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God always has shown us that these messages are true by signs and wonders and various miracles and by giving certain special abilities from the Holy Spirit to those who believe; yes, God has assigned such gifts to each of us.

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No, for in the book of Psalms David says to God, "What is mere man that You are so concerned about him? And who is this Son of Man You honor so highly?"

For though You made Him lower than the angels for a little while, now You have crowned Him with glory and honor.

And You have put Him in complete charge of everything there is. Nothing is left out." We have not yet seen all of this take place.

But we do see Jesus—who for awhile was a little lower than the angels—crowned now by God with glory and honor because He suffered death for us. Yes, because of God's great kindness, Jesus tasted death for everyone in all the world.

And it was right and proper that God, who made everything for His own glory, should allow Jesus to suffer, for in doing this He was bringing vast multitudes of God's people to heaven; for His suffering made Jesus a perfect Leader, one fit to bring them into their salvation.

Hebrews 2:4-10

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Fewer rental units available to families with children

WASHINGTON (AP) — The banning of tenants with children is on the rise, with one out of every four rental units excluding youngsters, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has reported.

One HUD survey shows that the percentage of rental units in buildings with "no-children" policies has jumped from 17 percent in 1974 to 26 percent this year.

"The increase reflects two trends: a rise in the number of new buildings implementing such policies and the adoption of 'no-children' (rules) by buildings which used to accept (youngsters)," said Donna Shalala, assistant HUD secretary.

She said HUD is committed to raising the exclusion problem "high on the agendas of local, state and national officials," but it is "not yet clear" whether government action should be taken to battle the practice.

Half the families with children in one HUD survey reported problems finding a rental home, while more than 40 percent said they had to settle for housing below their expectations.

Some families told HUD of being forced to live with relatives or friends because they couldn't find apartments that allowed children after months of searching. Others reported living in cars, vans or tents while seeking suitable housing, HUD officials said.

"As home-ownership becomes less financially possible for young families, and as there are ever-increasing numbers of divorced, widowed and elderly persons...the availability of rental housing for those families who do have children has turned into a salient issue," HUD reported.

The department released two studies documenting the problem.

The larger HUD-funded report, which describes the kinds of exclusionary practices occurring nationwide, is based on a survey of renters and apartment building managers conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

The other, also financed by HUD, details the effect of exclusion policies on families and is based on personal interviews across the country by Na-

tional Neighbors, a fair housing organization.

Among the reports' conclusions: — Efficiencies and one-bedroom apartments are the most likely to bar families with children. Forty percent of one-bedroom units are restricted, while 20 percent of two-bedroom rentals ban youngsters.

— Other restrictions, in the form of occupancy standards based on number, sex or age of children, affect about 55 percent of all units with two or more bedrooms in buildings that ostensibly accept youngsters.

"What this means in human terms is that a family with two children of the opposite sex finds itself excluded from 47 percent of all two-bedroom rental units," said Dr. Shalala.

— "No-children" practices are most likely in newer buildings. About one-third of all units built since 1970 exclude children, compared with only about one-fifth of older buildings.

Respondents to the National Neighbors' interviews complained that rental buildings that accept children often are either too expensive, sub-standard or both.

"They say that newer, nicer apartments, 'the ones with the amenities,' will not take them," the study said. "They resent what they perceive as being separated into poor quality housing and complexes which often are overrun with children."

The same study says the "no-children" policies often cause other problems, such as forcing parents to travel long distances to work or preventing children from attending the schools of their choice.

TODAY'S ANSWER

Word search grid with words like TWITTY, EMITT, POSICA, HEIM, CIANE, MAYOR, UPPERHAND, ARRAY, STUDIO, DORIS, BITTA, BOUG, HEWER, BATTIN, SITER, SPARKIE, BURN, BUOY, SESAME, DICKENS, DOGSLED, SPEEDS, RAMS, AND, REUNIT, OBEY, BONN, TOLL, PLA, AMT, ETIUI, TESTA, SAMBA, GENERATOR, SHEER, AVER, TERM, OJAISES, TOWN, HEROIS

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ORIAL

William Landoni

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# Foreign tourist flocking to see Texas J.R. runs Lawton's Ewing Oil

DALLAS (AP) — Oil isn't the only business booming in Texas. Foreigners are flocking to see the Lone Star State, hoping to catch glimpses of the Old West or J.R.

One Dallas company specializing in bus tours of Texas cities reports a phenomenal increase in tourists from other countries pouring into a state most foreigners associate with ranches, cowboys and the wide open plains.

"I've been in this business for three years and to begin with foreign tourism was minimal," said Elizabeth Stuart, spokeswoman for Greyline Bus Tours.

