

Arthritis forces Barnard to put up scalpel

By MAUREEN JOHNSON
Associated Press Writer
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Ten years after he performed the world's first successful heart transplant, Dr. Christiaan Barnard is getting ready to put away his scalpel because of arthritis in his hands.

"I operated yesterday ... it was absolute agony," the 55-year surgeon said in an interview a few days ago.

"Every stitch that I put in

and tie is such an agony, I felt so bad I started using cortisone again, the last thing I want to use.

"It is difficult to say just how long I've got. But I think I probably will — maybe — last until the end of next year, and that will probably be the end."

Barnard has traveled a long road since Dec. 2, 1967, when with suit crumpled and hair untidy, he told a news conference in a rolling Afrikaans accent that he had cut out the ailing heart of a businessman and re-

placed it with the heart of a 25-year-old girl killed that day in a road accident.

A decade later the clothes are immaculate. A heavy gold watch gleams as he excitedly describes his latest surgical activity, criticizes the press, declares he would fight to prevent black rule in his racially divided country and concedes defeat in his latest attempts to save two cardiac victims by transplanting baboon and chimpanzee hearts into them.

The doctor says he has changed little in the past 10 years, except to become suspicious of people. This he blames on the mass media, which he accuses of exploiting him personally, causing heart donors to shun him and of misrepresenting South Africa generally.

There are other changes. He is no longer a little-known surgeon living in a modest suburban home with a wife his own age and two teen-age children.

Now he is a jet-setter who has mixed with heads of state and film stars and who has a rich wife half his age. He is in constant demand as a guest speaker or sponsor of causes.

His take-home pay as a surgeon at Cape Town's Grootte Schuur Hospital and as a medical professor is \$1,300 a month. He gave the proceeds of his most successful book, "One Life," to a medical research fund named after him, but he estimates he has earned \$230,000 from his other books.

His 27-year-old second wife, Barbara, is the daughter of a wealthy Johannesburg industrialist and has been described as the most beautiful woman in South Africa. They have two small sons.

Barnard's reaction to the approaching end of active surgery reflects his personal life to a degree.

"It worries you as much as divorcing a woman to whom you have been married for 30 years," he says. "Although you

find life with her has become intolerable, it's still sad to leave her.

"Although life with surgery has become very painful and very distressing, still there is sadness in leaving it because I have been with it so long."

The first transplant patient, Louis Washkansky, 53, survived 19 days. Since then Barnard and his team at Grootte Schuur Hospital have performed 11 total heart transplants, and two of the patients are still alive.

Barnard's last total transplant was in December 1973. Eleven months later, with another medical first, he switched to the technique he says will be commonplace within 10 years, the heterotopic or "piggyback" transplant in which a second heart is installed to assist the patient's own heart.

He has performed this complex operation 17 times. Twelve of these double-heart patients are alive and well.

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Egypt hits Palestinians

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt is cracking down on Palestinians in Cairo in retaliation for the radical Arabs' war on President Anwar Sadat.

A Palestinian spokesman said three top Palestinian officials were arrested Tuesday night and would be expelled from the country. It appeared likely that the government would close the Palestine Liberation Organization's office in the Egyptian capital.

The officials were Gamal Sourani, the PLO's permanent representative; Ribhi Awad, representative of Al Fatah, the largest guerrilla group in the PLO, and Ahmed Sakhr Bassao, head of the Palestinian Student Union.

Last week the government

closed down the Palestinians' Cairo radio station after it broadcast a PLO statement denouncing Sadat's visit to Israel.

The PLO speaks today in the U.N. General Assembly debate on the Middle East and was certain to condemn Sadat. It was not known whether Egypt's ambassador to the United Nations, A. Esmat Abdel Meguid, would boycott the session or would walk out when the attack started.

Meguid on Tuesday left the assembly hall when Syrian Ambassador Mowaffak Allaf accused the Egyptian president of "surrendering to the Zionist butchers" and "stabbing the Arab peoples in the backs" by visiting Israel.

It was the first time an Arab delegate had walked out on another Arab delegate's speech at the United Nations.

Sadat has said repeatedly he would not make a separate peace with Israel, and during his visit to Jerusalem he reiterated the Arab demands for Israel's withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 war and for a Palestinian state. But the Syrians and the Palestinians fear he will come to terms with Israel without getting satisfaction for their demands, as he did in the Sinai disengagement agreement of 1975, and Syria was reported preparing to introduce a U.N. resolution demonstrating this fear.

An informed diplomat said

the resolution, after expressing satisfaction with last month's U.S.-Soviet statement in favor of a Geneva conference and Palestinian rights, "urges the parties to avoid any partial agreement or arrangement which ignores the core of the problem."

The "core of the problem" to the Palestinians is their demand for their own state on the West Bank of the Jordan River, while the Syrians it is the return of the Golan Heights.

Syria and the PLO, in a statement issued in Damascus Tuesday, called on all the Arabs and the rest of the world to join in condemnation of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The leftist Arab governments in Iraq, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen also have denounced Sadat as a traitor to Arab unity, while Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco and Oman have supported him.



Government declares war on marijuana smugglers

NILAND, Calif. (AP) — The United States is dulling the thrust of smugglers by sharpening the skills of its customs agents in a mandatory guerrilla warfare course in the Southern California desert.

After three weeks of rigorous training, even normally chair-bound supervisors learn to run, crawl, fight and shoot back.

The desert games, played out just south of the Chocolate Mountains where Gen. George S. Patton trained his tank and armored cavalry units for World War II, are a reaction to the growing threat from smugglers and their sophisticated tactics in recent years.

"Smugglers are finding ways

to get around us," said Bob Lasher, assistant patrol director for the San Diego district. "The stuff continues to be brought in by aircraft and ships."

In 1973, when the U.S. Customs Service started patrolling the Mexican border with Southern California, it seized 27,289 pounds of marijuana in six months.

Smugglers in one recent case delivered a load of marijuana into Canada by freighter and then smuggled it into the United States.

But authorities say the desert training is paying off with more smuggling captures and seizures.

Danger from smugglers has always been acute. Two customs officers were captured by a band of smugglers near Nogales, Ariz., in 1974. They were slain across the border in Mexico.

The program was started soon after the Nogales killings. Treasury funds pay the \$30,000 cost of each three-week class.

The Navy's Sea Air and Land (SEAL) team from the Naval Amphibious Base in Coronado, specialists in unconventional warfare, teach how to plan and carry out interdiction missions and stakeouts, how to spot smuggling along canyons, deserts and busy trails, how to deliver agents by helicopter into desolate areas, how to track down and capture air smugglers.

The training days run to midnight without a weekend off.

"After a while, one day runs into another," said agent Richard Kinzel.

Weather

The forecast for Pampa and vicinity calls for partly cloudy skies and cooler weather through Thursday. Winds will be from the west at 10 to 15 m.p.h., becoming northerly tonight. The high for Thursday will be in the middle 50's (12 degrees C.).



Parade kicks off Christmas season

Winners were announced in the annual Thanksgiving - Christmas Parade through downtown Pampa, and they were to receive their awards in a ceremony at the Chamber of Commerce offices today.

In the non-commercial division, first place was taken by the Pampa Chapel of the Apostolic Faith, with the entry "He Is Still King", second went to Girl Scout Troop 619 of Pampa Junior High with "Thanksgiving", and third place was taken by Cub Scout Pack 422 of Horace Mann with "Christmas in the Woods."

In the classic car division, first place went to Gene Gates with his 1925 Ford touring car; second was taken by Skeet Wagner in a 1914 Roadster Ford; and third went to James Waldrop in a 1930 Model A.

In the bike and motorbike division, first place was taken by Lisa Harris, second went to Patrick Phetteplace, and third was awarded to Jennifer Everhart.

In the business division, first was taken by Gymnastics of Pampa; second was awarded to Diana's Dance Studio of Borger, and third went to the Cabot Corp.'s Machinery Division.

The individual and families winner was Justin Taylor of Pampa, who was dressed as an elf.

Pride of Pampa marches through town.

Santa gets a ride on Cabot truck.

Riding the winning float from Chapel of the Apostolic Faith are, from left, Sam Shackelford, Sammy Shackelford, Chris Barker and Charlene Barker.

(Pampa News photos by Ron Ennis)

Kleasen wins reversal

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — The Court of Criminal Appeals reversed and remanded today the death penalty conviction of Robert Elmer Kleasen in the slaying of a Mormon missionary whose body was allegedly cut up on a taxidermy band saw.

The court's ruling means Kleasen must be retried or let go. However, the state will have much greater difficulty winning a conviction in a new trial because the appeals court said officers used a defective search warrant to seize evi-

dence from Kleasen's trailer.

Exclusion of that evidence, which included the missionary's wrist watch and car keys, will make it hard to prove a circumstantial evidence case.

Kleasen was charged with killing two missionaries but tried only in the death of one, Mark Fischer, 19, of Milwaukee, Wis. Fischer and his companion, Gary Darley, 20, of Simi Valley, Calif., disappeared after visiting Kleasen's trailer Oct. 28, 1974, in the hills west of Austin.

