

Senior Citizen Rockins'

Lloyd and Myrl Wofford and Myrl's brother Ross Hightower left for Arizona Saturday. Ross has been their guest at the center this week.

Mabel Perkins went by Sunday morning and picked up Bettie Counts. They attended church services together.

Edna Cox's guests at Tuesday lunch were her sister Jimmie Kinard and her daughter, of Lubbock.

Arriving from Seattle, Washington was J.T. Hill to visit with James and Myrt Hill. James and J.T. traveled to Ennis, Texas, for the Whiteface reunion.

Don Allison of Dallas visited O.C. and Wynona last weekend on his way to a class reunion in Lubbock.

As the guest of Jewel Thompson was

her granddaughter, Brandy Rogers, of Amarillo.

Jewel Fortenberry attended Mr. and Mrs. Joe McWaters' golden wedding anniversary on June 18, in Silverton.

NEWS

Thursday night, June 22, was the Salad Supper. There sure were a lot of good salads. 95 participants and guests attended.

Thursday night, June 29, will be the birthday and anniversary party. There will be sandwiches, dips, chips, ice cream, and cake, so make a frozen ice cream and come on down to the center. We will eat at 6:30 p.m.

The hostess for July is Maxine Hill.

She will need some helpers in the kitchen and some to clean the dining space. Help keep our center clean and pretty, please.

BIRTHDAYS

June 29 — Raymond Watson
June 30 — Inez Mosley

AILING

Mildred Hilton, M.C. Cook Jr. Several of our Senior Citizens are sick and some are not feeling real well, so I put ailing. Please call me if you know someone ailing.

MENU

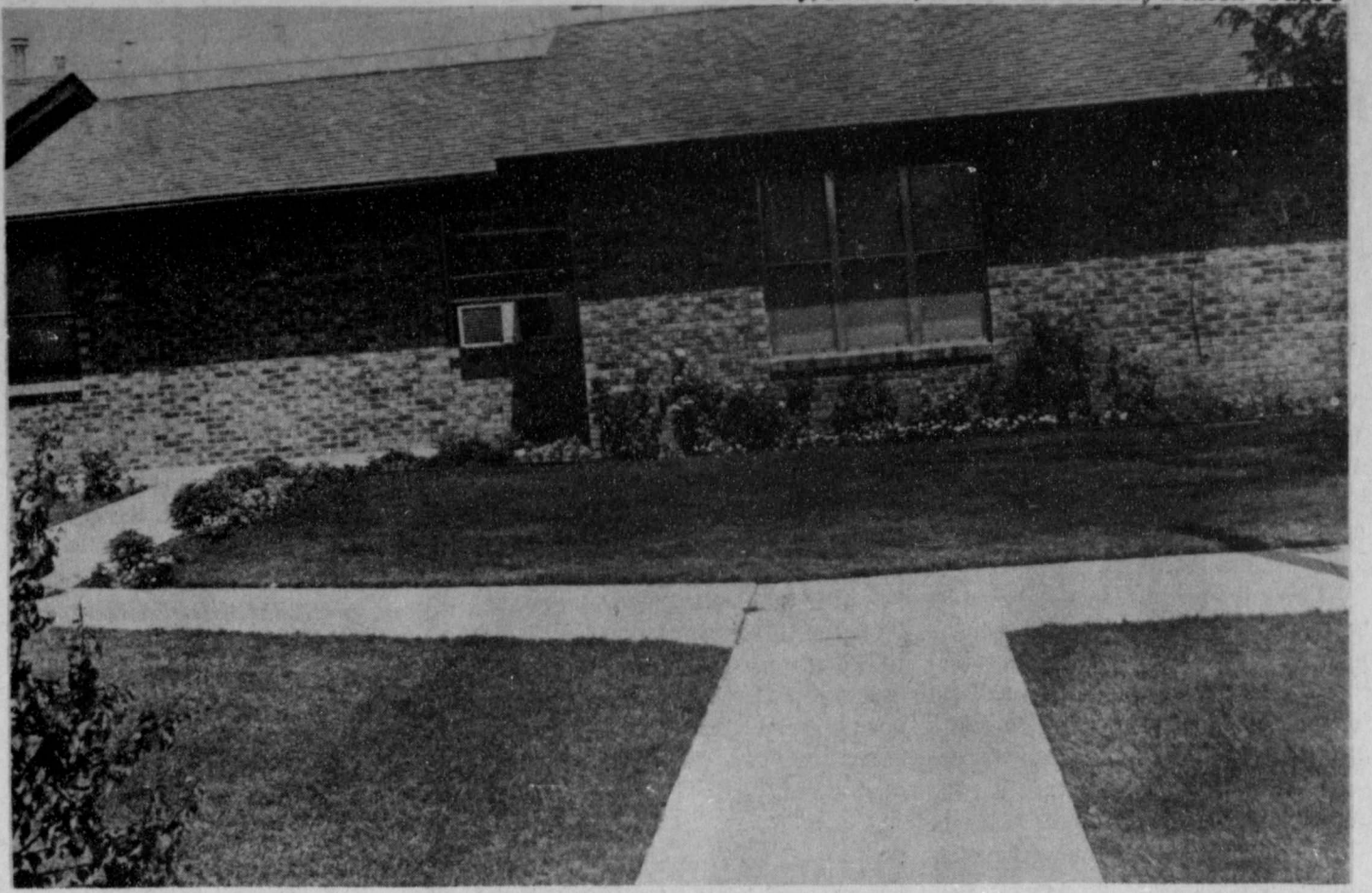
July 3-7
Monday — Chicken and dumplings, buttered spinach, coleslaw, cobbler, rolls, tea, coffee

Tuesday — Hot dogs or hamburgers, potato salad, pickles, onions, lettuce, tomatoes, mustard, catsup, "hangs", tea, coffee

Wednesday — Chicken fried steak, gravy, mashed potatoes, candied carrots, lettuce wedges, cake, rolls, tea, coffee

Thursday — H. B. steak, English peas, corn, green salad, pudding, sliced bread, tea, coffee

Friday — Pork chops, macaroni and tomatoes, green beans, beet pickles, green salad, fruit and jello, cookies, rolls, tea, coffee



A CHEERY PLACE—W.L. Carthel keeps the yards at the Housing Authorities in Lockney in tip top shape. The yard at First Street and Locust is a cheery place on a warm summer afternoon. The lawn, trees and flowers make a bright splash of color in the downtown area. Staff Photo

Four Lockney students named to Wayland Spring Honor Roll

The spring 1989 Dean's Honor Roll at Wayland Baptist University includes Aurora Garcia, Robin Sherman, Penny Taylor, and Adeena Widener of Lockney.

Miss Garcia, a senior, posted a 3.60 grade point average (GPA) for the term. She is working toward a degree in Business Administration.

Miss Sherman, also a senior, earned a 3.75 GPA for the term. She is working toward a degree in Elementary Education.

Miss Taylor, a junior, posted a 3.60 GPA during the semester. She is also pursuing a degree in Elementary Education.

Miss Widener, a senior, earned a 3.75 GPA for the recently-completed term. She is working toward a degree in Business Administration.