"But over the last three years it has increased 300 percent, and especially since the Dallas-Fort Worth airport opened up to direct routes from overseas," she said.

Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport, which Texans like to boast as the "biggest" in the United States, has been opening up its expansive air strips to direct overseas flights since 1978. Since that time, local tour companies have reaped the profits.

Interestingly enough, while airlines have been floundering in their domestic flights, international travel into the United States has increased tremendously.

"We have been adding gradually to our international flights," said Jim Street, public information officer for the airport.

"Figures are down drastically on domestic flights, but international

travel into the airport has increased steadily and those figures are up," he said.

For the first four months of 1980, international flights into Dallas show a 32 percent increase over the same time period for 1979, Street said.

"Just for the month of April there was a 40 percent increase this year over 1979," he said.

Street attributes the increase in foreign travel to high inflation in the United States and the falling health of the dollar overseas.

"These tourists find they can vacation more cheaply here than in Europe due to inflation in this country and the falling health of the dollar overseas," Street said.

"The cheaper costs of hotels and others expenses more than make up for the slightly more expensive air rates to the United States."

According to the Greyline spokeswoman and her colleagues, the state of the American dollar has definitely had an impact on foreign tourism.

"The foreigner used to come purely for business and if they could fit it in they would tour a bit," she said.

Now many of the international tourists come simply for the vacation, especially the Europeans and Japanese.

"These international tourists usually take the group routes," Ms. Stuart said.

Unlike their American counterparts, foreign tourists like to travel with a group from their home country. Group

rates run cheaper and the tourists feel more secure among their own, the Greyline spokeswoman said.

The Middle Easterners, especially the Arabic travelers, have begun to pour into Texas as not only businessmen, but as tourists as well.

International Tours of Dallas, Inc., a company that sells wholesale United States tour packages, reports their biggest tourist increase from the Middle East nations.

"For our company, foreign tourism is up 50 percent, with all but two percent from the Middle East area, especially the Arabic people," said Connie Sparrow, spokeswoman for the Dallas-based company.

International Tours handles primarily package tours which take the traveler to several U.S. cities, and include hotel, food and travel arrangements.

"Since there are so many Arabic people doing business in this country now they are spending lots of money here, especially on tours," Ms. Sparrow said.

"They are very willing to pay the prices of a good escorted tour around the United States."

Package tours usually average around \$2,000, she said. "No kidding, it's the ones with the oil money that are buying these tours."

The foreign travelers usually demand an escort because it makes them feel more secure in a country whose language is foreign to them, Ms. Sparrow added.

In Texas, tourists usually ask to go to Houston, and invariably want to see a "dude ranch", Ms. Sparrow said. In Dallas, the company refers the foreign visitors to local tour agencies.

One such agency, Destination Dallas, promotes the city of Dallas on a world-wide basis, said spokeswoman Catherine Manor.

"We usually work out packages for businessmen who want to bring their families over and see the country while they are here."

Texas is a hot spot for the British, in more ways than one, she said.

"They love to come to here now because of the television show 'Dallas', Ms. Sparrow said. "That show has been one of the best promotions for Texas and it hasn't cost this city a thing."

Recently, when a company group went to Scotland on a promotional tour, the Scots didn't ask about the scenery or other Texas points of interest, she said.

"They wanted to know if all Texas men are like J.R. (the lead character in the popular night-time serial)."

Most foreigners expect to see the Old West when they come to Dallas, said Greyline spokeswoman Ms. Stuart.

Most bus tours include a run of the downtown area, old city park, the Texas Hall of Fame, the State Fair Park and a local university.

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LAWTON, Okla. (AP) — Dallas now has nothing on Lawton. Lawton now has its own Ewing Oil Co. and its own J.R. The Ewing Oil Co. in Oklahoma, unlike the fictional version on the television show "Dallas," actually drills for oil and gas. But Oklahoma's J.R. isn't the unscrupulous character that Larry Hagman portrays in the nighttime soap opera. When T&R Drilling Co. went public recently, owners Raymond Morton and Tom Wilson decided to change the name to Ewing Oil Corp. After all, it already had a J.R. But Ewing Oil's J.R. is J.R. Cox. He doesn't run the company. He's a roughneck who works on the drilling rigs. Oklahoma's J.R. may not be the man everyone loves to hate, but at least the dirt on his hands is from Oklahoma oil. And he hasn't been shot recently.