Battered wife worries no more

By CYNTHIA KYLE
Associated Press Writer

JACKSON, Mich. (AP) — Francine Hughes feels an enormous sense of freedom, a freedom to stand outside and watch stars and cars and her breath "puff up in the air."

Life is different now, says the mother of four, who was catapulted to national attention by her trial for slaying the ex-husband who beat her for 14 years.

"I just enjoy it. I just take it in. I don't have to worry about what's at home," she said.

"What's at home" used to be ex-husband James Hughes.

It is now almost four weeks since she was acquitted of first-degree murder by reason of insanity.

"The other night I went out on the porch. It was dark. I watched the stars, watched the cars go by, my breath puff up in the air," she said.

The 30-year-old Mrs. Hughes said she is giddy and overwhelmed by requests for television appearances and newspaper interviews — and perplexed by the

attention to her plight as a "battered woman."

"Before all this happened, I was like in a small world and it sort of overwhelms me. I don't understand still what's going on," she told The Associated Press Tuesday.

"I know that there are certain things that I really do want. I want to be successful at a job. I was headed for a business career," she said.

Mrs. Hughes, who in almost nine months in jail crocheted a bedspread for her mother and three afghans for her children, said she now spends time baking bread and cookies, getting ready for the holidays and rediscovering her children, who are aged 6 to 12.

She and the children have settled temporarily in a modest two-story frame home with her mother in Jackson. It was here that she left high school at the age of 16 to marry Hughes, her sweetheart. She said he began to beat her shortly after they were married in 1963, and continued the abuse even after their divorce in 1971.

Shortly after the divorce, Hughes, a 31-year-old former construction worker, was badly injured in an auto accident. He

moved into his ex-wife's Dansville home so she could care for him. The beatings worsened.

In tears during the nearly two-week trial in Ingham County Circuit Court, she relived her life with Hughes. She told of repeated incidents in which Hughes choked her, threatened her with a knife, teased their children to tears and allowed a family pet to freeze to death.

In the argument that precipitated the killing last March 9, she said, Hughes ripped up her books from classes at a nearby business school, then made her burn them. He pushed TV dinners onto the floor and made her pick up the food, then rubbed it into her hair.

Then, before falling asleep, he raped her. Claiming self-defense and temporary insanity, Mrs. Hughes testified that she splashed gasoline around Hughes' bed, then set the fuel alight. Hughes suffocated in the blaze.

The verdict required a psychiatric examination for Mrs. Hughes. She could have been held 60 days but was released after two psychiatrists spent one hour with her and judged her sane.



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He caught images in Panhandle in watercolors Frary combines art, teaching

By PATTI R. HOAG
Pampa News Staff

"I had no talent at all, it's all a result of hard work."

Michael Frary, whose paintings were displayed at the Pampa Fine Arts Gallery last week, said he did not begin to show an interest in art until he was a junior in college.

Frary graduated from high school in 1934 when he was 15, along with his two brothers, aged 17 and 19.

"The 19-year-old was dumb," Frary kidded.

After working a year, Frary enrolled at the University of Southern California, ready to follow in the footsteps of his father and uncle, both architects.

"Then I found out it was a 5 year course," he said.

He enrolled anyway, and in his junior

year he was required to take an art course.

"One day in class I ran out of charcoal, so I found some watercolors and an old brush and used them instead," Frary said.

The art teacher realized he had potential, so they tried to get his major changed to art.

Because Frary did not have the required prerequisite courses for a major in art, the request was denied.

Frary finished out the five years and received his degree in architecture, then went back and got a masters in art.

A typical week in the life of Michael Frary goes something like this: Tuesday, Thursday and part of Saturday he teaches art at the University of Texas, where he is professor of Art.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays are free for painting. He gets up about 8 a.m. and starts to paint. He usually stops at 5:30 or 6 p.m. Frary estimates he can do a

painting in 20 to 40 minutes.

"But, sometimes I don't feel like painting," Frary said.

Asked how many paintings he has done in his 40-year career, Frary gave a conservative estimate of "about 10,000."

Frary remarked that "the pictures of the Panhandle are more realistic than others I do."

His art goes in three directions — watercolors, oils on canvas and by 9 foot canvas acrylics that are woven into tapestries.

When first asked to do a series of paintings on the Panhandle, he said, "My god, what's that?"

But after surveying the situation and working with the Panhandle for a while, Frary is "sort of fond of it."

Frary's next project is the Texas Gulf Coast and in 1980, "Impressions of the Rio Grande" will be published.



Artist Michael Frary in Pampa

(Pampa News photo by Ron Ennis)

Each star had his final curtain

EDITOR'S NOTE — We know how they lived, their loves real and imagined, their weaknesses, their extravagances, their happiness, their sorrow. Now there's a book about how they died, these Hollywood greats and those merely a glimmer on the screen. Some 9,000 in all covering some seven decades.

By JOHN BARBOUR

AP Newsfeatures Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — The silver screen presents everything in one dimension. There they are, flitting images of light and shadow, flickering in color or black and white — a multitude of make-believe characters dancing for our delight.

But they were real people, too. And like the rest of us, they die with a greater finality than the curtain closing in the theater.

Evelyn Mack Truitt, an executive secretary to the president of a multi-billion-dollar firm, has made their lives her hobby and has compiled a book, "Who Was Who On Screen," a compendium of everyone and anyone on film who died between 1905 and 1975.

For her, it's a labor of love. It has to be because so far she hasn't made a dime from her venture. But the Second Edition with 9,000 entries, half again more than the first, is on the press, and she is proud of it. It is a useful reference, with complete screen credits for each entry.

Where else would you discover that Namu, the whale, drowned? Or that Pety, the faithful little dog with the ring around his eye who starred in "Our Gang" comedies, and as

Tige in the Buster Brown films, was poisoned by arsenic at the age of seven? He was the son of a bull terrier named Pal who also appeared in screen comedies.

Leafing through some 9,000 personalities, animal and human, is a trip to the stars of yesteryear, a visit to the sad land of mortality. There is a certain symmetry to some lives when they appear in print.

For instance, Reginald Denny ("Lost Patrol"), the Bulldog Drummond and Sherlock Holmes films, "The Secret L I F E

OF Walter Mitty," "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House") was born in Surrey, England, in 1891 and died in Surrey, England in 1967, of a stroke.

Barry Fitzgerald, the lovable old Irishman from "How Green Was My Valley," "Bells of St. Mary's," "Going My Way," "The Quiet Man," was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1896 and died there in 1961. His real name was William Joseph Shields, and he was the brother of Arthur Shields, "Drums Along The Mohawk," "Gentleman Jim," "Lassie Come Home," "National Velvet."

Lassie, incidentally, lived 18 years but only made three movies. Everything after 1946 featured other collies called Lassie.

"Who Was Who" recalls the forgotten obituaries and quietly reminds the reader of the fragility of life. Some 32 screen actors and actresses died in falls — notably Jeffrey Hunter who fell down the stairs at home, and Cass Daley who fell against a coffee table and a splinter pierced her neck.

Some 32 more died of burns



The book was a labor of love for Evelyn Mack Truitt. She made screen idols — from Lassie to Leon Trotsky — her hobby and is proud of her book.

or smoke inhalation, including Linda Darnell who was sleeping on a sofa of a friend's house in Chicago when a cigarette started a fire, Russian-born Maria Ouspenskaya, victim of a similar mishap in her home, and cowboy actor Buck Jones who

died rescuing people from the Coconut Grove fire in Boston in 1942.

Among those who died in auto accidents are Jayne Mansfield, Tom Mix, Ernie Kovacs,

James Dean, Percy Kilbride, Belinda Lee and Herb Shriner.

Nearly 50 died of drug overdoses, including Nick Adams, Pier Angeli, Lenny Bruce, Dorothy Dandridge, Judy Garland, Chester Morris, George Sanders, Gia Scala, Everett Sloane, Inger Stevens and Dinah Washington. Sanders left a note saying he was bored. Sloane feared he was losing his sight.

"I didn't speculate anywhere," Evelyn Truitt says. "Some of those like Marilyn Monroe, you don't know if she committed suicide or not. Unless I could find it somewhere in print or in a death certificate, I made no mention of possible suicide."

There are more than 100 suicides listed. There are at least 24 who died in wars, including Glenn Miller.

Four actresses died in childbirth. Some 60 actors and actresses died in plane crashes, including Wiley Post, a stunt flyer in Hollywood, Carole Lombard, Audie Murphy, Dick Powell, Earl Carroll and Will Rogers, who perished with Post in Alaska.

More than 30 listed in the book were murdered, including Karyn Kupcinet, Sharon Tate, Carl Switzer who played Alfalfa in "Our Gang" comedies, and Leon Trotsky, the old Bolshevik who appeared in a 1914 film called, "My Official Wife."

Sorting out the cause of death was a real problem in many instances. Some cases still are under police investigation. Evelyn Truitt took the safest and sometimes the most charitable route.