Announced at the end of each semester by academic vice president and university dean Dr. Bill Hardage, the Dean's Honor Roll is a list of students who have compiled a GPA of 3.50 or better on a 4.00 scale for the term. This must be accomplished while completing at least 12 semester hours.

A total of 13 states and one foreign country were represented as 189 students qualified for the Dean's Honor Roll for the spring term.

Four local students qualify for Tech's Academic Honor List

More than 2,000 Texas Tech University students qualified for the academic honors lists at the end of the 1989 spring semester.

Students on the President's Honor List earned a perfect 4.0 (A) grade-point-average while enrolled in 12 or more semester hours of class work.

Students finishing 12 or more hours with a grade-point-average of 3.5 to 3.9 qualified for the Dean's Honor List.

Students on the honor rolls included the following former Lockney students:

Ronald Wayne Ford, a Junior majoring in Zoology, qualified for the Dean's List; Gary Len Kent, a Junior majoring in Music Theory, qualified for the Dean's List; Lisa Yvonne Mosley, a Junior majoring in Art Education, qualified for the Dean's List; and Elizabeth Kay Williams Sullivan, a Senior majoring in Home Economics Education, qualified for the President's List.

Abernathy art show to feature Barrick, Powell and Bartlett

The old Abernathy Ford Motor Company building, more recently known as AAA Body Works located at Main and Avenue D will soon be bustling and bustling with excitement as it becomes the location for the July 3 and 4 Art Exhibit and Crafts Show.

The art exhibit will feature three well-known artists with Abernathy roots. Bill Barrick, Carroll Dean Powell, and Georgia Bartlett will have many works for display and some items for sale and will be set up in the showroom area of the building. They will be on hand to visit and answer questions about their work. Many artists and craftsmen will

also be set up in the shop area of the building to sell their handcrafted items to the public.

The Art Exhibit and Crafts Show is sponsored by the Abernathy Arts and Crafts Association and is free to the public.

Diana Phillips, co-director of the Arts and Crafts Association said "Betty and I are pleased that Bill, Carroll Dean, and Georgia were able to accept our invitation, it is going to be a real treat to have them. We encourage everyone to take advantage of this opportunity to get acquainted with these three special artists and their art."

Fried Pies—Straight from Your Oven

You may have called them half-moons, mule ears or even crab lanterns. But by whatever name, fried pies bring back fond memories—of freshly-made biscuit or pastry dough, rolled ever so carefully, filled with fruit and fried in a big skillet.

If that difficult and time-consuming process has made you avoid these traditional favorites, our "unfried" varieties are for you.

The secret ingredient is pizza crust mix, which creates an easy-to-make pastry dough that bakes up flaky and tender right in your oven.

"Unfried" Fruit Pies

2 packages (6 1/2 ounces each) pizza crust mix
1/2 cup (1/2 stick) butter or margarine, melted
1/2 cup plus 2 tablespoons water
2 1/2 cups cooked dried apples*

Preheat oven to 400°F. Place pizza crust mix, butter and water in bowl; blend well. On lightly floured surface, roll dough as thin as possible. Using a small bowl or saucer (about 5 inches in diameter) as a guide, cut rounds out of pastry. Place a heaping tablespoonful of filling in the center of each round. Dampen edges of pastry, fold in half, and seal with a fork. Pierce the top of the pies with a fork several times to vent. Place pies on large,

greased baking sheet. Brush with melted butter or margarine, if desired. Bake 15 minutes. Brush again with butter. Makes 16-18 pies.

*Cooked Dried Apples: In a large saucepan, place 1 package (6 ounces) dried apples, 2 cups water, 1 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Cook 1 hour or until water is absorbed. Add 1/4 cup butter or margarine (melted), 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon and 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg. Mash until well blended. Makes 2 1/4 cups.

These hints will help you make perfect fried pies every time:

- Use as little flour as possible on the rolling surface. Too much flour toughens the dough.
- Keep flour on the fork as you seal the edges of the pastry and vent the pies to keep the fork from sticking to the dough.
- Use pre-cooked fillings, or the crust will be done before the filling has cooked.
- Pre-cooked dried fruits make the best fried pie fillings. Try dried peaches using this variation: Place 1 package (7 ounces) dried peaches, 2 cups water, 1/2 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon lemon juice in a large saucepan. Cook 1 hour or until water is absorbed. Add 1/4 cup butter or margarine (melted), 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon and 1/4 teaspoon almond extract. Makes 1 1/4 cups.

Look Who's New!

FAUCET

Joe Keeter is proud to announce the birth of his granddaughter, Jenna Marie Faucet.

She was born Friday, June 9, 1989, in Corona, California. She weighed 6 pounds and 10 ounces.

Her parents are Clint and Jill Faucet of Corona, California.

Arthritis foundation expands services, with toll-free phone

The Arthritis Foundation, Northwest Texas Chapter, recently announced the installation of a toll-free number to give people throughout the Chapter easy access to arthritis information and services.

The Northwest Texas Chapter presently provides public and patient education programs, the Arthritis Self Help Course, Arthritis Aquatics Program as well as free brochures on specific types of arthritis, treatment programs and how to cope with the disease.

The Northwest Texas Chapter was recently assigned the responsibility to provide programs and services to many counties in the former West Texas Chapter. Development plans are underway to provide direct patient services in those 72 counties. Organizing support groups for people with arthritis is one of the top priorities. The Chapter is seeking volunteers to attend a one-day Support Group Leaders' Training to be held in Lubbock this summer. An Arthritis Self Help Course is designed to give people with arthritis the knowledge and skills needed to take a more active part in their treatment program.

The Northwest Texas Chapter also publishes a quarterly newsletter that provides current information on arthritis, tips to make living with the disease easier and other articles of interest to people with arthritis and their family members.

For more information on arthritis, support groups or other services, contact the Northwest Texas Chapter by calling our toll-free number, 1-800-283-7733, or write: 3145 McCart, Fort Worth, TX 76110.

The Arthritis Foundation is the only voluntary organization devoted exclusively to finding the answer to arthritis. The Arthritis Foundation supports research efforts that have yielded more effective ways to treat arthritis symptoms. In addition to supporting research, the Arthritis foundation provides programs and services for people with arthritis, that seek to improve the quality of their lives.

The Arthritis Foundation depends on funding from memberships, private and corporate donations, as well as bequests. Through the many services available from the Chapter, people with arthritis receive help for today, and more importantly, hope for tomorrow.

First recorded auto accident - 1896

Henry Wells met Evlynn Thomas on May 30, 1896, and the world has never been the same.

They met on a street in New York City

that late spring day - he in his Duryea Motor Wagon and she on her Columbia bicycle.

When the dust cleared and the shouts

of spectators stopped echoing off buildings, Evlynn lay in the street clutching a rather attractive leg. Henry, in town from Springfield, Massachusetts, stared and wondered what to do.

The cops decided for him. They hustled him off to jail to spend the night. Henry was, after all, an out-of-towner and the law wasn't impressed with the way he had bounced the local lass off her bike.

At Manhattan Hospital, the medicos found Evlynn suffering from fright and a fractured leg and the next day, while Henry was being released from the pokey, she lay in bed regarding the plaster cast encasing her lower limb, unaware that she was the first person to be injured in an auto accident.