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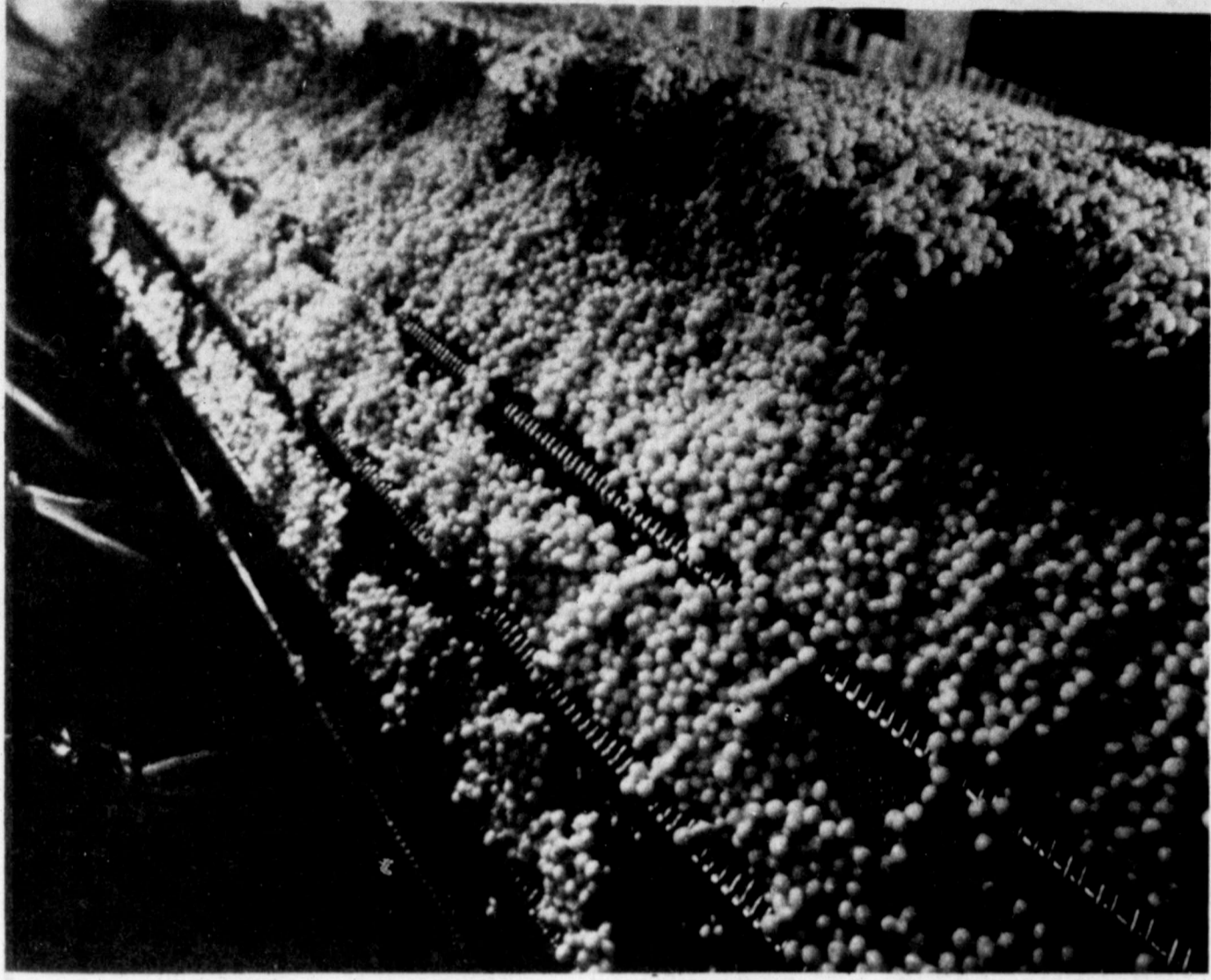
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### Antiballistic system makes comeback

By WALTER PINCUS  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — In another swing of the strategic-arms pendulum, the antiballistic missile system is making a comeback. Part of its steadily growing support comes from technological gains the past few years and hopes more will come — Buck Rogers-like devices such as the long wave length infrared detectors, computers, and nonnuclear interceptors that promise to overcome flaws in earlier ABM concepts. Additional support comes from politicians and defense officials who see ABMs as necessary to protect the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile whether or not it goes into a mobile basing system. This new strategy of using ABMs to protect hardened missile silos rather than open cities also makes the system more practical. Another group of boosters are policymakers who would rather postpone spending billions on the unpopular MX deployment plan and put several hundred million more in research on an ABM program that might pan out in the future. FINALLY, THERE are the hard-line anti-Soviet officials and members of Congress who want an ABM system revived in order to destroy SALT I and thus, they hope, undermine any future arms control negotiations with the Russians. At the Republican platform committee drafting sessions, it took a last-minute effort by Reagan supporters to delete a demand for deployment of an ABM system. In its place they wrote in a demand for "vigorous research and development" of such a system. In 1972, the two superpowers agreed to limit ABM sites to two apiece, a number cut to one several years later. The publicly announced reason for the ABM treaty was that if one side or the other built a system that effective-

