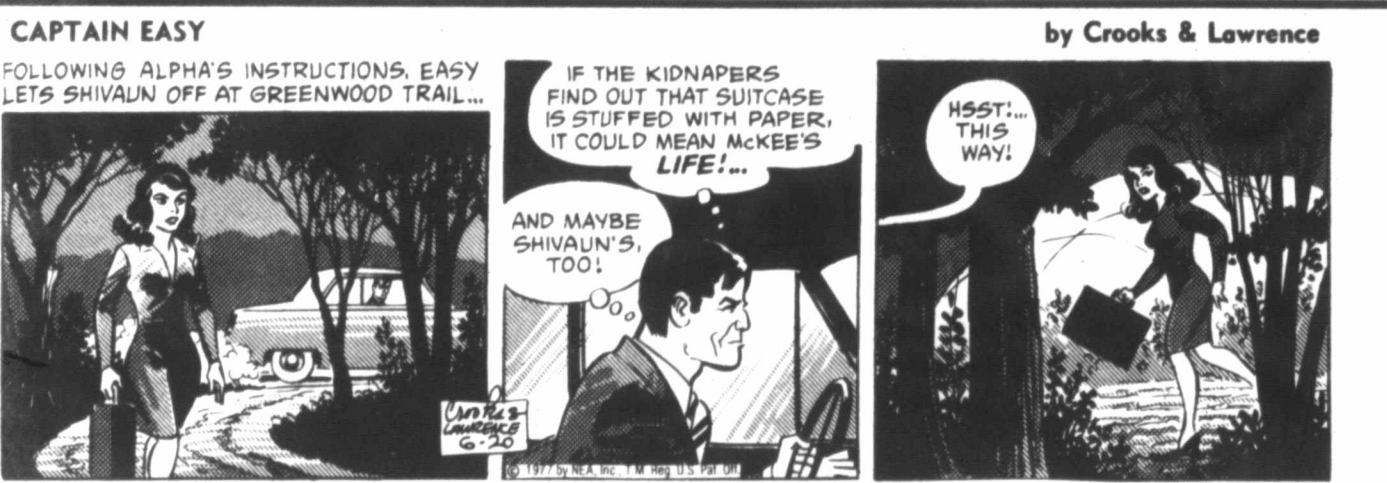
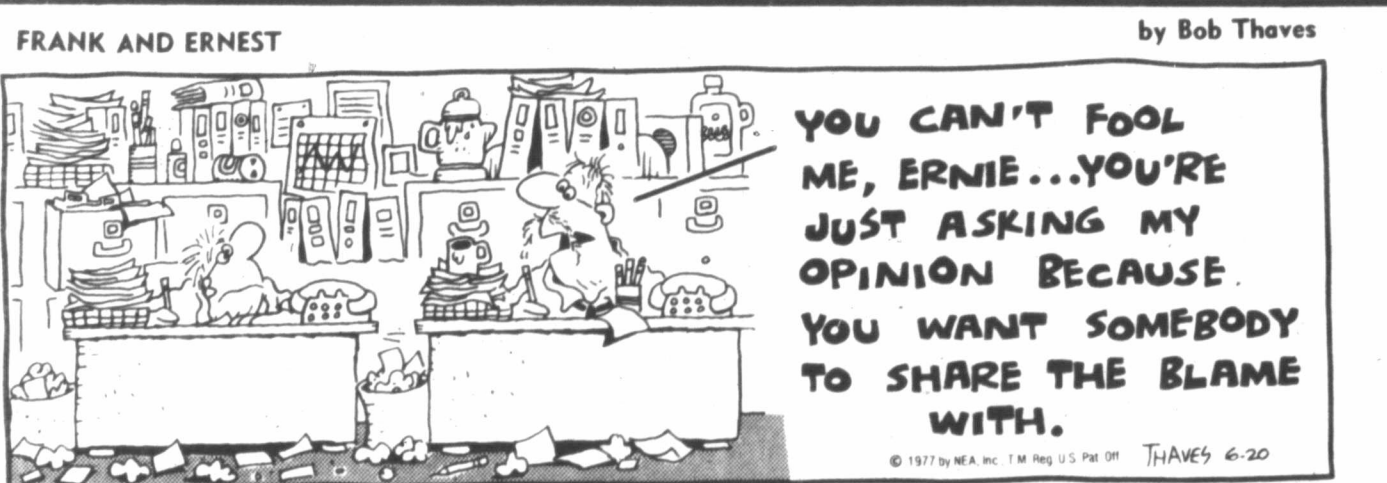
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STEVE CANYON by Milton Caniff