For instance, Albert Dekker, the character actor, Broadway star and one-time California assemblyman, was found, according to news stories, hanging by a rope from a shower rod, bound and handcuffed, with two hypodermic needles in his body. The bathroom door was locked from the inside. The coroner ruled the death was accidental, nevertheless.

Evelyn Truitt duly lists it as that, as she does the long procession of cancer deaths and heart ailments.

She began the work when a sister-in-law died and left her voluminous scrap books of old newspaper and magazine clippings on Hollywood stars. But since then thousands of hours of research have expanded the work manifold.

In her book she has recorded the fleeting screen appearances of even bit players, from Ty Cobb to Sen. Everett Dirksen. But here in graven little paragraphs, punctuated with semicolons and commas are the lives that still seem real when old movies parade by on the television screen.

It is one thing to realize that Errol Flynn, dashing to the attack in "Charge of the Light Brigade," swinging from a tree as Robin Hood, piloting a fragile craft in "Dawn Patrol," is dead. But it is quite another to learn that he was born on the remote Pacific Island of Tasmania and still found his way to Hollywood stardom, playing among other roles Essex to Betty Davis' Queen Elizabeth. He died, of course, in 1959 of a heart attack.



CHOICES

Karen Blaker Ph.D.

DEAR DR. BLAKER: I can't get over how upset my parents are about my recent announcement to marry — in their words — outside of my religion. I know they are deeply Jewish, but they have known since my college days that I don't share all their beliefs. I celebrate the religious holidays with them — and maybe that confuses them — but religion is not a big part of my life, and I want to keep it that way. It seems as though religion is all we talk about now. Is this the way it has to be?

DEAR READER: Have you asked your parents whether there is something other than the inter-religious aspect of your marriage which concerns them? It does seem strange that after having accepted your shift away from your faith in college, they would be so upset now, although they may have always hoped you would return to the fold when you started a family.

If, in fact, their chief concern is your marriage to a non-Jew, you probably have only begun to hear about religion. It is ironic that the very act of marrying outside your religion — made possible in part by your distance from religion — has put religion squarely back in the forefront of your life.

For example, you mentioned that you have been celebrating religious holidays with your parents. For you this may be merely a bridge between the past and the present — a kind of "station identification." But your parents may have viewed those times together as evidence that you had never actually defected from the faith. After your marriage, however, these

celebrations — whether you go alone, take your non-Jewish wife, or stay away completely — will become, for your parents, a rough measurement, perhaps even a bitter reminder, of how things really are.

And when children enter the picture, your parents can worsen the situation by pressuring you about their grandchildren's religious education.

Have you and your future wife discussed the obstacles that lie ahead? Unfortunately (but true) the feelings of romantic love can often interfere with realistic discussions. In any event, you may be more motivated to face the issue when you hear this frightening statistic: one out of two intermarriages end in divorce. I hope that cold fact does frighten you into finding out more about the realities of your future together.

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At wit's end

By ERMA BOMBECK

In the olden days B.C. (Before Canapes), this column would never have been written, but since hors d'oeuvres, appetizers, and those little before-dinner snacks have become so chic, it's an absolute necessity.

There are some foods that do not diminish when you chew them... they grow, and I suspect multiply. One of them is the anchovy.

I have inadvertently found myself with an anchovy in my mouth which I have chewed on vigorously for three days and swallowed 137 times only to wake up in the middle of the night and realize I was still chewing it.

Anchovies are sneaky little devils and often disguise themselves as edible. They never look the same. Once in your mouth, however, they wrap themselves around your front tooth and refuse to let go.

The late naturalist, Euell Gibbons, once wrote about eating a seaweed called Dulse. He said when this reddish weed was fresh from the tide pool it was tough and tasteless, giving the sensation of chewing on a salted rubber band. However,

one rainy day when he craved some, he put a little in an open work onion bag, dried it an hour in the automatic clothes dryer and it tasted wonderful.

There is nothing you can do for an anchovy.

You can salt it down, dry it out, pickle it, can it, sautee it, and make a paste out of it. It still tastes like you're eating bait.

It's baffling to me, but there are some people who do not find anchovies disgusting at all and I try to be tolerant. I have one friend, old Fish Breath, who invariably orders them on her pizza when she is in my presence. It's all I can do to remember she is kind to her mother, tithes to the church and doesn't litter our highways.

As I circled a table full of appetizers the other night, it occurred to me that one of life's greatest mysteries is, "What's in all those little globs and mounds of shredded food?"

It's one of the few places where I throw pride to the wind and wear my glasses. As I bent over a crust of bread, shaped like a diamond and covered with bits of bacon, shredded shrimp, a glob of blue cheese and a toothpick holding an olive with an almond center, I looked at

my husband. He looked weird. His teeth weren't meeting. He gasped only two words before he took leave: "It's liver!"

Unlike an anchovy, liver doesn't grow or multiply. Liver is like malaria. Once you think it's gone, the taste comes back... maybe not today or tomorrow... but someday...

Canadian Moose give cattle guards

The new Canadian Moose Lodge No. 711, only in existence since July 29 of this year, has already donated \$350 to Boy Scout Troop 179 and is about to complete a donation to the Cooks and Hills Christian Ranch, a home for underprivileged children just outside Canadian.

The Cooks and Hills ranch will be the recipient of two cattle guards, constructed and placed on the ranch by Lodge 711. The cattle guards, if built and placed by a commercial business, would cost approximately \$500

each. The new lodge, established through efforts of the Pampa Lodge 1385, has a total membership of 153.

The money received by the

scouts will be used to help defray expenses for a planned trip by the troop to a jamboree in Red River, N.M., in February.

Policeman Ingle attends class

Don K. Ingle of the Pampa Police Department is attending Texas A&M for an Advanced Accident Investigation School.

The course is an intensive two week program of instruction on

traffic accident investigation. Classroom work goes into civil and criminal law, case preparation, courtroom demeanor and laboratory aids. Training includes a number of field projects.

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Advice

Dear Abby
By Abigail Van Buren

DEAR ABBY: I am writing on behalf of the salespeople who sell men's shoes.

When a man goes to a doctor for an examination, he at least unbuckles his own shirt. So why do some men come into a shoe department, sit down, and expect the salesperson to undress their feet?

The salesperson is supposed to try the NEW shoes on the customer, not take off the old ones; but when I ask a man politely to slip off his old shoes, he looks at me like I'm crazy.

And while I'm on the subject of men's shoes, when a man comes in to try on shoes and I ask him what size he wears, nine out of 10 say they don't know!

Can you believe that a 50-year-old man has no idea what size shoe he wears? So we have to look in his old shoe or measure his foot. This takes time and most of us work on commission. It would sure help a lot of us who sell men's shoes if you'd ask your male readers to please be a little more cooperative. Thank you.

OLD SHOE DOG

DEAR DOG: Okay, here's your letter. Now, all you men out there, if the shoe fits—wear it. (But first, take your old shoe off, and remember your size.)

DEAR ABBY: We've been married for 16 years and have four children. After our last child was born, complications arose, so I had a hysterectomy.

It was a big relief not having to worry about getting pregnant again.

Well, a few months ago my husband came home and, out of the blue, announced that he'd had a vasectomy! I couldn't have been more shocked. The more I thought about it, the more suspicious I became. (Wouldn't you be?)

Tell me, Abby, why would a man want a vasectomy when his wife has had a hysterectomy?

SUSPICIOUS IN OELWEIN, LA.

DEAR SUSPICIOUS: He has obviously decided that he wants no more children with you—or anyone else.

DEAR ABBY: I am getting tired of reading about the atrocious things wives discover about their husbands after marriage. For instance that they are unclean, that they have a temper or that they're stingy. All the clues are there during courtship. Why don't women see them and heed the warning?

It seems to me that if a woman chooses to overlook a fault in her husband BEFORE marriage, she should continue to overlook it AFTER marriage, and forever hold her peace.

Why should she expect a man to change overnight just because he put a wedding band on her finger?

REALIST

DEAR REALIST: If you'll excuse a cliché, "Love is blind." Some women do not see faults before marriage. Other women (the predatory kind) marry a man knowing his deficiencies but hoping to "reform" him. They rarely do, and their failure eventually leads to frustration and bitterness.

CONFIDENTIAL TO D. D. L.: If you are too busy to answer your child's questions, you are too busy.

If you feel left out and lonely, or wish you knew how to get people to like you, my new booklet, "How To Be Popular; You're Never Too Young or Too Old," is for you. Send \$1 along with a long, self-addressed, stamped (24 cents) envelope to Abby, 132 Lasky Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212.

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

DEAR DR. LAMB - I have had an equilibrium problem for the past 10 years. I get it about four or five times a year. It frightens me. I've been to two ear specialists, and they tell me it is caused by my internal ear. One said it has something to do with going through the menopause.

What I would like to know is, will this ever leave me? I have medication which I carry with me in case I should get this dizziness, and the medicine does help me a lot.

