

WEST TEXAS

# TIMES

WEST  
LUBBOCK  
EDITION

FIFTEEN CENTS

Friday, February 4, 1977

Twelve Pages

## Busing, Need Factors in School Bond OK

If Lubbock voters approve the almost \$12 million bond issue at the polls, February 22, it may still be two years before overcrowded conditions in area elementary schools are relieved.

Despite this, Board of Trustee members do not feel that the board waited too long before proposing the bond election, and this premise is supported by the technical assistance group of the Texas Education Agency (TEA).

According to school superintendent Ed Irons, the TEA group did surveys in the Lubbock district on three separate occasions over the past three years.

"They finally recommended last spring that we build the new schools," Irons said.

Board president Charles Waters agrees with the TEA group findings.

"There has not been the pressure on the schools in

southwest Lubbock that there is now," he explained. "Relocatables have been used to relieve overcrowding in the schools until now, but our inner facilities—libraries, cafeterias, and so on—can no longer stand the pressure."

Waters added that elementary schools in southwest Lubbock are not the only overcrowded facilities.

"Parkway is really overcrowded," he said. "There are 18 relocatables at the school and a new elementary school in that area will probably be at the first of the building program."

Besides waiting until a definite need had been established, several board members expressed the opinion that busing was a concern in waiting to recommend the bond issue.

"One of the considerations was the problem with busing," board member Monte Hasie said. "Some recent rulings in court cases have changed the picture somewhat."

"We were waiting to get some clarification on the court decisions," Bob McKelvy agreed.

Lubbock Independent School District has had a case pending in Federal District Court since 1971. This means that every time a new school is built by the district, the court has the right to review and, if necessary, revise school boundaries. There have been no recent developments in the case.

"The court will determine the busing issue," Waters said.

"We still don't really know what

## Computer Voting Issue Signals Growing Pains

by Cliff Avery

County commissioners will take another look at the question of buying some kind of voting machines—an issue that's been hanging in the air like smoke in a committee meeting for more than two years.



A lot of people seemed to want the voting machines—the local political parties, the League of Women Voters and some county officials—but the commissioners never seemed to take much to the idea.

In the spring of 1975, the commissioners court voted to allow Computer Election Sys-

tems, the premiere firm, to run an experiment on the constitutional election that fall. But after the results were in, the votes that really counted were the commissioners'—they agreed that the ballot had been too simple for a realistic appraisal of the value of computer balloting.

So the Democratic Party had its turn at bat last spring, when it conducted its primaries on the computer. The Democrats seemed well pleased, but at a July meeting, the commissioners again balked at the idea.

Pct. 1 Commissioner Arch Lamb led the opposition, and sarcastically saluted County Judge Rod Shaw and County Democratic Party Chairman Madison Sowder of being "the

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## Coston Interview

### Public Should Keep Faith in LCHD

[EDITOR'SNOTE: There's a sign in Harold Coston's office that reads, "Let's Get On With It," somewhat fitting for the executive director of the beleaguered Lubbock County Hospital District.

In this interview, Coston explains some of the problems surrounding the costly teaching hospital the district is building to share with the Texas Tech Med School. The teaching hospital, it's predicted, will run deeply in debt



during the first years of its operation, and the Hospital District's Board of Managers has indicated they may ask for an election to increase the assessment ratio on local taxes.]

Times: Would you explain what went sour with the Health Sciences Center hospital? From your viewpoint are we in this area where the hospital is prey to a lot of crisis terminology?

Coston: There have been a lot of changes, many of the influences which have come into the picture have even been external. The whole change in the health care economy of our nation. The cost increase of between ten and 15 percent for each year since the project was conceived back in the late 60s. All of these things have had their influence. Many of which are from outside what has happened in health care education—the way these expenses and demands—even the nature and basis on which medical education takes place has undergone radical transition.