A few years later cars were increasing in number on the streets of New York. On September 13, 1899, Henry H. Bliss, a 68-year-old real estate broker, stepped off a street car at Central Park West and 74th Street and was knocked down and run over by an automobile driven by Arthur Smith. Smith was arrested and held under \$1,000 bail. Bliss died at Roosevelt Hospital and his death is recorded as the first automobile fatality.

IRS problem resolution office opens

If you have a problem with Internal Revenue Service that you have been unable to resolve through normal channels, contact the Problem Resolution Office. This office is the taxpayer's advocate and has the ability to cut through red tape.

Some of the problems handled by Problem Resolution are delayed or missing refunds, wrong social security numbers, incorrect billings under hardship resulting from inappropriate enforcement action, and mistakes by taxpayers.

In addition to problem solving, Problem Resolution also is responsible for identifying causes of problems so corrective action can be taken to prevent their recurrence.

Problem Resolution is as close as your telephone. Call the IRS taxpayer assistance number in your local telephone directory or toll-free 1-800-424-1040, and ask for Problem Resolution. The assistor will ask you questions to ensure that you meet problem resolution criteria and make a written referral for you. If you meet the criteria, you will be con-

tacted by a caseworker within a few days who may request additional information or provide you with the solution to your problem.

Lockney Hospital Report

July 24-26

Raymond Morales, Victoria, adm. 6-25, continues care

Carmon Gonzales, Lockney, adm. 6-25, continues care

Domingo Gonzales, Plainview, adm. 6-24, continues care

Elsie McArmally, Lockney, adm. 6-21, continues care

Susie Nuncio, Lockney, adm. 6-21, continues care

Daisy Burson, Lockney, adm. 6-25, continues care

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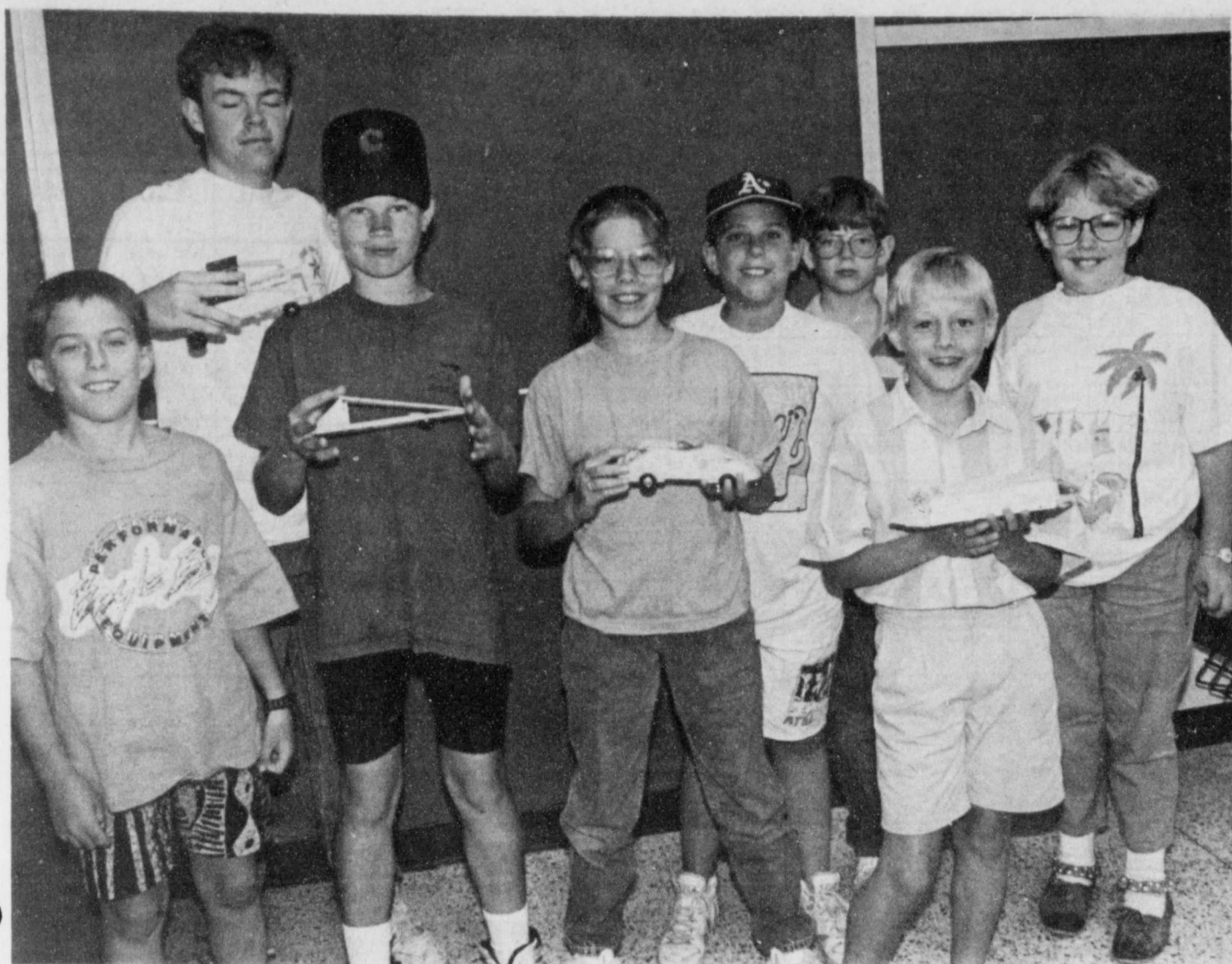
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SOLAR ENERGY--Learning how to put solar energy to work, the Upward Bound students at Lockney Elementary built solar powered cars. Shown here are: (L-R) Brady Marr, Lance Patridge, O'Brien McDonald, Tamarah Burson, Coby Marr (back), Johnnie Mosley (front), Dewayne Jones (back) and Kaci Mathis. Staff Photo

Students study the sciences in Upward Bound summer program

In Lockney Elementary's summer Upward Bound program, students studying astronomy learned about our solar system, the universe, space explorations, and discussed future possibilities, problems and solutions. The difference between planets and stars were analyzed and equipment for viewing the stars and constellations was discussed.

The class visited the Planetarium in Amarillo on Thursday, June 22, and returned to the classroom Friday for the launching of a model rocket constructed in class and taught by Linda Kidd.