ly protected its cities from the missiles of an opponent, it would feel free to launch a first strike ICBM attack of its own without fear of a devastating response. In fact, it is now generally recognized by scientists and military men that neither side in 1972 was close to developing a workable ABM system to protect cities. The U.S. system, for example, had long-range large-yield, nuclear-tipped Spartan missiles that were to intercept incoming Soviet warheads in space. Those Russian warheads that got through the Spartan blast were to be targeted by ground-based radar that would direct Sprint interceptor missiles. IT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY discovered that the Spartan explosions would create large areas of the atmosphere where the radars used to direct the Sprint could not operate. The radars were vulnerable to an attack that could blind the entire system; and finally the computers attached to the radars were incapable of keeping up with the incoming warheads. Although the SALT I treaty halted deployment of new ABM sites, both countries were permitted to continue research on missile defense systems — and both did. The roughly \$250 million that the Pentagon has put into exploring ABM technology the past eight years has begun to pay off. Even ABM critics admit that. But everyone also agrees that serious hurdles remain before a workable system is in hand. As now conceived, the future ABM will, like its predecessor, have both long-range and short-range interceptors. That, however, is where the comparisons end. The heart of the new long-range system is an airborne rather than ground-based detection and guidance system. At the initial sighting of a Soviet launch, from satellites in orbit above Russia. The United States would fire

several rocket-borne probes in trajectories that would keep them above the atmosphere. Each probe would contain an infrared telescope that would scan the pathway of the launched Soviet rockets. THE HIGHLY sensitive infrared devices would be able to detect the big pieces of the Soviet missiles, such as the initial stages and fuel tanks, at ranges of 5,000 kilometers. They also could see, after some minutes, the smaller objects, including the buses carrying many warheads and single warheads that were launched. All this data would probably be pumped into the probe's onboard computers, which would distinguish real warheads from decoys and then compute their potential impact points on U.S. soil. That information would go to a central battle computer that would decide which targets would be defended and which interceptor rockets should be launched. The long-range interceptors, also guided by infrared sensors and their on-board computers, would carry and launch their own dozen or more non-nuclear kill vehicles. The long-range system thus avoids two of the major flaws of the old ABM system. Its guidance systems are invulnerable since they are airborne; its kill system will not make it impossible for ground-based radars to continue functioning. The homing sensor in the nonnuclear kill device had not been flight tested but has been studied extensively in computer simulations. Scientists are designing both a conventional explosive and fragment array nose for the device. THE IDEA IS to strike the Soviet warhead in space hard enough so that its explosives detonate or at least part of its heat shield is cut away so that during reentry into the atmosphere it would burn up. The new second line of this modernized ABM system is termed LOADS (for low altitude defense system) and parallels the concept planned in 1972. However it would be used only for missile fields and its intercept of incoming war heads would take place only a few kilometers above the ground. Since there are no cities within miles of the missile fields, there is no concern about fallout from nuclear explosions that close to the ground. The single-stage intercept missile along with its radars would be relatively small and could be put either in hardened silos or made mobile and hidden in shelters much as the MX missile will be.

### Space causes cutback

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Some American oil refiners, faced with a lack of storage space because motorists are balking at high-priced gasoline, have cut production to nearly crippling levels, an oil industry analyst says. "Due to the extraordinary price sensitivity of the public ... there are some general signs of distress in the system," said Dan Lundberg, publisher of the Los Angeles-based weekly Lundberg Letter, which follows trends in the petroleum industry. Total gasoline stocks fell only 0.1 percent in June — normally a heavy consumption month — as opposed to a drop of 0.5 percent in June 1979, and storage capacity is rapidly disappearing, he said. Lundberg said some product pipelines have refused shipments at times "because downstream storage tanks were full. Some cargo offerings at attractive prices have gone begging because buyers had no place to put the product." "Refineries operated at an estimated rate of only 77 percent in June, which is almost crippling even as an average. Since 77 percent is the average, some refineries are operating at a rate lower than that, which is close to having to shut down temporarily," he said Sunday. Normally, refineries run at 88 percent to 92 percent capacity, he noted. "There is a point below which it would be more economic to shut a refinery down temporarily. Trade sources say some companies are considering such action because