I have heard from others who had it at one time, and now they don't have this problem any more. I would be the happiest person if this equilibrium problem would leave me. I'm 64 years old.

DEAR READER - If it was caused by the menopause, you are certainly having a long menopause. Clearly, that is not the case.

Dizziness and vertigo are different things. Some people are dizzy because of poor circulation to the brain, or problems related to simple fainting. Others have "true vertigo," meaning that when they have an attack they have an illusion of motion. They feel like they are moving, or the environment around them is moving when that is not the case.

True vertigo is often associated with an abnormality of the balance canals of the internal ear. If there are associated findings, it may be from disease of the arteries to that area, but in younger people without other findings, it is often related to the ear and the nerve between the ear and the brain.

The cause of the vertigo is important. The inner ear may be sensitive to motion and motion may cause a

violent reaction - simple motion sickness. This problem is well-known to many people. It is self-limited with a complete recovery.

Other people have an irritation of the small balance canals in the inner ear secondary to an illness such as a complication to the flu. This is called toxic labyrinthitis. It may last to some degree for several months, but it too gradually disappears. That is why some of your acquaintances have had "the same thing" and it has finally disappeared.

Still others have a symptom complex we call Meniere's disease that is associated with an accumulation of fluid in the inner ear canals. Anything that increases the body's retention of fluid may make it worse. That may be what the doctor meant who said your condition was related to the menopause. In those cases, the attacks may decrease and sometimes disappear entirely, but usually only after the ear is deaf. Meniere's disease by definition includes a low buzzing in the ear, hearing loss and intermittent attacks of vertigo. It is a complex problem and often difficult to treat.

You are fortunate that the medicine you take does control your symptoms. Not everyone has such good success. To give you a better understanding of the many different things that can cause such problems, I am sending you The Health Letter number 9-10, Dizziness and Vertigo. Others who want this information can send 50 cents with a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope for it. Send your request to me, in care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 326, San Antonio, TX 78292.

(NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.)

Polly's pointers
Polly Cramer

DEAR POLLY - I have discovered a really good way to keep the birds from eating the fruit on my trees. I saved two aluminum pie tins, punched holes in the rims and tied yarn through the holes so the tins could hang down about 12 inches from the limbs where they hung. I also tie yarn to a paddle such as one uses for mixing paint and tie this about four inches away from a pie tin, on the same limb, so it hangs down just opposite the pie tin. The other pie tin and paddle are put on the opposite side of the tree. Any breeze will cause the tin and paddle to hit each other and make a clang that really scares the birds away. - MRS. R.H.



About books

Books talk about child abuse

by Betsy Hearne
American Library Assn.

The growing concern with child abuse is reflected widely in newspapers, magazines and on TV, but many adults are unaware of how closely children's books also mirror society's concerns.

Over the past year or so, at least 10 juvenile novels have featured battered children as protagonists and have included scenes of parental violence. These books vary in age range, although most aim between fifth and eighth grade and none are picture books for the preschooler.

The books vary in quality as well; from fictionalized case studies - obvious fad fillers - to skillfully written novels, which will endure on the strength of their characterizations, plot and style.

The first to make its appearance was "The Lottery Rose" by Irene Hunt, the 1967 Newbery Medal winner for "Up A Road Slowly." While "The Lottery Rose" is marred by a number of contrived incidents, including an unlikely happy ending, it is in some ways a brave and moving book. Tears will flow freely as readers follow the escape of a dreamy, withdrawn boy

from his brutal home to a foster institution and, finally, to a substitute mother whom he learns to trust.

Three more recent titles offer smoother treatments in widely varying styles. The best is probably Willo Roberts' "Don't Hurt Laurie," an impressive book because it shows the battered child as victim, but goes beyond to reveal a character who is bigger than her problem. She is stubborn and fun as well as troubled and recurrently terrorized by a mother who beats her during violent outbursts.

Laurie and her mother Annabelle have moved from place to place to avoid inevitable questions about the cuts, bruises and burns that periodically appear on Laurie's body. When Annabelle remarries - Laurie's father deserted them - life seems better with two stepchildren around, one sympathetic. But Annabelle's emotional illness leads her finally to beat Laurie senseless with a poker in a scene climaxing a buildup of tension throughout the book. The ending again promises hope. Laurie finds adults who believe her, and Annabelle is hospitalized.

The story focuses on the problem without neglecting

brighter episodes, such as Laurie's friendship with a neighbor boy. Their bright, enthusiastic play makes the shadowy terror of the house all the more compelling. Annabelle, too, is characterized as a woman whose past has pushed her present out of control; who has the potential to love but badly needs help.

Equally serious, but not quite as well developed, is Marion Bauer's "Foster Child," in which 12-year-old Renny is placed with the Becks after her grandmother's stroke. The other children in the house seem cynical and depressed, and though Renny first looks to Pop Beck as a father figure, she is later repelled by the sexual advances he makes under cover of religious solace. To protect 6-year-old Karen from this fanatic, Renny runs away with Karen in tow; eventually finding help, though she must face the fact that her grandmother will never get well and her real father will never return.

Bauer never leaves the problem for long, and indeed adds another at the end - that of the smothering overprotection that has been the grandmother's mark on her

daughters. Still Pop Beck is a powerful figure and the seduction scene is realistic without being sensational - a tough job in a children's book and one skillfully handled here.

"The Pinballs," by popular writer Betsy Byars, is much lighter in tone, but still honest in dealing with problems visited upon children by abusive or negligent adults. Carlie's stepfather gave her a concussion, Thomas J. was abandoned, and Harvey's father drove a car over his son's legs - whether accidentally or not remains a tormenting question.

Yet these three children begin to find normal lives in a foster home where the Masons provide thoughtful care and let the children begin to heal each other.

Carlie's irrepressible sense of humor carries the day. She is ready with a quip about herself and everyone else in almost any situation; a natural survivor who learns to pull others through too. Readers know in the end that she will not be bounced around forever like a pinball. She is growing up with new choices.

THE LOTTERY ROSE by Irene Hunt (Scribner's, 185 pages, \$6.95)
DON'T HURT LAURIE by Willo Roberts (Atheneum, 166 pages, \$6.95)
FOSTER CHILD by Marion Bauer (Seabury, 192 pages, \$6.95)
THE PINBALLS by Betsy Byars (Harper & Row, 136 pages, \$5.95)



"THE PINBALLS," by Betsy Byars, honestly deals with problems visited upon children by abusive or negligent adults.

What Americans read

Based on most requested books from the shelves of libraries in 150 cities, compiled by the American Library Association.

- Fiction**
1. THE THORN BIRDS by Colleen McCullough (Harper & Row, \$9.95)
 2. THE HONOURABLE SCHOOLBOY by John Le Carré
 3. THE SILMARILLION by J.R.R. Tolkien (Houghton Mifflin, \$10.95)
 4. COMA by Robin Cook (Little, Brown, \$8.95)
 5. CONDOMINIUM by John D. MacDonald
 6. DYNASTY by Robert S. Egan
 7. DEVIL ON HORSEBACK by Victoria Holt (Doubleday, \$8.95)
 8. DANIEL MARTIN by John Fowles (Little Brown, \$12.95)
 9. THE RICH ARE DIFFERENT by Susan Howatch (Simon & Schuster)
 10. THE STONE BULL by Phyllis A. Whitney (Doubleday, \$7.95)

- Non-fiction**
1. ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL by James Herriot (St. Martin's, \$10.00)
 2. THE CAMERA NEVER BLINKS: ADVENTURES OF A TV JOURNALIST by Dan Rather and Mickey Herskowitz (Morrow, \$10.00)
 3. VIVIAN LEIGH: A BIOGRAPHY by Anne Edwards (Simon & Schuster, \$9.95)
 4. IT DIDN'T START WITH WATERGATE by Victor Lasky (Dial, \$10.00)
 5. THE DRAGONS OF EDEN: SPECULATIONS ON THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN INTELLIGENCE by Carl Sagan (Random House, \$8.95)
 6. LOOKING OUT FOR NO. 1 by Robert Ringer (Funk & Wagnalls, \$9.95)
 7. YOUR ERRONEOUS ZONES by Wayne W. Dyer (Funk & Wagnalls, \$6.95)
 8. HAYWIRE by Brooke Hayward (Knopf, \$10.00)
 9. FISHBAIT: THE MEMOIRS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DOORKEEPER by William "Fishbait" Miller & Frances S. Leighton (Prentice-Hall, \$12.50)
 10. THE BOOK OF LISTS by David Wallechinsky, Irving Wallace and Amy Wallace (Morrow, \$10.95)

Hits Hollywood memory road

THE ROAD TO HOLLYWOOD: My 40-year Love Affair With the Movies. By Bob Hope and Bob Thomas. Doubleday, 271 Pages, \$12.50.

Young people who are familiar with comedian Bob Hope - and who isn't? - might tend to think of him only as a TV performer, which has been his public role in recent years. However, Hope has served considerable time as star in a long list of films, a career that began long before the advent of the tube. This book looks at Hope's movies from two different viewpoints.