So a lot of the things of this nature have been influences. Locally, part of the influence has been that the initial emphasis and plan for developing the central base here for the medical school—the Health Sciences

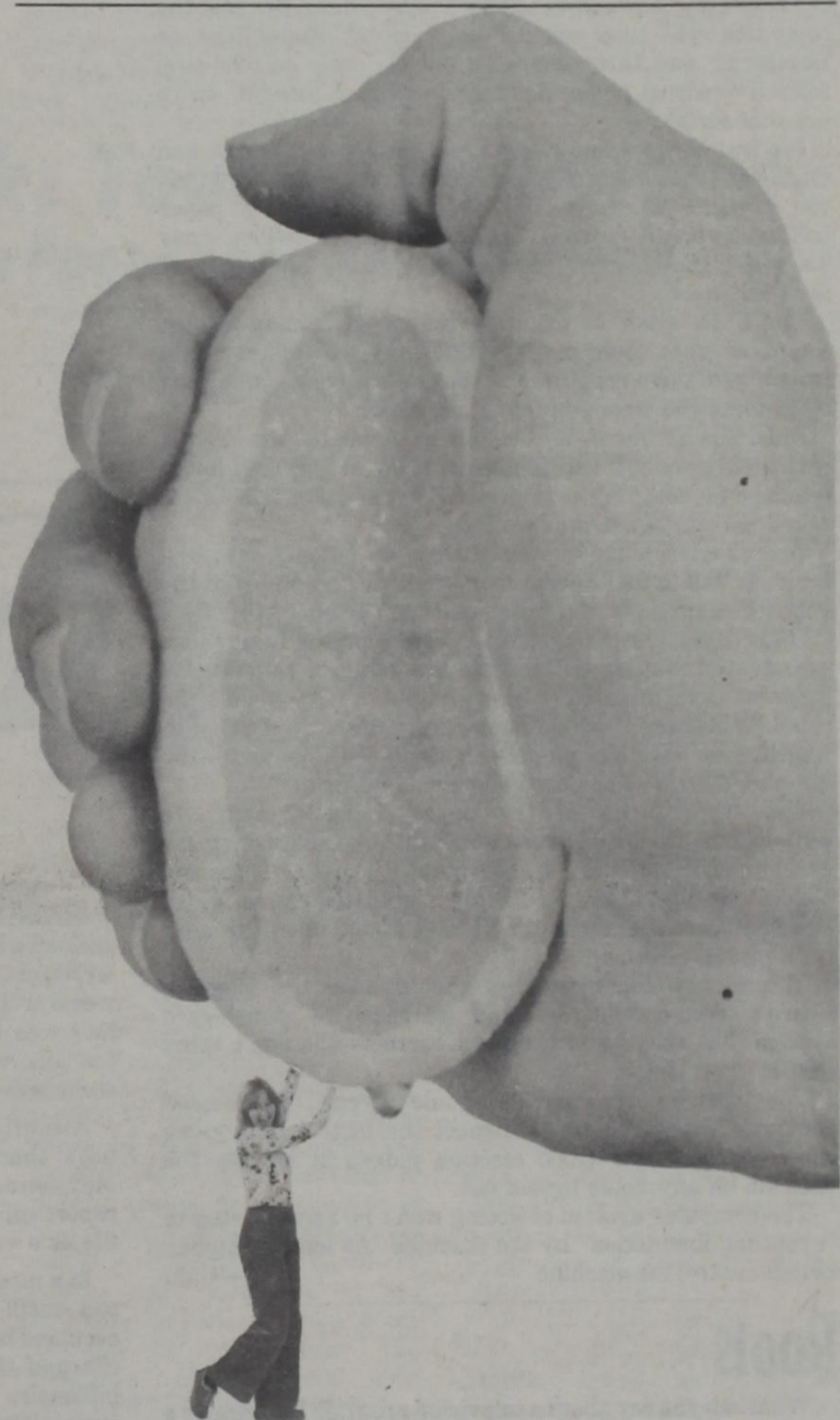
Center—and the decision by the legislature to emphasize the build up in El Paso and Amarillo.