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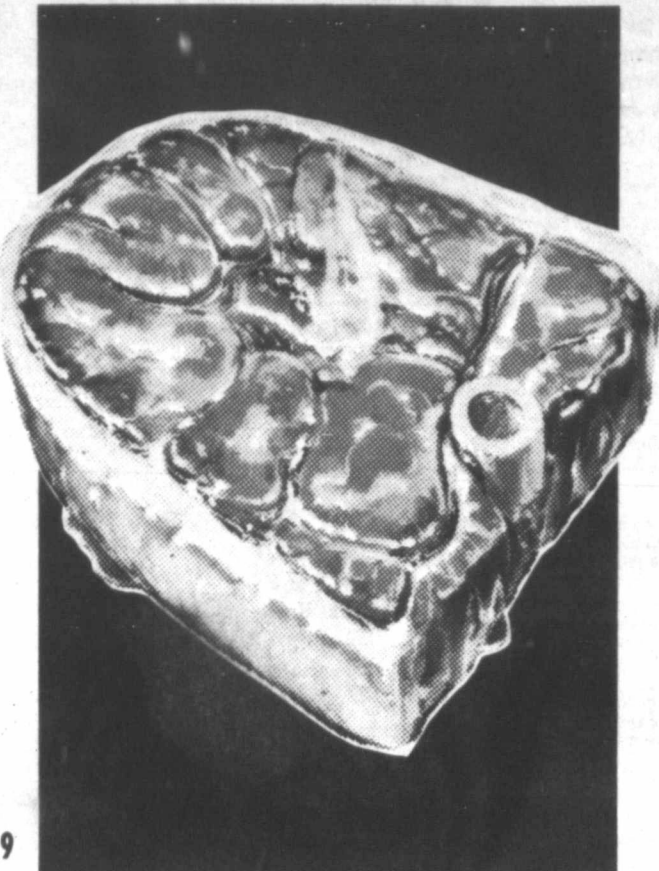
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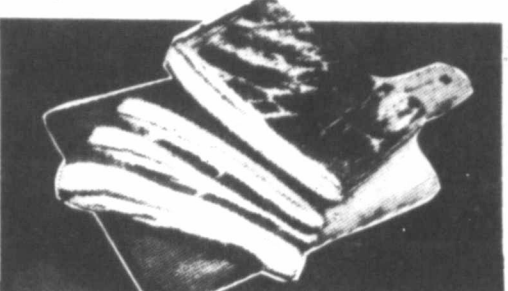
LB.

FRESH PORK LOIN Country Style Ribs.....LB. \$1.19

WILSON'S CERTIFIED MEAT OR BEEF 12-OZ. PKG. 69¢

RODEO, ASSORTED VARIETIES 1-LB. PKG. \$1.29 12-OZ. PKG. 99¢

Corn King Boneless Ham Half or Whole Lb. \$1.19



HICKORY SMOKED ... SLAB CUT

# Sliced Bacon

BULK PACK

# 99¢

LB.

WILSON'S CERTIFIED Sliced Bacon..... 1-LB. PKG. \$1.49

WILSON'S CERTIFIED Sliced Bacon..... 2-LB. PKG. \$2.97

CARNATION ... LIGHT MEAT

# Chunk Tuna

6 1/2-OZ. CAN

# 52¢

SOLO

Dog Food..... 5-LB. BAG \$1.28

WORTZ

# Saltine Crackers

1-LB. BOX

# 3 FOR \$1

THICK AND THIRSTY

Paper Towels..... JUMBO ROLL \$1.56

CAMELOT

# Tomato Juice

46-OZ. CAN

# 46¢

"BIG ONE" ... 16-OZ SIZE

Dixie Cups..... CTN. OF 18 \$1.64

MEADOWDALE

# Salad Dressing

32-OZ. JAR

# 54¢

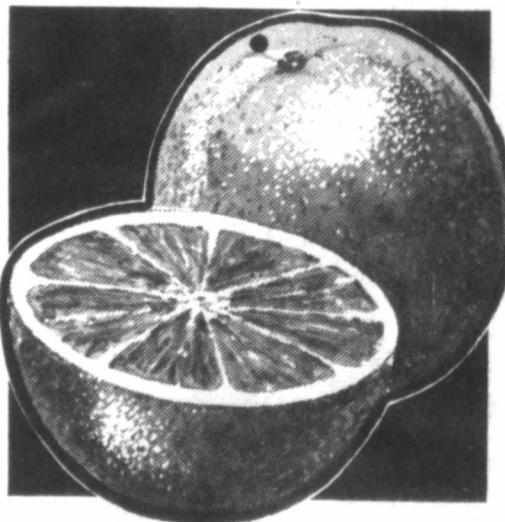
Tomato Ketchup..... HEINZ 14-OZ. BTL. 38¢

Green Beans..... STOKELY ... CUT 16-OZ. CANS 4 \$1

Pear Pieces..... MEADOWDALE 29-OZ. CAN 2 87¢

Fabric Softener..... SQUIRE ... PINK 64-OZ. JUG 62¢

Pampers..... TODDLER SIZE CTN. OF 12 \$1.39



# SUNKIST Valencia Oranges

# 5 LBS. \$1.00

FRESH... CALIFORNIA

# NECTARINES

LOW IN CALORIES... HIGH IN FLAVOR.