Part One, written by Hope, is called "Where There's Life." In it, he reflects upon his movie-making in a series of reminiscences, mostly in the less-public vein. Hope's remarks and revelations are entertaining, though one occasionally loses a sense of chronology. Additionally, there is plenty of room for Hope to unleash some of his famous wisecracks and to fill us in on his relationships with his co-stars, even at the risk of being upstaged for a page or two by W.C. Fields.

The second part of the book is a critical survey of Hope's films by Hollywood reporter Bob Thomas. The analysis is a favorable one, quite crisply written, and one in which the writer's admiration and affection for his subject can't help but seep through.

Toward the end of the book, a trivia collector's paradise is found in a complete listing of Hope's films that includes everything from the cast and credits to the running time and release date. Also, on nearly every page of this oversized

volume are photos of Hope and his co-stars, both on camera and off.

It all adds up to a pretty tidy package that will provide some chuckles and memories for many, and especially please Hope fans and movie buffs.

Ron Berthel
Associated Press

HELP: The Useful Almanac. Edited by Arthur E. Rowse. Consumer News Inc. 442 Pages. \$4.95.

If you don't care which airline was first to fly to Panama, but do care which has the fewest accidents or the most customer complaints, there's an almanac on the market for you. It's called "Help: The Useful Almanac," and among the things included are: Job outlooks for 200 occupations.

-The 10 biggest ripoffs in the United States.

-A comparison of a junk food diet with more traditional fare.

-The names of business firms charged with price-fixing, mail fraud, false advertising and unfair practices.

-Public utilities that charge customers for taxes which they don't pay.

"Help..." is a wide-ranging volume of interest and use to consumers. The new edition, labeled 1977-78, is an expansion on an earlier 1976-77 volume but the price remains the same at \$4.95. It is published by Consumer News Inc., in Washington. The publisher is a private firm, not connected to the bi-weekly news magazine "Consumer News" issued by the government.

By Arturo Gonzalez, Jr.

LONDON - (NEA) - When "The Mousetrap" slipped almost unobtrusively into London's West End theater world exactly a quarter century ago this month, Britain's Elizabeth was just a wee slip of a girl not yet officially crowned, and Harry Truman was a lame duck President.

This November 25, "The Mousetrap" turns 25, maintaining its unchallenged reign as the longest continually-running English language play in history. The previous champion, a Los Angeles Theater Mart production called "The Drunkard" folded up after 9,477 performances. "The Mousetrap" zipped by this previous record-holder almost two years ago. Thus far its viewers have perused 160 tons of programs, consumed more than a million intermission ice creams and guzzled almost 600,000 glasses of lemon and orange squash.

"The Mousetrap" may go on forever," smiles Peter Saunders, the play's now gray-haired producer. With only five years' youthful theatrical experience in 1952, he took the assignment of putting on a "little thriller" by Agatha Christie which he expected would run about 14 months. It's provided him with a healthy livelihood ever since, and jobs for seven consecutive directors.

"When visitors - most of them Americans - come to



London," Saunders says, "they have a simple list of 'must-sees' that includes the Changing of the Guard, Westminster Abbey, the Tower - and our play. We're sold out at most performances, except for some rare mid-week matinees in winter." Two hundred thousand people see the show each year in London.

Another person, who's made a very nice living out of this seemingly indestructible detective story is Mathew Prichard, Miss Christie's godson. The world-famous writer of 80

thrillers never made a cent from her play, signing over, before the first night, all her proceeds to the young lad. He now lives elegantly with his family in a Glamorgan-shire manor house built in the 1700s, raising sheep.

For both Saunders and Prichard, there is the happy prospect that if Dame Agatha's perpetual motion money-making machine ever does begin to slow down (which seems highly unlikely) there's still one more major payday to come. "I wrote into the play's original contract," Saunders reveals, "that it can be sold to the films only a month after the final performance has been given on the West End." Watch out, "Star Wars," if this classic ever does get into Hollywood's hands.

The play has turned no performers into celebrities, interestingly. Only Richard Attenborough, the recent director of "A Bridge Too Far," stands out as recognizable among the almost 140 performers who have, over the years, stepped into the play's eight speaking parts. The longest survival record by any single performer has been 11 years. Saunders regularly recasts the play to keep the performances fresh.

"The Mousetrap's" November 25 birthday party promises to be a glittering affair, with 25 candles on a huge cake for more than

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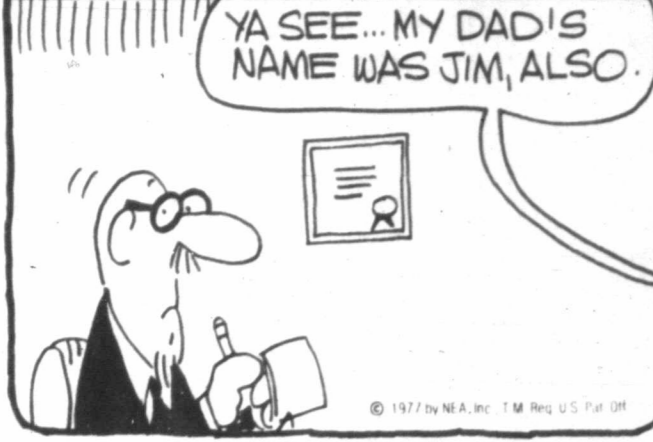
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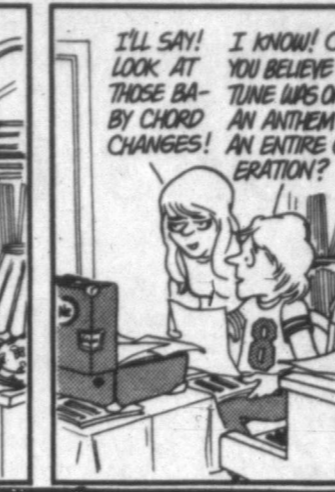
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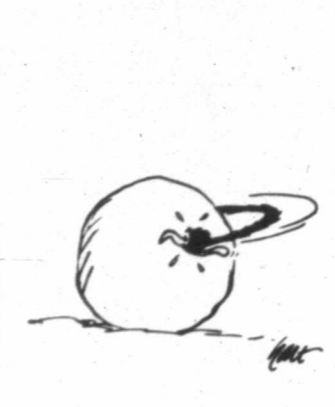
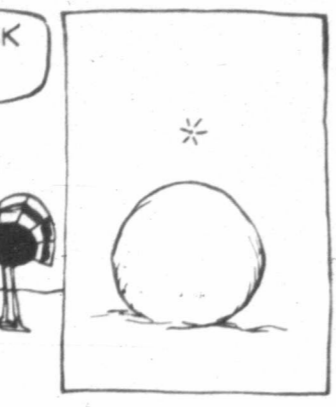
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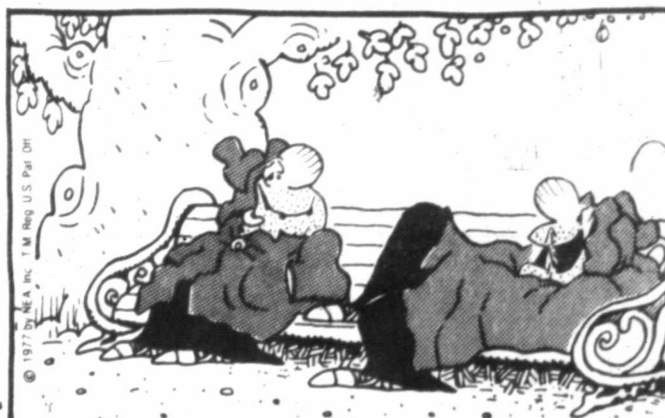
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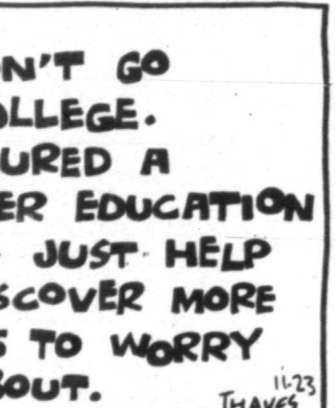
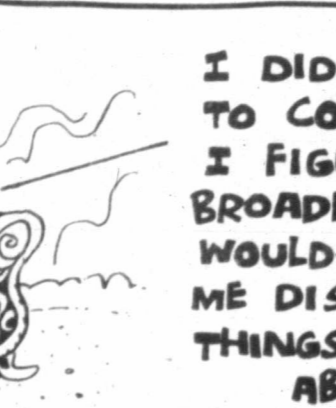
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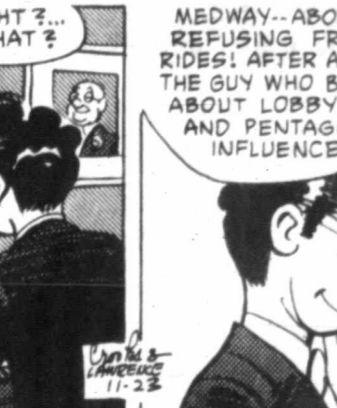
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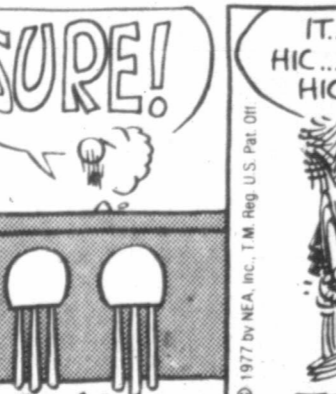
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OUR BOARDING HOUSE with Major Hoople



SHORT RIBS by Frank Hill



MARMADUKE by Brad Anderson



Year-end tax strategy No. 6

Sylvia Porter

(Sixth of seven columns)

You have no time to waste before analyzing your 1977 securities transactions and deciding which moves to make between now and the end of the year for your top tax benefit.