there's no places to put more refined products. The squeeze comes at a time when "U.S. crude stocks are probably near, at or above the industry's maximum operating inventory as a consequence of an understandable desire to build up supply security against the uncertain future," Lundberg said. "The downstream petroleum (retail gasoline, heating oil and petrochemicals) storage system is filling up to make room for crude." In the past, Lundberg said, stable gasoline consumption patterns enabled the oil industry to gear refinery production and imports closely to what demand turned out to be. "But new demand patterns are emerging, and discrepancies between supply and demand may be frequent for a while until what's happening becomes better understood," the oil analyst said. "Current stock buildups call attention to the delicate balance of the system," he continued. "Small differences between supply and demand cause large changes in stocks. These place burdens on available storage." Because of the quick turnover of gasoline products, said Lundberg, actual gasoline on hand is usually not more than 50 percent of the total U.S. storage capacity, on the average. And, noted the analyst, "no storage capacity exists for holding emergency supplies." Separately, Lundberg said that nationwide the average retail pump price for all grades of gasoline dropped another 0.1 cent in the past two weeks to about \$1.23 a gallon.

## Communications singled out as urgent quake problem

By GEORGE ALEXANDER  
The Los Angeles Times

SAN FRANCISCO — Communications have been singled out by federal, state, local and industry officials as the most urgent problem facing California in the event of a major earthquake in the near future. Speaker after speaker at a meeting here last week — prompted by President Carter's concern about the anticipated effects of Mount St. Helens volcanic eruption in Washington State — cited communications links among various governmental agencies as the weakest link in the disaster response plans of all state and local agencies. William W. Ward Jr., manager of the state's Office of Emergency Services, Region 2, in San Francisco, told the gathering of 40 officials that most of the state's communications systems are "30 years old and wholly inadequate for a great catastrophe." Ward said that a simulated disaster exercise carried out in the San Francisco Bay Area four years ago turned up a number of communications problems. "The systems were fine when they were used in what we call a 'horizontal' mode, which means one police unit talking to another police unit, or a fire station talking with fire department headquarters, within their own jurisdiction," Ward said. "But they all broke down when we tried to use them in a 'vertical' mode, which means the state talking to the county and the county talking to the city. We don't have regional communications systems that can do this."

They include a Richter Scale magnitude of 8.1 shock on the Southern California segment of the San Andreas Fault, a magnitude 8.3 event on the northern sector of the same fault near San Francisco, a 7.4 shock on the Hayward Fault in the East Bay area of San Francisco, a 7.5 earthquake on the Newport-Inglewood Fault in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Huntington Beach area, a 6.8 shock on the Cucamonga Fault east of Los Angeles, a 7.0 tremor on the Rose Canyon Fault in San Diego, and a 6.7 tremor on the Santa Monica-Hollywood Hills fault in Los Angeles. Brown said that scientists ranked the San Andreas events, north and south, as "more likely" with odds of their happening being one in 20. The Rose Canyon and Santa Monica events, he said, were regarded as least likely and their probabilities of happening were estimated as being one in 10,000 each. Any of those earthquakes, however, would be large enough to wreak havoc on the populated areas around them. Charles C. Thiel, deputy associate director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, said studies done by his organization pointed to a death toll of about 20,000 to 22,000 in Los Angeles and Orange counties if the Newport-Inglewood Fault was to rupture with a 7.5 magnitude earthquake during a peak commuting hour on a work day. That death toll would drop to about

4,500 to 5,000 if the same faults ruptured during the middle of the night, when most of the area's population would be at home. On top of the casualties, Thiel said, such an earthquake might destroy the homes of between 50,000 to 200,000 families, each with an average of three people. Various federal, state and local officials described the plans their particular agencies had devised to cope with the massive problems such an event would cause — or they pointed out shortcomings in present plans to cope with those problems. Brig. Gen. Roderick Renick, a Defense Department official responsible for disaster and emergency operations, said that he is not particularly perplexed by the prospect of having to feed, shelter or treat such large numbers of people. Military organizations including the 6th Army at the Presidio in San Francisco, the Marines at Camp Pendleton at Oceanside, and the Navy hospital at Long Beach, among others are prepared to aid a stricken region, he said. But Renick said he is deeply troubled at the thought of trying to provide adequate water supplies for from 500,000 to 1 million people. This might become necessary if a great earthquake breaks aqueducts or other water mains supplying a large metropolitan area. "It could take a week or two to replace or repair mains," the general said.