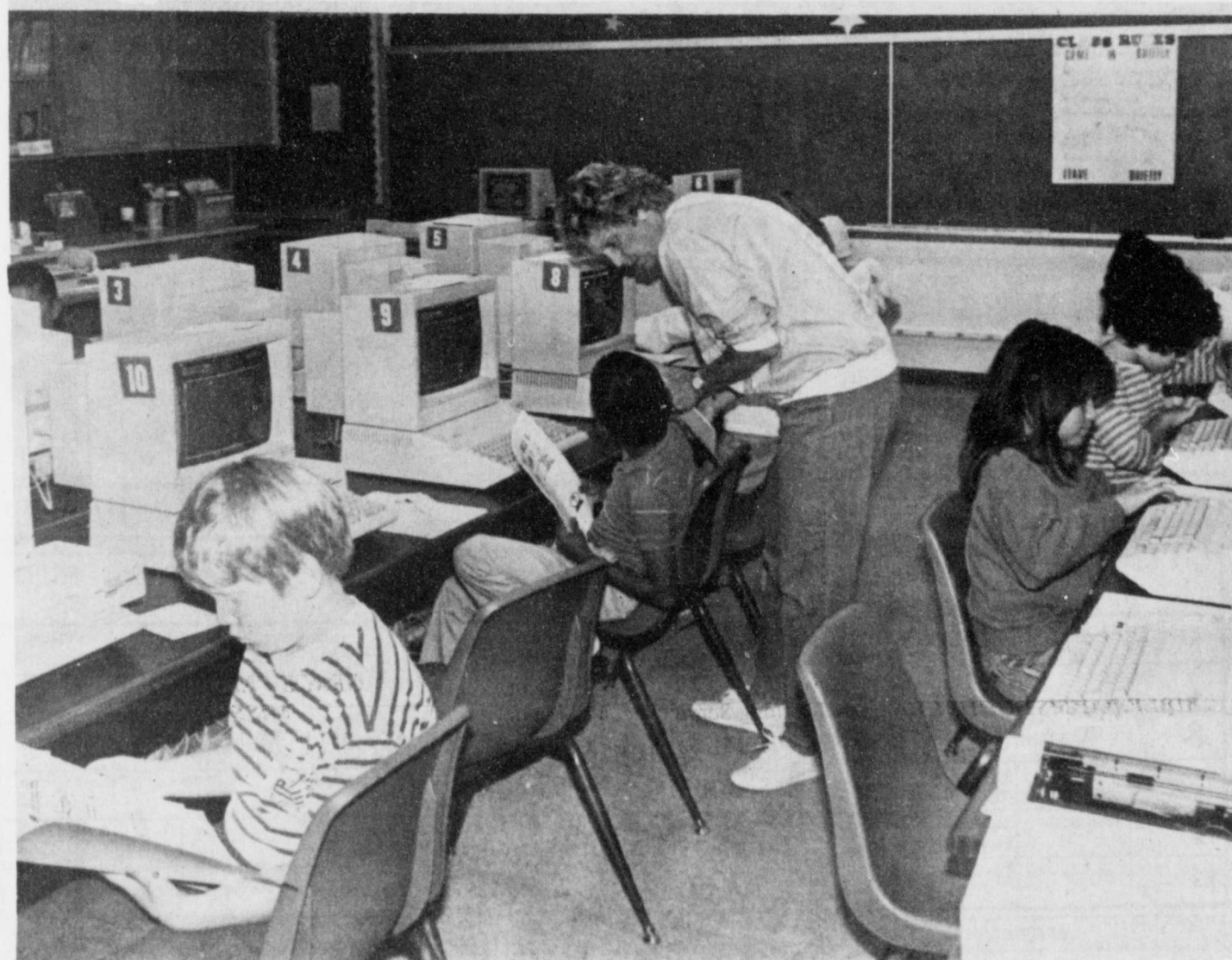
The second part of the program, taught by Kevin Meyer, dealt with solar powered model cars. The students learned about aerodynamics, physics, laws of motion and solar energy. Each team built a solar powered car and competed in a race at the end of the program.

Leadership, self-esteem, teamwork and cooperation was taught by Mary Truc, Floyd County Extension Agent.

The following students were enrolled in the Upward Bound program: Kelli Clark, Dewayne Jones, Kaci Keltz, Allison Mangold, Kaci Mathis, Tim Mitchell, Johnny Mosley, Tamarah

Burson, Frederico Cervantes, Brady Marr, Cynthia Martin, Carlos Perales, Leigha Wood;

Tiffany Ellison, Coby Marr, O'Brien McDonald, Mary Lindsey Poole, Amy Hernandez, Allen Martin, Ryan Ford, Kori Kellison, Lance Patridge and Kyla Zumwalt.



WHAT CAREER WILL YOU CHOOSE?--Children participating at Lockney Elementary's Summer Reading Program are busy mapping out their career choices and reasons for choosing them, via computer. Staff Photo

Texas State Legislature in special session

The Texas Legislature is meeting in special session in Austin to work out the differences in the Senate and House of Representatives version of the Workman's Comp bill.

The following shows how the senators and representatives from our area voted:

The four questions that are the key issues of the Senate version are: 1) Remove deductibles; 2) Only union leaders on comp board; 3) Defeat Impairment Schedule; 4) Retain Trial De Novo. Senator Steven Carriker of District 30 voted "yes" on all four questions. Senator John Montford of Lubbock voted "yes" to the first three questions and "no" to Retain Trial De Novo.

The questions that are key issues to the House of Representatives version of the bill are: 1) Kill Trial De Novo; 2) Pass House Version of HB1 (Workman's Comp); 3) Reject Senate Version of HB1. Representative Warren Chisum, District 84, voted "yes" on all three issues. Representative Pete Laney, District 85, from Plainview also voted "yes" on all three issues.

The Senate version of the bill includes: 1) \$238 per week maximum benefit for 401 weeks as exists under current law. 2) Only allows publicly held companies to self insure. 3) Allows only union leaders to sit on workers' comp board. 4) Court administration of claim remains basically the same as current law. 5) Establishes a new government bureaucracy (a state OSHA) to administer safety programs in Texas.

The House of Representatives version of the bill includes: 1) Maximum benefits raised to \$416 per week and extended to 600 weeks. 2) Allows any business which can meet strict financial requirements to self insure. 3) Keeps current law stating any three wage earners may sit on the workers' comp board. 4) Administration of claim with a standardized impairment plan. 5) Affixes criminal penalty to anyone who commits fraud by trying to attain or deny benefits.



SOLAR SYSTEM -- Upward Bound students in Lockney Elementary's summer program learned about their solar system by building replicas of other planets. Shown here with their man-made solar system are: (back row, left-right) Allen Martin, Kaci Keltz, Tiffany Ellison; (front) Cynthia Martin, Leigha Wood, Kelli Clark. Staff Photo

School summer reading program studies careers

The theme of Lockney Elementary's summer reading program, this year, was "What Career Will You Choose?" Students enrolled in the summer program worked on their vocabulary, reading, computer skills and math.

Two periods a day they had courses in "Sing, Spell, Read and Write."

The students researched the careers they were interested in pursuing and then with the computers available to them they wrote about those careers.

They also mapped out their family career trees which showed the jobs their parents and family members have held.

Speakers and the programs that were presented to the students were: Military careers by Sgt. John Stapp and Sgt. Ray Martinez; Barbering by Elizabeth Guerrero; Commercial Art by David DeLeon; Medical careers by Terry Keltz and Law Enforcement careers by Detective Tony DeLuna of the Plainview Police Department.

Minimum wage may do more harm than good

By Wayne E. Gable

Tom was a high school drop out. He came from a disadvantaged home, and he had spent most of his teenage life on the streets. By the end of 1976, he was 18 years old, and he had begun to straighten out his life as he managed to get a minimum wage job "slinging burgers" at the local diner. A few months later he heard about the minimum-wage increase that Congress had passed and he imagined how the raise was going to help him get ahead. But upon coming to work one day, his boss told him that they could no longer afford to employ him. So Tom was again on the streets.