(1) Say that to date you have net short-term gains — and you own stocks you want to sell, some with long-term paper losses, some with short-term paper losses.

First, check whether you have any loss carryovers from an earlier year which you can use in '77. If not, take current losses up to 100 per cent of your net short-term capital gains — using long-term losses first. Your payoff here is that you've taken top advantage of your long-term losses by offsetting them against highly taxed short-term gain.

An added tip: if you have them, take an extra \$2,000 of short-term rather than long-term losses to offset ordinary income. The capital loss deduction can offset \$2,000 of income, but it takes \$4,000 of the long-term loss to do it. It takes only \$2,000 of short-term loss to offset \$2,000 of ordinary income.

(2) Or say that you already have sold stocks and you have net long-term gains — as well as some long-term and short-term losers you want to dump.

After checking for loss carryovers, take current losses — preferably long-term — up to the amount of your gains. You might add another \$2,000 of short-term losses to offset ordinary income. Your payoff here is that you haven't wasted your short-term losses by taking them against low-taxed long-term gain.

Another angle: if you expect net short-term gain for '78, you may want to save the losses and use them against next year's fully taxable short-term gains, suggests Prentice-Hall.

(3) To date, you have net losses, either long or short-term. And you're holding long-term and short-term gains.

Take gains up to the amount of the loss, short-term gains first. By so doing, you make your gains — especially your

otherwise highly-taxed short-term gains — completely tax free. A possible exception is that you may want to nail down long-term gains first to offset against long-term losses. This way, you can use your more valuable short-term losses against ordinary income.

(4) To date, you have net losses, but only long-term. You can take additional short-term losses. Take up to \$2,000 of short-term losses to offset ordinary income. You'll be able to carry your existing long-term losses into '78 for use against possible long-term gains.

(5) To date, you have only paper gains and losses. If you make no market moves during the rest of '77, your stock investments will play no part in your '77 tax picture. But if you do have year-end transactions, apply the above general rules. Try not to end up with a net long-term loss.

Special '77 tax tip. The new "holding period" rules can be extremely important when selling stock bought in the first three months of this year. For instance, if you bought XYZ stock in February 1977, and now have a paper profit, your tax strategy is to sell it soon — either in December '77, or January '78.

If you sell in December, your profit is long-term capital gain. You'd pay twice as much tax if you made the sale in January, when your profit would be short-term, taxed like ordinary income.

If you sell early in January, '78, before you've held the stock for a year, your '78 loss is short-term. That's almost twice as tax valuable as the long-term loss you would get from a sale in the remaining weeks of 1977.

A final hint: while net paper losses, short or long, will in '78 offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income instead of just the \$2,000 available in '77, you do not gain by postponing losses to '78. For what you can't deduct this year can be carried over and deducted next year. And any losses carried over are deducted under '78 rules.

Friday: Timing your sales, last in this series.

Youngest kidnap victim

By ROBERT HEARD

Associated Press Writer
AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Kidnapped when she was only 29 minutes old, Carolyn Wharton Smith has endured physical abuse all her life, including a gang rape, but still has the body of a topless dancer.

She dances for both fun and profit — and with the blessing of her husband, Frank, who is a deejay at the Doll House, where she works.

Now 22, Mrs. Smith got interested three years ago in getting publicity for the event that made her famous as an infant. She lived in Beaumont at the time, working in a pizza restaurant, and a male friend said, "You know, you could be in the Guinness Book of World Records."

"I said, 'You've gotta be kidding.'"
He told her to send her clippings and birth certificate and other documents to the publishers.

And that's how she got listed as the youngest kidnap victim.

A nurse had deceived her doctor-lover into believing she was pregnant and wore maternity clothes until the time came for her to produce a baby. To complete the charade and force the doctor to divorce his wife and marry her, the nurse snatched the most recent resident of an incubator in a Beaumont hospital.

The story made headlines around the world in 1955.

The baby's umbilical cord ruptured in the nurse's car, but the nurse knew how to tie it.

Police received hundreds of tips. One proved accurate, and Houston officers found the baby in a dresser drawer at a residence where the nurse had taken her.

The nurse later was tried and given a seven-year probation sentence.

Legion changes site

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Differences between a hotel and American Legion officials has spurred the Legion to move its 1979 convention site from Kansas City to Houston.

Legion officials approved the move after charging that the management of the plush Crown Center Hotel, which was to be the convention headquarters, was too slow in completing convention plans and not flexible enough in granting price breaks and free rooms to the Legion.

Officials said Monday the decision means the loss of \$5 million they had expected the convention to pump into the Kansas City economy.

"They apparently didn't take us seriously enough in negotiations," said Bill Miller, the Legion's national convention director. "So we pulled out."

Convention and hotel officials were surprised by the Legion's move. They had been working 18 months to reserve nearly 7,500 rooms for the convention, which was expected to bring 20,000 Legionnaires into the city.

"I was as surprised as anyone that they pulled out without notice," said Chris Marker, general manager of Crown Center.

The Legion had asked for a complimentary room for every 50 Crown Center rooms rented and for some of those free rooms to be complete suites.

The hotel agreed to meet the Legion's request to reserve 600 rooms and agreed to kick back \$1 to the Legion for every room rented by conventioners.

Miller said the decision to move the convention to Houston came after the hotel was slow in providing a written version of a verbal agreement for free meeting space for conventioners.

Miller said the written copy of the agreement arrived on Oct. 3, only a day before a meeting of the Legion's convention commission in Indianapolis. He added that the agreement included conditions for free space that were not in the verbal agreement.

"The groups we're getting to fill those 1979 dates will mean about \$4.5 million to our economy," said Ray Bennison, director of the Convention and Visitors Bureau. "That means we only have a \$500,000 loss to make up."

Mrs. Smith suffered beatings as a child and these led to psychiatric sessions. A boy she met in a psycho ward when she was 14 later instigated the gang rape, she said.

She went out on a date with the boy, who picked up five other youths, and they "kept forcing beer on me. I didn't want to drink it, but they made me drink it."

"They got me real, real drunk, and I remember an old broken down house, and I remember that it should have been condemned by the board of health, the way it looked, and I remember there was an old mattress that they picked up and they pushed it upstairs."

"I really couldn't do much. I mean, I was drunk, and I couldn't fight off all those guys. They were drunk, too. I can remember a few faces coming at me, and I can remember laying there on the bed thinking, 'Oh, my God, what is happening?' you know, and being scared to death."

"And then, the next thing I know I picked up this shirt and I don't know how I got out of the house, but I was running down this drive, and this woods, this was out in the woods, there was woods on both sides of this guy's drive, and here's this shirt and it buttons down the front, but this shirt was flying open and I was naked, with this shirt on, and I was running from these people."

"I was running down the street and I was crying and screaming, and here comes this car, and I'm flagging it down naked, and it was those guys."

She said they screamed at her and beat her for running away.

"They gave me my clothes and then they took me home and didn't even drive into the driveway. They just pushed me out of the car," she said.

Years passed before she told anyone about the incident because she feared she would be accused of causing the rape, she said.

The boy who instigated it killed himself three years later. Mrs. Smith recounts incidents in which different men attracted to her beat her, tied her in a

car back seat and raped her, threw her off a second floor balcony at a duplex and threatened to kill her with an ice pick.

"I have met all kinds of horrible people in my life... I was down on men for a long time. I thought all men were like that," she said.

Smith is her second husband. They have been married eight months.

She only dances topless occasionally, to fill in for regular dancers, she said.

She and her husband "sat down and had a nice long talk about it, and he said, 'Whatever you do, what you think is gonna make money, well, you do it.' And he trusts me completely. He knows no one's going to take my love away from him."

She has become "kind of addicted" to topless dancing. She enjoys the attention as well as the tips.

"It's just like some actors and actresses will say, 'Man, I just can't get away from the stage.'"

"You have to be in a good mood, because when you're in a good mood. And you have to present yourself in a way so that they're not going to think — you can't present yourself like you're ready to go to bed or they're gonna think that."