### GOP named in grove

By LESLIE HANSCOM  
Newsday

DETROIT — The Republican Party, according to one way of looking at it, was invented and named when a large group of Michigan citizens met in a grove of oaks 70 miles west of here to protest the threat of the northward spread of slavery in 1854. They had an arresting issue at that first outdoor convention in Jackson, Mich., but the wonder is that they were able to get a new party off the ground without any slogan buttons or T-shirts to help them do it. To look at Detroit on the eve of this 1980 Republican convention is to conclude that gimcrackery is politics' most potent weapon. There are supposedly six media representatives here for every Republican delegate, but nobody has figured out the ratio of vendors to politicians. They clutter the sidewalks and clog the plazas and even occupy one level of the city's dazzling new Renaissance Center. The center is a cluster of dark glass towers on the downtown riverfront only a stone's throw from Cobo Hall and Joe Louis Arena, which are the working centers of the convention. It has an interior to make even a New Yorker bug-eyed. The Renaissance Center's roof, wherever it is up above there somewhere, seems to be made of glass, and the light it lets in discloses an amazing sight. There are ponds and waterfalls and soaring vertical spaces connected by bridges and ramps. Numbers of small balconies protrude out over chasms of space, and if you happen to be in one and have your eye on another, you will probably stay where you are rather than try to figure out

the route to get the other. The Plaza has in it everything a modern city has, including a hotel that is the choice lodging place for the luckiest of the city's convention guests. All day Sunday, guests were checking in at what must be one of the longest registration desks in the world. At entry, they looked as sedate and unremarkable as Republicans are supposed to look, but that was before they had discovered the exhibition floor. On it is a vast labyrinth of sales booths, almost all of them offering trophies, totems and items of personal bedazzlement, identifying the owner as a true believer in Ronald Reagan. The Detroit Plaza has some pretty classy shops in it, but they weren't magnetizing the folks newly in town for the announcement of the Republican nominee. What the customers wanted was foam plastic covers for their hat brims with Reagan's name and virtues emblazoned on them. If they didn't have hats, the vendors fixed the buyers up with top-pers of the 10-gallon variety in subtle tribute to Reagan's one-time association with the horse opera. If you wanted to wow your great-grandchildren by having your picture taken with Reagan himself, there was a booth with a cardboard cut-out of his likeness, with which, for \$5, you could pose. If ornamental sculpture was what you fancied, you could buy, for \$8, a plastic effigy of an elephant symbolically crushing a peanut, or the same thing in bronze for \$180. (The plastic version was moving faster.) However, it is the buttons, ranging in size from an inch and a half to six inches across that most account for the changed appearances of visiting delegates between the time they arrive and the time they are accoutered for action. Hap Jamieson, a political button maker from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., who is in town pushing an especially handsome line of tin breast wear, said that what has happened to the button business in this year's politics is symbolic of what the Republicans are going to do for the country. The business has been given back to the private entrepreneur. Years ago, buttons were part of each party's budget and they were given away free. Now the party's dollars go into TV commercials, but buttons are popular as ever, and the producer

### Shell reports on flood plan

Shell Oil Co. announced a water injection project in West Texas that is expected to double oil production rates from the newly-formed South Wason Clear Fork Unit. The project will result in the recovery of an additional 22 million barrels of oil. Cost of the program will exceed \$14 million. The 4,961-acre unit, involving 22 separate dpproperties, is in Gaines County near Denver City. Shell is operator of the unit, which became effective June 1, 1980. Construction of the facilities will begin immediately. Water inject into the Clear Fork reservoirs will begin late this year, and all facilities will be completed by mid-1981. Initially, water will be injected through 31 injection wells. Wells within the unit area have produced about 38 million barrels of oil since production began in 1940. Production steadily declined from a peak of 6,500 barrels per day in 1967 to a current rate of 1,800 barrels per day. Shell expects production to increase to a peak of about 3,600 barrels of oil per day following injection of water into the reservoir. Shell is the major interest owner in the unit with a working interest of 46 percent. Shell is joined in the venture by Conoco Inc., Tenneco Oil Co., and a number of independent oil operators.

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**NEIL SOLOMON**

**'Passive' smokers suffer ill effects**

**Dear Dr. Solomon:** I work in a large government facility where new rules on smoking were recently established. In particular, the cafeteria has been divided so that smokers sit on one side, while nonsmokers sit on the other. I enjoy a cigarette, especially after a meal, and I don't see why I can't sit where I please. Don't you think this health kick is being carried too far? — Mr. T.L.

**Dear Mr. L.:** When personal habits or lifestyle endanger an individual's own health, it is a subject for discussion between that person and his or her physician. When personal habits endanger someone else's health, however, that becomes a matter of concern for the larger community.

Your smoking falls into the latter category since it affects the people around you. Most research on the harmful effects of smoking has concentrated on the smokers themselves; now additional information is becoming available on its deleterious effect on passive (or second-hand) smokers.