The character, Tom, is fictitious, but his story is reality. The last minimum wage increase, phased in between 1977 and 1981, destroyed 644,000 teenage jobs, according to the Minimum Wage Study Commission. Many teenagers like Tom lost their jobs through that increase, and many more lost the chance to get work experience since fewer jobs existed.

Work experience is vital for teenagers, especially those coming from disadvantaged families, as they begin to make their way in the world. Statistics show that teenagers who start out in minimum wage jobs learn valuable skills and work habits that enable them to move on to higher paid positions.

Marvin Koster, director of economic policy studies at American Enterprise Institute, reports that 63 percent of 16 to 17 year olds work at minimum wage, compared to only 7 percent of the 25 to 64 year old adults. A higher minimum wage may prevent these teenagers from ever getting that first job that leads to

economic independence.

Congress' original intention in raising the minimum wage is admirable. Its goal was to help the poor. However, what they do not realize is that raising the minimum wage will only hurt the very people it is supposed to help.

Some policy makers argue that a full time worker earning \$3.35 an hour cannot make enough money to keep his or her family above the poverty line. However, AEI's Koster found that 93 percent of minimum wage earners are less than 25 years old. And the Council of Economic Advisors estimates that 80 percent live above the poverty line.

Of course, some poor people earning the minimum wage are heads of households, but any increase in the minimum wage will likely jeopardize their jobs. According to Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole, a 10 percent increase in the minimum wage would destroy 100,000 to 200,000 jobs.

When a company can no longer afford to employ all its minimum wage workers, it will likely lay off the less skilled and less educated workers first. In most cases these are the poor, the ones who need the jobs the most. These people will then have difficulty finding another job as companies will look for fewer, better skilled, and more educated workers who are very productive, rather than take a chance on the less educated and less skilled workers, even though they might have the potential to do the job just as well.

A higher minimum wage hurts all workers, not just minimum-wage earners. Instead of losing workers, some companies might decide to compensate

for the higher wages in other ways. employers may cut down on employee benefits, but then even minimum wage workers who manage to keep their jobs will still suffer, since the government arbitrarily decides that they should have lower benefits with their higher wages.

Ultimately, all American consumers pay the price for a higher minimum wage. Companies would probably have to raise the prices of their products in order to compensate for the higher wages. The Council of Economic Advisors estimates that a minimum wage increase to \$4.55 could cost American consumers \$13 billion. Also, since a higher minimum wage leads many companies to cut down on the number of employees, it is unlikely they will be able to produce as much as they once did. At a \$4.55 minimum wage, this could decrease the gross national product by \$3 billion.

American taxpayers also bear part of the minimum wage burden as fewer people employed means more on the unemployment and welfare rolls. Taxpayers ultimately foot the bill for this, as well as paying for the many minimum wage workers that the government employs. At \$4.55, such added government expenses may result in an additional \$1.5 billion increase in the federal deficit.

An increase in the minimum wage may initially seem like a good way to help the poor, but in the end it will hurt the very people it was supposed to help.

Wayne E. Gable is president of Citizens for a Sound Economy Foundation, a 250,000-member research and education organization located in Washington, D.C.





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WEEKLY TELEVISION SCHEDULE

THU, JUN 29 - Weekdays - WED, JUL 5

Table with columns for time slots (6 AM to 5 PM), channels (TBS, KTXT, WGN, KCB, KLBK, KAMC, KJTV), and program titles.

THURSDAY JUNE 29

Table with columns for time slots (6 PM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Thursday, June 29.

FRIDAY JUNE 30

Table with columns for time slots (6 PM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Friday, June 30.

SATURDAY JULY 1

Table with columns for time slots (6 AM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Saturday, July 1.

SUNDAY JULY 2

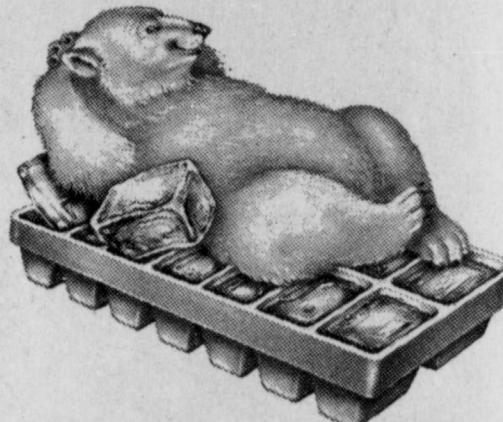
Table with columns for time slots (6 AM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Sunday, July 2.

SUNDAY JULY 2

Table with columns for time slots (6 AM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING program descriptions for Sunday, July 2.



MONDAY JULY 3

Table with columns for time slots (6 PM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Monday, July 3.

TUESDAY JULY 4

Table with columns for time slots (6 PM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Tuesday, July 4.

HAVE A SAFE SUMMER!

WEDNESDAY JULY 5

Table with columns for time slots (6 PM to 11 PM), channels, and program titles.

MORNING and EVENING program descriptions for Wednesday, July 5.

COUCH POTATOES REFORM!

OBITUARIES

MARGARET T. COLE
Margaret T. Cole, 83, died Monday, June 12, 1989.
Services were held at 2:00 p.m. Thursday in First United Methodist Church with the Rev. Bob Ford, officiating. Burial was in Dreamland Cemetery by Schooler-Gordon Funeral Directors of Canyon.
Mrs. Cole, born in Canyon, had been a Canyon resident all of her life. She married Levi Cole, formerly of Lockney, in 1924 at Canyon. He died in 1976. She was a member of First United Methodist Church, Order of the Eastern Star No. 105, where she was a past worthy matron, Lou Lester Club, West Texas State University Phoenix Club, Panhandle Plains Historical Society, Garden Club, and Variety Ring. She was a 50-year member of Rebekah Lodge No. 350 and was a member and a treasurer of Dreamland Cemetery Association since it was established in 1957. She endowed the Cole Division of the Opportunity Plan Inc. in memory of her husband and made numerous monetary contributions to civic groups and the city of Canyon. She was Canyon Citizen of the Year in 1984.
Survivors include a brother, M.E. Rhoads of Canyon; two nieces, Marjorie Kuehl of Ballwin, Missouri, and Dorothy Hicks of Carrollton; two nephews, Bob Lentner of Carrollton and Bill Lentner of Midland.
The family requests memorials to Opportunity Plan or to Dreamland Cemetery.

OPAL FERGUSON
Funeral services for Opal Ferguson, 90, sister of Helen McLeod of Lockney, were at 2:00 p.m. Wednesday, June 21, in Hammons Funeral Home Chapel with Rev. Glenn Wilson, pastor of First Baptist Church in Crowell, officiating.
Burial was in Littlefield Cemetery by Hammons Funeral Home.
Mrs. Ferguson died at 1:20 a.m. Tuesday, June 20, 1989, in Methodist Hospital in Lubbock after a lengthy illness.
She was born in Blum and moved to Amherst in 1941. She married Bernard Ferguson August 25, 1917 in Floyd County. He died in 1950. She was a homemaker and a Baptist.
Other survivors include a son, Winston of Amherst; five grandchildren; and 10 great-grandchildren.