"I present myself to where, 'Hi, I'm Carolyn. It's nice to meet you. Hope you have a good time.' And I put my arm around them (while fully clothed) and say hello, but I put their hand away and say 'I'm not here for that,' she said.

Not all customers are "grabbers," she said. "You meet very, very clean-cut American men who won't touch you, and say, 'Hello. How are you? You've got a nice body,' give me a five-dollar bill and walk out."

She would never dance bottomless as well as topless, except for her husband, she said.

They plan to have a baby in six months. She said she saves her money. "I bought myself a car with it, a long, long time ago."

"I want to sell my story for a made-for-TV movie."



Island felines

Cuddlesome cubs with actress Barbara Carrera may not be everyone's idea of ideal pets — particularly when they grow up to be black leopards. They were part of an exotic animal contingent for the movie, "The Island of Dr. Moreau," in which Barbara costars with Burt Lancaster and Michael York.

Higher crude price could budge bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Carter administration may agree to give the oil companies higher crude oil prices to help move the administration's embattled energy bill through Congress, Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger says.

A compromise to permit higher prices could "gain support from the industry" for President Carter's energy package, especially his plan to tax U.S. crude oil, Schlesinger told a news conference Monday.

Carter's tax proposal could force prices to the equivalent of the world market price, about \$13.50 a barrel. The extra tax revenues would be rebated to the public to avoid a serious economic impact, but its initial cost would discourage consumption and penalize heavy users.

The concession to the oil industry would permit more crude oil to be sold under a higher price ceiling than at present. The industry has said higher prices would encourage exploration and production.

Schlesinger said, however, that the administration will continue to insist that natural gas price regulation be extended nationwide, including within producing states.

But he said the administration might accept a somewhat higher regulated gas price ceiling than the \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet it has proposed.

Natural gas sold across state lines is regulated by the federal government. At present, it sells for \$1.42 per thousand cubic feet.

But gas sold "intrastate" — within the state where it is produced — is not federally regulated and has been commanding close to \$2 per thousand cubic feet.

The administration proposed to correct this imbalance by extending federal regulation into the producing-state market, while raising the national price ceiling to about \$1.75.

The energy bill now is before a House-Senate conference committee which is in recess for the Thanksgiving holiday. It is trying to resolve differences between the House-passed package of energy taxes to force conservation, and the Senate's program of incentives for producers and users.

Suicide ruled in jail death

WAXAHACHIE, Texas (AP) — A suicide ruling has been returned in the death of a 21-year-old inmate of the Ellis County jail.

Sheriff Barney Boyd said the body of Don Washington of Midlothian was found hanging from a rope made from strips of a blanket Monday morning.

Washington was a former jail trusty who escaped and was recaptured last week, Barney said.

Tower puts SALT on Russian bird

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP) — The Soviet Union's "Backfire" bomber is a strategic weapons system and should be restricted by terms of the current arms limitation talks between the Russians and the United States, Sen. John Tower declared Monday.

Tower told reporters at a news conference most of the concessions made during the SALT II talks seems to have come from the United States.

And, he said he doesn't think the pending treaty, still in its tentative stages, could win the necessary two-thirds approval in the Senate "unless the United States hardens its stand" with the Soviet Union.

Tower, R-Texas, said the Soviet Union has not agreed to include its Backfire bomber within the terms of the treaty, although it has indicated it would voluntarily limit production of the Backfire to its present rate, "a rate which it refuses to divulge."

"For the United States to accept these Soviet assurances is

to ignore totally the hard realities of the Backfire," Tower charged.

He said the Backfire has intercontinental range, aerial refueling capability and with aerial refueling "can reach all target areas in the United States on a two-way, high altitude, subsonic mission."

"By all standards of measurement, the Backfire bomber must be considered a strategic weapons system, regardless of how the Soviet Union wishes it to be categorized," he added.

On other topics, Tower, who was in San Antonio to address a group of businessmen, said he would oppose extension of the March 1978 deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment "even though I was an original cosponsor" of the measure in the Senate.

He also said he believed the Panama Canal treaty could not be ratified by the Senate if a vote were taken next week, and said he doesn't foresee a vote on the treaty until later next year.

30 lawyers argue wheat suit

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — A motion to dismiss a class action suit filed on behalf of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico wheat farmers after the 1972 Russian wheat deal has been taken under advisement by a federal judge.

Approximately 30 attorneys appeared in U.S. District Court here Monday for oral arguments on the matter. Among them was former San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, who argued that the farmers should be allowed to take their case to a jury.

The wheat farmers allege that the nation's major grain dealers conspired with certain U.S. Department of Agriculture officials to control the market prior to the Russian wheat sale. They contend this alleged conspiracy caused farmers to sell their grain at depressed prices, causing windfall profits for the major companies.

The suit names Continental Grain Co., Cargill Inc., Louis Dreyfus Corp., Cook Industries Inc., Garnac Grain Co. and Bunge Corp. as defendants.

Attorneys for the grain companies argued that the suit was cast in antitrust terms when it was merely a case where injury resulted from normal business hazards.

Alioto argued that only through a conspiracy could 25 per cent of the wheat crop be "very effectively concealed" in

the middle of the wheat harvest.

He said that if the case goes to trial, the farmers hope to show, among other allegations, that Clarence Palmby, a former assistant secretary of agriculture who helped negotiate the Russian grain deal, was simultaneously being paid by Continental to supply inside information and keep the negotiations from becoming public.

Palmby left the Agriculture Department just before the sale was consummated and took a \$80,000 a year job with Continental.

An attorney for the grain companies labeled the allegations as "rhetorical flights into fantasy."

Only those farmers in the three-state area who responded affirmatively to court questionnaires asking about support for the suit are considered a part of the class action litigation originally brought by Ed Cleveland, an Altus, Okla., wheat farmer.

Others occasionally drape seaweed over themselves while they nap so that they won't drift away from the group.

THE SPIDER

During Mark Twain's days as a newspaperman, he was editor of a small Missouri paper. One day he received a letter from a subscriber, stating that he had found a spider in his paper, and asked if this was an omen of good or bad luck.

Twain replied: "Finding a spider in your paper is neither good nor bad luck. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant was not advertising so that he could go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward."

The Pampa News
will keep the spider away from your door

Coal miners seek bigger share of pie

Union unrest centers on cabin creek

EDITOR'S NOTE — The nation's energy plan calls for greatly increased coal production, but the message from the mines is bleak. A confused labor battle is boiling not only between employers and union, but within the union itself. Tune in on a coal camp on Cabin Creek for words that suggest the shape of troubles ahead.

By STRAT DOUTHAT
Associated Press Writer
ESKDALE, W. Va. (AP) — This tiny coal camp sits deep in the hills of southern West Virginia, beside a shallow, winding stream known as Cabin Creek.

And while Eskdale's fame hasn't spread much beyond the hollow which holds the pebbled, fast-running stream, Cabin Creek is a name known far and wide. Almost anyone familiar with the region or with the United Mine Workers of America knows that Cabin Creek is a near-perfect working microcosm of the Appalachian coalfields and of the UMW — past and present.

Cabin Creek was a familiar haunt of Mother Jones back at the turn of the century. The old union firebrand came around often to help miners in their fledgling organizing efforts, efforts viewed as "insurrections" by a government that often responded with federal troops.

The government did little to protect union organizers, often beaten and slain in Appalachia, until Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected in 1932. After that, the UMW began to flourish and today Cabin Creek is solidly union.

Some 3,000 UMW miners live in little communities strung along the creek like dusty beads. These miners are some of the most independent — and militant — in the 277,000-member union. They have a strong tradition of not taking guff from anybody — not from the government, not from the company bosses, not even from UMW President Arnold Miller, who still has a home at nearby Ohley.

And at a time when national energy policy calls for an increasing reliance upon coal — President Carter wants to double production by 1985 — Cabin Creek remains a hotbed of unrest. The miners here were the first off their jobs and the last to go back to work during last summer's dispute over the loss of their health benefits.

Two years ago, they started a summer-long protest over federal court intervention into coalfield labor disputes. The successful battle for black lung benefits also began here, back

in the late 1960s. Arnold Miller, a white-haired, disabled miner, emerged from that movement and became president of the union in 1972. A year later, he instituted sweeping reforms which, his backers said, brought democracy to the UMW.

A measure of anarchy could also be detected when Miller took the leadership, and today the UMW — formidable creation of John L. Lewis — is racked by strife on all levels. The international officers don't speak to each other, the leadership is constantly challenged, and the coalfields have been hit by recurrent waves of wildcat strikes.

Miller, recently elected to a second term by a minority of union members, calls the troubles growing pains but some observers feel the pains could signal terminal illness.

Joseph Brennan, president of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, has said his members may begin pulling away from the UMW if wildcat strikes go on much longer. He says the operators have lost faith in the union's ability to maintain a stable work force and may turn to regional contracts or other unions.

Meanwhile operators and unionists are preparing for a long strike when the current nationwide contract expires Dec. 7, a strike that may hurt the miners more than the operators. Since 1970, coal mined by UMW members dropped from more than 70 percent to around 54 percent of the nation's output.