The damaging effects of maternal smoking on the fetus, and the adverse effects of parental smoking on children, are well documented. Now there is increasing evidence that the same harmful effects are being experienced by people who work in areas in which smoking is permitted.

A study by Dr. James R. White and Dr. Herman F. Froeb from the University of California, San Diego, shows that nonsmokers who work in areas in which smoking is permitted show a reduction in their small airways function. In fact, the measure of small airways in passive smokers is not significantly different from that for light smokers or smokers who do not inhale.

Exposure to cigarette smoke, therefore, becomes more than a matter of tolerating a minor annoyance; rather, it constitutes a hazard to someone else's health. Under these circumstances, separating smokers from nonsmokers in a cafeteria does not appear to be an extreme measure.

**Dear Dr. Solomon:** How can a woman determine whether menopause has arrived, and what is the average age of menopause? — Mrs. C.N.

**Dear Mrs. N.:** The menopause is said to have arrived after a woman has gone 12 consecutive months without a period.

The average woman experiences menopause at 50 years of age. In individual cases, however, it may come earlier or later, depending on such factors as heredity, race and her own hormone patterns.

**Dear Dr. Solomon:** I often read about alcoholics having the DTs. Just what are they? — Hank

**Dear Hank:** DTs is shorthand for delirium tremens, a condition that occurs from one to four days after a person is subject to withdrawal from alcohol. They occasionally are marked by hallucinations and even convulsions, and prove fatal in one of every four cases.

(If you have a question, write to Neil Solomon, M.D., 1726 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md. 21208. Dr. Solomon cannot give personal replies but will answer as many questions as possible in his column.)

**Museum devoted to 'quack' cures**

By CRAIG HORST

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Laetrile has joined the Wahl Powersage and the Electro-Metabograph in the National Museum of Medical Quackery.

All the items displayed in the museum were confiscated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as being useless. The Powersage supposedly removes cobwebs from the brain and rejuvenates the personality glands.

Many believe that Laetrile, a chemical made of apricot pits, cures cancer. But Hollister Smith, director of the museum run jointly by the St. Louis Medical Society, notes that quacks have preyed on sick people looking for a quick cure for hundreds of years.

Not only do the victims lose their money, but they may lose so much time with quacks that their illness becomes too advanced for conventional medicine.

A quack makes claims that cannot be established scientifically and backs them up with elaborate, sophisticated-looking gimmickry, Smith said.

The Electro-Metabograph, for instance, would "realign vibrations from diseased body parts" through the use of radio waves, its inventor claimed.

"It doesn't do anything," Smith said. "It hums a little bit...sometimes."

Smith's favorite is the Sonic Machine, a jukebox with two songs. While attached to a pair of electrodes, the patient hears "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" for the cancer cure or "Holiday for Strings" to ease the pain of arthritis.

Then there were the Brown Instruments. A California chiropractor claimed she could diagnose illness in a person across the world via radio waves. In 1951, the FDA found her guilty of introducing a misbranded instrument in interstate commerce and fined her \$1,000.

The FDA said quack cures could be spotted by their claims of new and secret principles, advertising by testimonials, and sweeping claims.

The Master Violet Ray, for example, advertised relief for arthritis, bursitis, dandruff, acne, sciatica and "other conditions."

The Perkins Tractor, a reverse syringe invented by a farmer in 1795, had the power to "draw off a noxious fluid which lies at the root of all suffering."

Quacks prosper because sick people are easy prey, Smith said.

"They go because they hurt and they want to get a cure that doesn't cost as much as going to a doctor," he said.

The Ghadalli's Spectro-Chrome treated cancer patients with a mixture of purple and blue light, and heart disease with purple and red lights. Patients could only be treated "nude, in the dark, only during moon phases, with their heads pointing north."

"They try to impress you with an effective looking machine," Smith said. "There's nothing inside but a 1,000-watt bulb."

**Now, about that electricity bill...**

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — There were some embarrassed faces at a community center here when lights went out during a stockholders' meeting of the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.

A circuit malfunction left 3,061 customers in the Pine Bush section — and the stockholders meeting — without power for four minutes Thursday afternoon, a utility spokeswoman said.

Mary Marx conceded the blackout was "a bit embarrassing," but, "at least we showed we could get it back fast."



**"CONTESSA"**

100% Polyester

Blanket with nylon binding in brown, blue, champagne light gold or rust. SOLID COLORS.