MARY GRIFFITH
Funeral services for Mary Griffith, 75, were at 2:00 p.m. Monday, June 26, in West College and Third Street Church of Christ in Lockney with Frank Duckworth, minister, officiating, assisted by Boyce Mosley. Burial was in Lockney Cemetery by Lemons Funeral Home.
Mrs. Griffith died at 10:28 a.m. Friday, June 23, 1989, in Central Plains Regional Hospital.
She was born April 23, 1914 in Chico and graduated from Lockney High School. She married Harold Griffith on April 1, 1934 in Floydada. They farmed in the Lone Star community north of

Lockney. He died January 29, 1983 in Lockney.
Mrs. Griffith moved to Lockney in 1980. After the death of her husband, she moved to Plainview. She was a member of the Church of Christ.
Surviving are three sons, Duane of Plainview, Harold Dean of Lubbock, and Dennis of Marshall; a sister, Ruby Wofford of Plainview; and seven grandchildren.
Pallbearers were Jerry Wofford, Kenneth Wofford, Danny Glenn, Bill Evans, Shawn Griffith, Kenneth Wayne Griffith, Reed Lawson and Jack Frizzell.

MILDRED KIDD
Services for Mildred Kidd, 74, of Plainview were held Tuesday, June 27, at 2:00 p.m. in Watts Funeral Home in Madill, Oklahoma.
Burial was in Willis Cemetery in Willis, Oklahoma, under direction of Lemons Funeral Home.
She died at 3:24 p.m. Saturday, June 24, in Central Plains Hospital after a brief illness.
She was born in Willis and had lived in Powell, Oklahoma, and Aiken before moving to Plainview in 1986. She married J.W. Kidd October 26, 1931, in DeQueen, Arkansas. She was a Methodist.

Survivors include her husband; two daughters, Marjorie Lemons of Plainview and Betty Jo Morgan of Madill; three sons, Coy of Amherst, Roy of Lockney and Ron of Victoria; two brothers, Charles Owen of Eulless and Ralph Owen of Jacksboro; three sisters, Dorothy Kelly of Schenectady, New York, Jerry Munn of Albany, New York, and Ester Johnson of Chickasha, Oklahoma; 14 grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren.

OLEN KING
Services for Olen A. King, 66, of Plainview were held at 2:00 p.m. Tuesday, June 27, in Garland Street Church of Christ with Bill Keele, minister, officiating.
Burial was in Parklawn Memorial Gardens under direction of Lemons Funeral Home.
He died at 6:45 p.m. Saturday, June 24, 1989 in Heritage Nursing Home after a lengthy illness.

He was born in Vernon and had lived in the Happy Union community and Providence before moving to Plainview in 1972. He worked at Bob's Farm Store, W.F. Larson Co. and the Tye Company in Lockney. He married Geneva Canafax August 3, 1945, in Vernon. He was a member of the Church of Christ.
Survivors include his wife; three daughters, Linda Watson of Belton, and Lynetter Yarbrough and Irene Haley, both of Plainview; a son, Gary of Hurst; two brothers, Charles of La Habra, California, and James C. of Hemet, California; three sisters, Francis Borchardt of Lometa, Mary Madis of Canyon and Daisy Kaye of Cupertino, California; and five grandchildren.

SANTANA E. PERALES
Funeral services for Santana E. Perales, 70, of Lockney were held at 2:00 p.m. Monday at San Jose Catholic Church with Father Jack Gist officiating. Burial was in Lockney Cemetery by Moore-Rose-White Funeral Home. A rosary was said at 7:00 p.m. Monday, June 26, in Moore-Rose-White Chapel.
Mr. Perales died at 6:00 a.m. Saturday, June 23, at his home following a lengthy illness.
Born July 3, 1918, in San Diego, he lived in Alice for many years. He moved to Floyd County in 1960. He was a member of San Jose Catholic Church.

Survivors include his wife Modesta; five daughters, Angie Vargas and Norma Rae of Lockney; Anita Morales of Victoria, Joanne Rangel of Floydada, and Maria Perales of Plainview; six sons, Jose Perales, Juan Perales, Cruz Perales, Arnoldo Perales and Daniel Perales, all of Lockney, and Rene Perales of Kress; 29 grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.
Pallbearers were Ricky Basaldua, Jerry Rodriguez and Pete Hernandez, all of Lockney, and Guadalupe Noriega and David Garza of Kress.

'Don't bag it' lawn care explained

When you hear the sound of revving lawn mowers, can the sight of bagged grass clippings be far behind?
Not only far behind, but vanished, said the creator of a lawn care campaign to eliminate the bagging chore.

"Grass clippings increase the volume of residential solid waste by 20 to 25 percent from March to September," said Dr. Bill Knoop, a turfgrass expert with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service in Dallas.

The added waste places considerable burden on disposal operations and landfill space, not to mention the homeowners who bag all those clippings.

"Fortunately, traditional lawn care practices can be adjusted easily to remedy the problem," said Knoop.

To help lawn keepers change their ways, Knoop devised the "Don't Bag It" Lawn Care Plan. It recommends watering, fertilizing and mowing practices that allow you to leave grass clippings on the lawn.

"It's a tested, proven plan that benefits everyone," said Knoop. "It reduces the trouble and expense of lawn care for homeowners, and helps them conserve

water and landfill space and improve the environment."

Waste reduction programs provide an opportunity for local governments to comply with the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act. In 1987, the state legislature amended the act to establish a state policy ranking the order of preference for solid waste management as follows:

1. minimization of waste production
2. reuse or recycling of waste
3. treatment to recover energy or other beneficial resources
4. land disposal as the least preferred option

"Regional and local waste management plans must reflect due consideration of this preference by assessing current efforts, identifying additional opportunities, and making recommendations to encourage and achieve a greater degree of waste minimization, reuse and recycling," said Gordon Eppler, environmental quality specialist with the Division of Solid Waste Management, Texas Department of Health.

Basics of the "Don't Bag It" Lawn Care Plan are as follows: (Details of mowing heights, fertilizer rates and fer-

tilizer application dates are not included because they vary by location and type of turf.)

Watering: During the driest period of summer, lawns usually require one inch of water every five or six days. Most hose sprinklers put out one-fourth to one-third inch of water per hour. If water runs off the lawn before one inch is applied, turn the sprinkler off, let the water soak in for about one hour, then continue watering. The best time to water is early morning.

Mowing: For optimum results, mow every five to six days instead of once a week. As a rule of thumb, do not remove more than a third of the leaf surface at any one time. Grass clippings left on your lawn will not contribute to thatch, but will return valuable nutrients to the soil.

Fertilizing: The ratio of nutrients in the fertilizer, and the rate and frequency of application all affect how fast grass grows. Fertilize only so the lawn can grow at a reasonable rate and still have good color. For slow, even growth, use a fertilizer containing either sulfur-coated urea or ureaformaldehyde as a nitrogen source.