Contract negotiations have been under way since the first week of October. The union is asking, among other things, a wage of \$100 a day and the right to strike locally despite a national contract — in effect legalizing the wildcats that have erupted anyhow.

Miller contends this would end unauthorized walkouts, but the operators aren't buying the argument.

And they aren't the only skeptics. The miners themselves are widely divided on how to end the continuous walkouts. Some blame the difficulties on Miller's administration. Others say a small radical element is behind most of the strikes.

The miners at Cabin Creek also disagree on whether the union should ask higher wages or more benefits, a split that reflects a growing generation gap within the union. As more and more younger miners entered, often better educated and more widely traveled than their elders, they tended to re-



Where a man can grab a beer

Miners gather at Vateila's Lunch in Eskdale, W. Va., the last place along Cabin Creek where a man can grab a beer before beginning his shift and the first place he

can quench his thirst after eight hours underground. There's plenty of talk, shop talk, union talk, and talk about fried rabbit and squirrel gravy.

(AP Newsfeatures photo)

ject the values of the older generation. Some see the oldtimers as timid and servile, while older miners often see the youngsters as lazy and irresponsible.

Young and old, however, agree that something must be done about wildcat strikes that have not only cost them wages but depleted welfare and health funds.

Such sentiments were voiced emphatically during a discussion at Vateila's Lunch, an Eskdale establishment favored by miners. Vateila's is the last place along the creek where a man can grab a beer before working an eight-hour shift in one of the several mines at the head of the hollow.

One recent autumn day, as golden leaves scurried across the unmarked asphalt road outside Vateila's, Benito Araujo and Hubert Higginbotham were deep in conversation.

"A bunch of us men at the mine were talking during dinner yesterday," said Araujo, a short, stocky man who works as a roofbolter in a Cannelton Industries mine. "We about de-

cided that the only way to have any peace around here is to have two contracts, one for the rank-and-file miners and one for the 300 trouble-makers that keep everything stirred up."

Somebody asked Araujo what he thought of the union's demand for the right to strike. He ran a thick, calloused hand through his close-cropped hair, then took a long swig of Dr Pepper.

"Hell," he said finally, "we just came off a three-month strike and we didn't have the right to strike. Tell me how the right to strike would change anything. There'll always be strikes as long as there's grievances. And nobody's going to cross a picket line, whether it's legal or not."

Hubert Higginbotham looked up from his bottle of beer long enough to nod agreement. He then turned his gaze back to a hand-lettered sign tacked onto the tavern wall, a sign which read:

Fat Fryers \$2.50
Mallard Ducks \$3.00
Rabbits \$3.00

"I had some young, fried rabbit about two weeks ago," he said. "But I really like squirrel better, and I like the gravy better than the squirrel."

Araujo wasn't having any,

however. He wanted to talk union politics, not squirrel gravy. "Personally, I like to work," he said, leaning against a display case containing chewing tobacco, snuff, shotgun shells

and cheap watches. "But it seems like what counts anymore is what the radicals want. I'm not bragging but I make good money, \$58 for a day shift and \$63.08 at night. I made \$22,000 last year, counting overtime. The machines work faster than the men can keep up and the company's always after us to work overtime, to do dead work, setting timbers and cleaning up."

He took another long pull on the Dr Pepper and went on with his monologue.

"Most of the men I know would rather have benefits than money. Of course, the companies would rather give us money because it won't buy anything and the benefits would cost them more in the long run. The way I see it, benefits are better than money these days."

This last statement jerked Higginbotham away from his visions of squirrel gravy.

"Well, I want more money," he said. "I work outside, at the coal preparation plant, and I make \$53 a day. I think everybody should make the same amount and I think we oughta make at least \$75 a day."

An old man sipping a beer at the end of the bar injected himself into the conversation.

"By God, you'll never get \$75 a day," he said. "And you don't need it, either. All you young miners ever think about is more money. You don't even want us retirees to have a pension."

Nobody paid the old man the slightest heed.

"Give me another Dr Pepper," said Araujo, fishing in his coveralls for a quarter. "You know, my father came to Cabin Creek from Old Mexico when I was just a little boy. He

was a coal miner like me. I'm 48 and I've worked in the mines for 30 years and we've finally reached the point now where we can make a good living, if only we have a chance to work."

"That's right," said Higginbotham, a thin man with graying hair and watery blue eyes. "But some of these young boys in the mines now don't want to work. They'll smoke a joint and want to lay off for a week. Why, I know of one who even smoked a joint in the mine."

There was a lull in the conversation as a loaded coal train clanked down the hollow en route to a loading dock on the Kanawha River. When talk resumed, the topic was Arnold Miller.

"Miller would be in a lot better spot right now if it hadn't been for those radicals," said Araujo. "I think he's done a good job for us. He's already gotten us the best contract we ever had. I've worked in the mines 30 years and this is the first time I ever had any sick leave."

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2,500 to share turkey

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — It's Thanksgiving dinner for the poor, the elderly and the lonely. But there's no mistaking this for a typical charity affair, what with turkeys basted in burgundy and candles glowing on linen tablecloths.

The eighth annual Thanksgiving Day Community Feast, organized by Refer Switchboard, a telephone hot-line service, is being held in the First Presbyterian Church hall here on Thursday.

The guest list, expected to number about 2,500, includes just about anyone who wants to come, the needy and the not-so-needy.

"Everything we do is done the long way, the way your grandmother would have done it. We baste the turkeys with butter, honey and burgundy wine. We start with fresh cranberries for our cranberry sauce," said Ronald Alheim, who serves as head chef.

Alheim's recipe for his turkey dressing emphasizes his point. The ingredients are 80 pounds of onions, a case of celery, apples, 100 pounds of mushrooms, turkey giblets, Alheim's homemade crotons, fresh parsley, lots of sweet butter and the giblet juices.

For several weeks, volunteers have been on the phone daily, cajoling businesses and individuals into donating food or mon-

ey or time.

A church trustee gave 1,350 pounds of food, including 500 pounds of butternut squash. Local supermarkets have given vegetables at cost or reduced rates. One baker donated \$200; others gave pies and cakes.

The pace of preparation stepped up this week. At the church hall Monday, as one group helped unload food from trucks, others organized the cooking schedule and plans to take meals to about 850 persons, mostly elderly, unable to attend the dinner.

Cooking preparations begin today with squash peeling. On Wednesday, a small army of cooks goes into a round-the-clock session. Alheim, alternating between two church kitchens, will direct the slicing, dicing, peeling, mixing, stirring and basting.

The turkeys will be cooked in volunteers' homes until they are within 90 minutes of being done. They're taken to the church ovens for final basting and browning.

On Thursday morning, at about 7 a.m., volunteers will start warming the food that will be sent out to people across the city in vans lent by the Red Cross and other service organizations. Besides the turkey, dressing and cranberry sauce, those dinners will include stuffed celery, butternut

squash, ham, a pint of milk and fruit.

At noon, the church hall will open for dinner and serve until everyone who arrives has been fed.

In the past, according to Al-

Relaxation forms vary, team finds

By LEE LINDER
Associated Press Writer
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Daydreaming is good for the health and people can slip into any situation that is pleasant for them without using hypnosis or transcendental meditation, says a researcher who studied how to relax.

"All work, not one better than another," said Dr. Louis Dubin, a dentist who teaches a course on hypnosis at the Temple University School of Dentistry. He was part of a four-man relaxation study team for 18 months.

Dubin likened relaxing more to a flight into fancy, a mind-visiting trip to somewhere else — or doing something you like, which always makes a person feel better.

"It used to be if you closed your eyes, sat back in a comfortable chair, maybe listened to music, that this environment of doing nothing was regarded as relaxing," Dubin said in an interview.

"We now recognize that is sometimes a mistake, that relaxation is unique to the individual, that it means different things to different people. Some people are geared to move rapidly. They have to be doing something. Their best way of relaxing is doing what pleases them the most — playing tennis

heim, the dinner has drawn people from all sectors of the community — "street kids, students, people alone, people whose kids have moved away and some people who just want to have a good community time."

or scuba diving, skiing or driving a racing car.

"Relaxation is a pleasant emotional state which subsequently results in a pleasant physical state," he said.

"Suppose you enjoyed the seashore," Dubin suggested. "You conjure a mental picture of a beautiful balmy day, the sun shining, the water rolling up the beach, the seagull flying by."

"With no other thoughts you let yourself go into whatever is pleasant for you. You leave your body where it is and transport your mind to another location and experience."

"If you stop being on guard as you do in the course of your business, your professional or your social life, and let go physically and emotionally, all the tension, all the apprehension, all the facade you create for the people around you, you are completely free of all responsibility."

"The muscles relax, the mind relaxes, the physical well-being of the person is almost divorced from his body and he will relate to what pleases him the best."

Dr. Donald Morse, an associate professor of endodontology at Temple's dental school, headed the team that measured the physiological body responses of 37 men and 11 women.

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