# 59¢

LB.

**Dairy Foods**

CAMELOT ... MILD **Longhorn Cheese** 16-OZ. PKG. **88¢**

WHIPPED Chiffon Margarine..... 1-LB. TUB **63¢**

JAYHAWK Chocolate Milk..... PLASTIC GALLON **\$1.68**

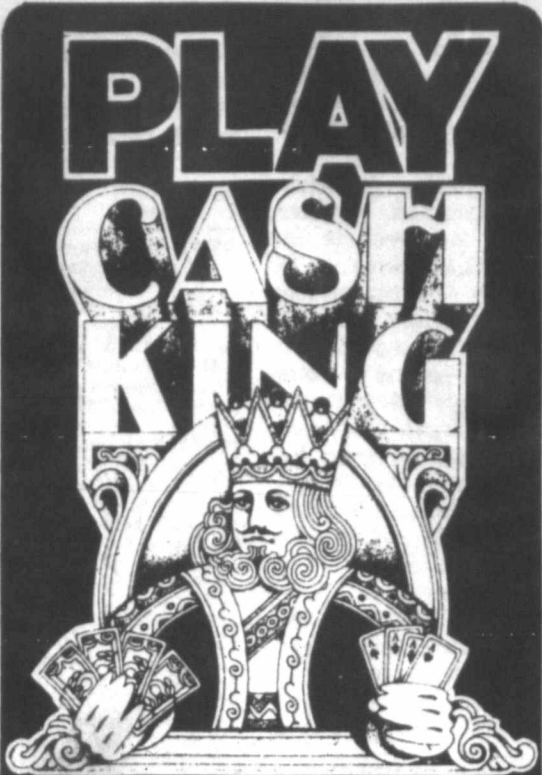
**Frozen Foods**

PACKAGE OF 6 **Heath Bars Drumsticks Eskimo Pie or Sandwich Bars..... ONLY 78¢**

MINUTE-MAID **Orange Juice** 6-OZ. CANS **3 \$1**

VINE-RIPENED **Cantaloupe** EACH **49¢**

CALIFORNIA... LONG WHITE **POTATOES** 5 LBS. **79¢**



ODDS CHART AS OF JUN 11, 1977

PRIZE VALUE	NO. OF TICKETS	ODDS FOR ONE TICKET	ODDS FOR 10 TICKETS	ODDS FOR 100 TICKETS	ODDS FOR 1000 TICKETS
\$1,000.00	1	1 in 1,000,000	1 in 100,000	1 in 10,000	1 in 1,000
500.00	1	1 in 500,000	1 in 50,000	1 in 5,000	1 in 500
100.00	1	1 in 100,000	1 in 10,000	1 in 1,000	1 in 100
50.00	1	1 in 50,000	1 in 5,000	1 in 500	1 in 50
25.00	1	1 in 25,000	1 in 2,500	1 in 250	1 in 25
10.00	1	1 in 10,000	1 in 1,000	1 in 100	1 in 10
5.00	1	1 in 5,000	1 in 500	1 in 50	1 in 5
2.50	1	1 in 2,500	1 in 250	1 in 25	1 in 2.5
1.00	1	1 in 1,000	1 in 100	1 in 10	1 in 1
TOTAL	25,000	1 in 100	1 in 10	1 in 1	1 in 0.1

# WIN UP TO \$1,000



**'1,000 WINNER:**  
**Donna Smith**  
 Alva, Oklahoma

**OTHER '1,000 WINNERS:**  
 PAUL HUFF..... TEXAS  
 DORTHA McNUTT..... TEXAS  
 Mrs. WAYNE JORDAN..... KANSAS  
 BORGER, TEXAS  
 PAMPA, TEXAS  
 LIBERAL, KANSAS

**'100 WINNERS**  
 LEONA E. SCHELL..... Plains, Ks.  
 JOHN W. STEELE... Woodward, Okla.  
 CHERYL LOUDERBACK... Liberal, Ks.  
 JACI STOKES..... Pampa, Texas

IDEAL IS YOUR ONE-STOP SAVING CENTER...SAVE at IDEAL!