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New worker's comp analysis released

Saying that Texas has a "broken workers' compensation system, and it must be fixed," Texas Chamber of Commerce President and Chief Executive Officer Larry Milner announced the publication of an analysis and report on the subject for the Special Session of the 71st Texas Legislature. The Special Session has been called by Governor Bill Clements beginning June 20.
The Worker's Compensation Review traces the beginning of workers' compensation laws in the United States from suits by employees for an employer's negligence through employer liability laws early in this century to the beginnings of the current system in 1911.
The report points out that the system started out as a social contract between employers and workers on a non-adversarial basis to quickly compensate injured workers while also limiting employer's liability. It notes that trial attorney involvement in recent years has increased to alarming levels, adding to the "friction costs" within the system.
Glenn Biggs, Chairman of the Board of the Texas Chamber, said "The essence of a reformed system should be the protection of injured workers at an affordable cost to employers," noting that "presently, we have a system where costs are going up so fast that employers are being driven out of the system."
The report points out that workers hire lawyers in 60% of the cases heard by the Industrial Accident Board and these lawyers often command fees of up to 25% of the settlement. Attorneys were involved in 35.9% of workers' compensation cases in 1983 and by 1987 the

involvement had risen to 50%, the report said.
Biggs pointed out that a major aim of the Texas Chamber is the protection of the jobs of Texas workers and the creation of new jobs. "We need to build a strong business climate in Texas and favorable reform of our present workers' compensation system is a giant step in the right direction," he said.
Insurance rates for Texas employers have risen sharply since 1985, according to the report. The increases were 8.6% in 1985, 30.9% in 1986, 17.7% in 1987 and 25% in 1988.
The Texas Chamber report also reviews testimony by Earnest J. Schmidt of Glastron, Inc. before the Senate Subcommittee of the Committee of the Whole on April 17, 1989. In it, he said that his company had boat manufacturing plants of nearly identical size in Texas and North Carolina, with average claims of \$5,998.00 in Texas and \$536.00 in North Carolina.
In his Senate testimony, Schmidt said "Today, for every boat I manufacture in our Texas facility, \$196.08 of each boat's cost is directly a result of worker's comp expense." The comparable cost in North Carolina, he said, is \$12.86.
Milner said "Costs to the employers are very high by national standards, however, the most seriously injured worker receives modest benefits by these same national standards...this is the message the people of Texas must deliver to the members of the 71st Legislature in the Special Session."



Floyd County Farm Situation

By C. Mark Brown
Extension Agent-Entomology
Crosby/Floyd County

GENERAL SITUATION

We've experienced some unusual variations in temperature this week. Wheat harvest continues, as does replanting. Earlier this week, a little cotton was still being planted. However, the producers that I have visited with are now planting soybeans and sorghum.

COTTON

The growth stages of our cotton range widely, from pre-emergence to match-head sized squares. In fact; we are monitoring thrips, fleahoppers, and bollworms all at the same time due to the difference in growth stages from field to field.

Thrips numbers remain generally light, but we have seen some resurgence and hatching of immatures. These immatures range from white to yellow in color and resemble adults except for their size and the absence of fully developed wings. Our highest thrips counts for the week occurred near the Caprock community, with 4-5 thrips present per plant. The decision was made to treat this field of young cotton. Remember that the threshold for thrips control varies from an average of 1 to 5 per plant depending on the number of true leaves present. Continue monitoring thrips until your cotton is past the 4 leaf stage.

Much of the cotton in our scouting program has reached the pinhead square stage. Fleahopper counts range from 0 to 10 per 100 terminals and square set has ranged from 100% to 78%. Adult fleahoppers can be readily found in patches of whiteweed and mintweed. Program fields justifying treatment for fleahoppers have occurred in the Big 4, Lorenzo, and Fairview areas, and did have white-weed patches in the field. One producer this week asked a good question... "Does the hot weather affect fleahopper eggs as it does bollworm eggs?" Actually, fleahopper eggs are laid into the plant tissue and are thus pretty well protected from the elements and from beneficials. I hope that producers with young cotton will take advantage of our turnrow meetings to learn to monitor fleahoppers and square set, since this young cotton will be vulnerable to fleahoppers and will not have time to compensate for lost squares. If the meeting places are inconvenient for you, we can arrange other meetings through your local Coops or for you and your neighbors. Just give us a call.

Although we have not yet seen a bollworm problem, there is always the chance of pre-bloom infestations and we have found a few eggs in older fields.

Growth promotants considered safe for human consumption

Are growth promotants—hormones that boost a beef animal's ability to grow more muscle and less fat—a hazard to human health?

The answer is a definite "no," according to a meats expert at Texas A&M University.

Dr. Russell Cross, head of the Meats and Muscle Biology Section of A&M's Animal Science Department, said the "scientific evidence worldwide overwhelmingly indicates that no hazard to human health results from meat of animals implanted with growth promoting hormones."

Cross, a professor with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and occupant of the E.M. Rosenthal Chair in Animal and Food Science, said the meat is "totally safe to eat."

Cross said the hormones improve the animal's ability to produce more lean meat and less fat, and present absolutely no problem concerning human health.

He said the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has not detected a residue from the approved use of hormones in beef in more than four years.

Cross said the agency continuously monitors beef samples.

Cross said under Food and Drug Administration regulations, the amount of residues from hormones in treated meat cannot be more than 1 percent of the average amount of that hormone

These eggs are creamy white when first laid, and turn brown as they near hatch. They are about 1/2 the size of a pinhead and exhibit vertical ridges, much like a hot air balloon. They are dome-shaped and usually taller than wide when viewed from the side.

We are beginning to record some minute pirate bug nymphs in cotton. These are excellent beneficials. The immatures are orange in color and move quickly over the plant. Adults are 1/16-inch long and black with some white markings on the back. Don't confuse this good guy with the cotton leafhopper.

SORGHUM

This week, our field scouts began recording a few scattered, small colonies of greenbugs in the Big 4 and Sandhill areas. The greenbug is a type of aphid with a characteristic dark green stripe running lengthwise down the center of its back. It injects a toxin while feeding causing red spots and general yellowing of the leaves. The greenbug is usually found on the underneath sides of lower leaves. We'll have to keep an eye on this pest over the next few weeks.

CORN

Although we have not detected any mites in the corn we are checking, producers need to be aware of mite control alternatives. Since Azodrin can no longer be used, the primary alternatives will be Cygon and Comite. The Comite must be used in pre-tassel corn when mite numbers are low. It is used in more of a preventative manner before a producer really knows whether or not a mite problem will develop. There have been some recent label changes that producers should be aware of. These include: 1) do not plant any food or feed crop in rotation within 6 months after last application, unless the crop is a registered use, and 2) reentry intervals and protective clothing requirements are divided into the 3 categories of: "when sprays have dried, 48 hours, or 7 days depending upon the activities to be performed in the field. For further information about the use of Comite, please call me.

SUNFLOWERS

Some seed production sunflower fields will be in bloom in the next few days. Experienced producers realize that once that first yellow petal appears, full bloom is not more than a few days away.

The sunflower moth is the single most important pest affecting sunflowers. The adult is a small, slender, buff gray moth about 1/2-inch long. It can be observed resting on sunflower heads during bloom in the early morning or

produced by a person in "the most sensitive segment of the human population."

"For instance, a typical woman who isn't pregnant could eat 474 pounds of treated beef each day without exceeding the Food and Drug Administration's one percent limit of the hormones," Cross said.

Cross presented another perspective on the amount of hormone in beef that is treated with growth promoting hormones.