72" x 90" 102 x 90

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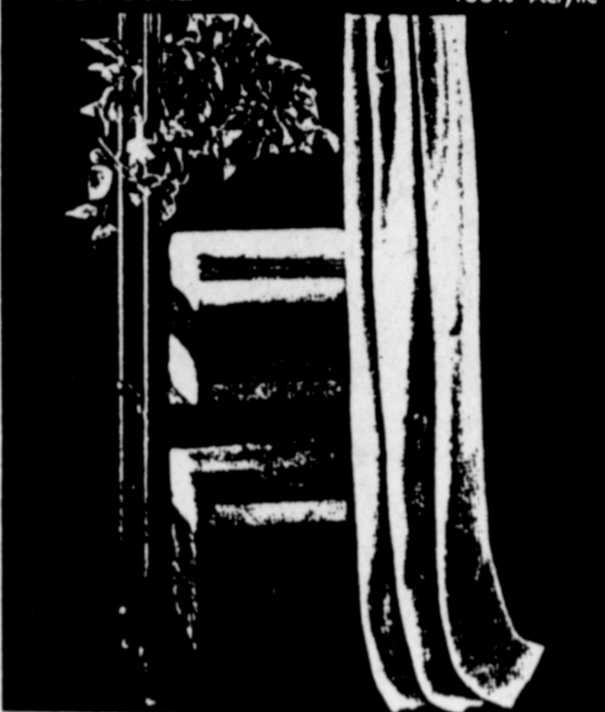


Fiberwoven Firm-lok™ whip stitched summer sheet Blanket in solid colors...White, blue, yellow or sand

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Fiberwoven print, Firm-Lok™ Whipstitch in brown

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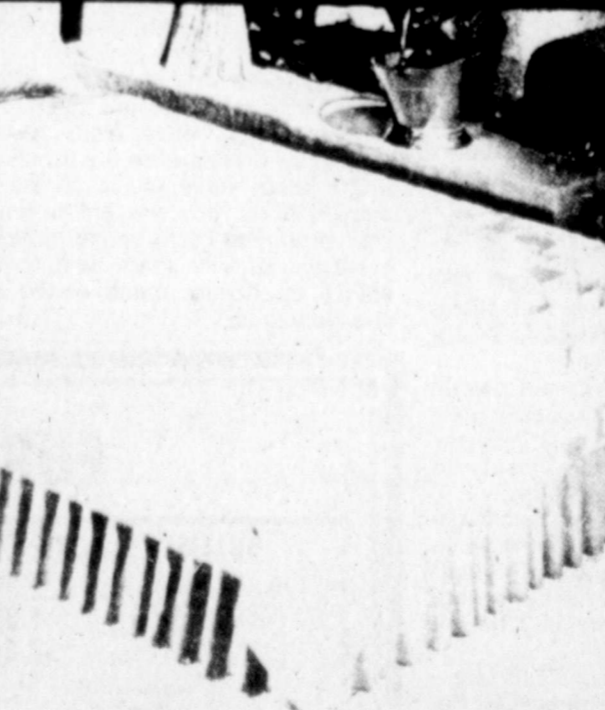


Fiber woven print with nylon binding in cognac, blue or green

72" x 90" **8<sup>33</sup>**

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Fiberwoven Print Firm-lok™ whip stitched in brown 72" x 90"

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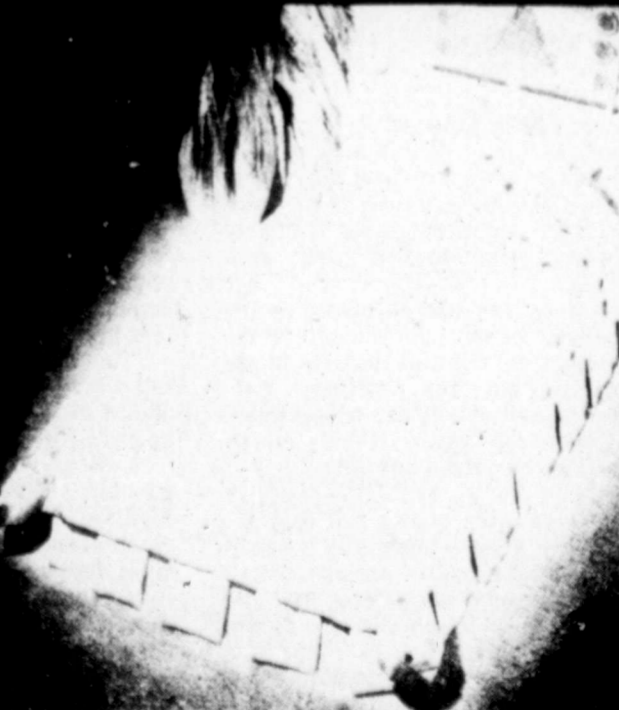


Fiberwoven print with nylon binding in brown

72" x 90" **8<sup>33</sup>**

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