"A steer not implanted will have about 1.3 nanograms of estrogen in a 3-ounce serving of beef. If that same steer were implanted with an approved dose of estrogen, the serving could contain 1.9 ng," he said.

He said to keep this in perspective, a normal adult male will produce about 136,000 ng of estrogen daily, while a non-pregnant woman will produce up to 1,607,000 ng of estrogen each day.

Cross said that a 3-ounce serving of milk will contain 11.0 ng, while a 3-ounce serving of wheat germ will contain 3,400 ng.

"With these levels, it's easy to see why scientists worldwide do not consider implanted hormones to be a safety issue," Cross said.

Cross said the U.S. beef cattle industry's goal is to improve its product and increase consumer demand for it

early evening. Eggs laid in the blooming florets hatch in 24 to 72 hours. Larvae will eventually burrow into the seeds and head. If florets are destroyed before fertilization, empty seed hulls or "pops" will result. Heads infested with sunflower moth larvae present a very trashy appearance. In addition to feeding damage, sunflower moth larvae predispose the sunflower head to Rhizopus head rot. This disease can significantly reduce yields and reduce seed oil content by 50 percent.

Insecticidal control is based on percent bloom and presence of moths in the field. Count as blooming any head with any part of the flower exposed. Initiate insecticide applications at 20 percent bloom when any adult moths are found in the field. Two more applications should be made at 5-day intervals if moths continue to be observed.

TURNROW MEETINGS

Associated Cotton Growers Gin, Tuesday, June 27, 9:30 a.m.
Lorenzo Cooperative Gin, Wednesday, June 28, 9:30 a.m.

COWPOKES

By Ace Reid



"Oh, Maw, what a beautiful mornin', I jist wonder who our banker will be today!"

Wichita Falls roundup site

In Wichita Falls, Texas, on August 18-19, 1989, sample Texas' rich ranch heritage at the ninth annual Texas Ranch Roundup — a unique, western experience where all of the state's largest ranches compete for the grand title, "Best Ranch in Texas." Working ranch hands get down and dirty showcasing true cowboy skills such as team branding and wild cow milking during two fun-filled evenings of arena events. And around noon on Saturday, ranch cooks

will serve-up mouth-watering fare such as rattlesnake enchiladas and hobo potatoes during the chuckwagon cook-off. Browse through western art, country crafts and award-winning photography displays, and let the younger cowpokes entertain you with home-grown skits during the talent competition. Arena competition starts at 7:30 p.m. both evenings in the Wichita Falls Mounted Patrol arena; other events begin at 10:30 a.m. Saturday.

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Belt, Smith represent south plains

Kevin Belt, Lockney, and Eddie Smith, Floydada, are among nine growers from the Texas Plains and South Texas who will visit with their Southeast region peers to swap information on such matters as land preparation, pest control, harvesting, ginning and marketing.

Producers in Lee and Marlboro Counties in South Carolina and Scollard County, in North Carolina will host the visitors in a unique exchange of information that provides cotton producers an opportunity to observe cultural and processing practices in other production areas of the U.S.

The producers will conclude the week with a tour of Fieldcrest Cannon's Swint textile plant in Salisbury, North Carolina.

The tour, which begins with participation in The Cotton Foundation's 1989 Cotton Outlook Conference through Tuesday, inaugurates the Producer Information Exchange program made possible by a grant from FMC Corporation to The Foundation. Two additional tours are scheduled, with Mid-South and California producers swapping visits later in the summer.

Producer organizations representing the major production areas of the Cotton Belt are selecting the tour participants. Plains Cotton Growers and the South Texas Cotton and Grain Association are providing the first group, with Plains represented by Kent Nix of Lamesa, Kevin Belt of Lockney, Eddie Smith of

Floydada and Steve Verrett of Ralls; and South Texas Cotton and Grain represented by James Kainer of El Campo, Richard F. Kocurek of Robstown, Craig D. Shook of Corpus Christi, Erich P. Schneider of Sinton and Tryne Mengers of Tynan.

"This program is designed to develop more informed producers at a time when the number of people pursuing cotton and agriculture as a livelihood continues to diminish," said Mary Redington, manager of agribusiness and public affairs for FMC's Ag Chemical Group. "We are pleased to have a role in a program that underlines the necessity for the cotton industry to have knowledgeable producers to allow the U.S. to maintain its leadership in world agriculture."

Currently, approximately 38,000 cotton growers are maintaining the same national production levels as attained by more than 600,000 growers 20 years ago.

"This project typifies the spirit of unity which exists in the cotton industry," said Bruce Heiden, president of the National Cotton Council, which is managing the Producer Information Exchange project. "Not only is the

Council's Field Services staff heavily involved in this effort, but the individual Carolina producers, the Cotton Board, Cotton Incorporated, FMC Corporation and Cooperative Extension personnel are combining their resources to assist in making this new educational program a success."

Responsible underground water protection tips given

(Taken from the June '89 issue of Farmland News)

Here is a list of Best Management Practices (BMP's) that should be considered for groundwater protection.

- 1.) Avoid overuse of nitrogen fertilizer by establishing realistic yield goals and adjusting N rates to allow for carryover fertilizer (determined by soil test) and amounts contributed by legume crops and animal manures.
- 2.) Use recommended combinations of nitrogen sources, slow-release additives, timing, and placement practices which maximize crop usage of available N.
- 3.) Use timely scouting to eliminate unneeded pesticide treatments.
- 4.) Use the proper herbicide rates based on your soil type, coupled with band applications and cultivation.

5.) Use pesticides which are applied at lower rates. These have less likelihood of being detected in groundwater, not because they are necessarily less likely to leach, but because the quantities leaching are smaller.

6.) Use pesticides which are strongly absorbed on soil, and relatively low in solubility.

7.) Plug abandoned wells.

8.) Watch for chemical leaks. Have old unused tanks emptied and properly closed. Maintain accurate chemical inventories to help spot major leaks.

9.) Don't store pesticides near wells.

10.) Don't prepare tank mixes of pesticides near a well.

11.) Install an anti-backsiphon device in your water line to prevent pesticide-contaminated water from being sucked into the water system.

'88 act may be extended

Disaster legislation which includes drought measures has been approved by the House Ag Committee. It extends provisions of the Disaster Relief Act of 1988 to producers suffering crop losses to disasters in 1989.

The estimated cost would be \$1 billion, slightly more than what would be saved by the government in fewer price support payments resulting from higher market prices.

This "budget neutral" provision was sought by the Bush administration, which otherwise threatened a veto. Another portion of the bill insisted on by the administration was an agreement by Congress and the administration that federal crop insurance would be the only form of protection offered after 1990. However, TCGA's Carl King says federal crop insurance isn't adequate enough and that disaster provisions should be in the 1990 farm bill.

The Senate Ag Committee, headed by Sen. Patrick Leahy, is considering dis-

aster legislation which TCGA believes may include only disaster suffered to wheat crops.

"We're still working through both Texas senatorial offices and others to have disaster legislation which includes all crops," says King. "We're also working closely with Rep. Bill Sarpalus. He is for all crop coverage and has really gone to bat for us on this matter."

The House proposal, announced by Rep. Kika de la Garza, was a partial result of the hearing held in Amarillo recently by the Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans and Feedgrains.



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