They have been new concepts, which in terms of timing at least, have been pressed upon the local administration which were not the concepts back when I joined the project back in 1972.

So there have been a number of influences which don't have anything directly to do with policy and local activities.

The guidelines were changed and even after the community had voted to raise its share of the money, funds were not available from the federal government on a grant basis. So we then had to replan the project and reduce the scope in terms of numbers of teaching beds available and still had to go back and borrow the money rather than obtain it through grants. So a lot of things have happened—external to the specifics of the project alone. We had clear concepts; again when I joined the practice in 1972, diagnostic and treatment services would be in the med school so that they could serve not only the med school's out-patient functions but also the hospital's in-patient functions. Also even the possibility that even additional

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## Consumer May Get Caught In Great Orange Squeeze

by Janice Jarvis

While the orange juice shortage hasn't hit Lubbock yet, we may be seeing a squeeze on Florida produce in the future.

In some places the panic is already beginning after a freeze killed much of the Sunshine State's crops. Walk into some stores and you'll find an empty shelf where the Minute Maid frozen concentrate used to be.

Walk into other stores and you'll see shelves overloaded with orange juice in all brands.

The discrepancy in stores can be attributed to people's reaction, explained several store managers.

Some people are buying in large amounts because they see no price change now, but they expect it to come. Other people just don't consider orange juice a necessity, and if Minute Maid has gone up to 75 cents a can, it's not worth

a good selection. As for Florida produce, the prices are bound to go up and they'll go up fast, said one store manager.

At Safeway, produce is expected to start going up next week. "All Florida produce and orange juice is going up in price already," said produce manager Alan Aleman. California is sending oranges at about the same price, but Florida oranges are not only more expensive, but they are getting harder to get.

But a shortage, with high prices doesn't have to happen, agreed several managers. "If people would continue buying in the same quantities as they always have, problems won't develop," said Mike Stephenson, United store manager.

It's people who panic and buy oranges and juices in large quantities, that will make it harder on everyone in the future. It won't be until the supply gets low, that prices will go up.

Despite the freeze, some shoppers have seen little change in prices so far. "I always buy Texas

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# OPINION

## Computa-vote

You might remember Hal, the renegade computer from "2001: A Space Odyssey" or, even more recently, Alex, a machine gone whacko on "Bionic Woman." The annals of "Star Trek" are filled with computers who didn't do like they were supposed to, and many a sci-fi writer has made a comfortable living spinning tales of the marvelous "thinking" invention grown too big for its circuits.

These fictions show us a little something about reality. There is an underlying distrust, a small tinge we feel now and again, that computers know something we don't know, can do things we can't. That we're more slave than master to the banks of information hidden among cold gray, emotionless electronics.

So you can understand why the county commissioners in the past have had some qualms about buying a computer punch-card voting system.

There are good reasons to balk at the system. Not that the computer will turn out to be a closet Republican or Democrat, and throw an election one way as one step toward eventual global domination. Thank heaven, we're not that far along.

It's just that a computer voting system centralizes and maximizes the effects of an error. When you have more than 100 precinct chairmen and volunteers counting paper ballots, an error—a transversed numeral or the like—may not make that much of a difference if the election isn't neck-and-neck.

But if an error is made in the programming of the computer, that could make a difference and tallies might end up with the wrong number beside the right name, just by reading the wrong notch in the card.

Plus, the removal of the human element, although it would save money and eliminate a lot of the man-hours required for counting a "tablecloth" as the large ballots are called, has its disadvantages, too.

One election judge explained that the humans manning the polls had to make judgement calls on the intent of the voter. For example, if a voter marked the space to vote a straight Democratic ticket AND voted for the Republican presidential candidate, the state law requires the election judge to determine the voter's intent or throw out the ballot. Whether a machine can be programmed to do that or whether an election judge can read—on the spot—the complex matrix of the card remains a question.

Still, the abuses of the paper ballot system are well-documented and the costs in both time and money are exorbitant. Elementary school children counting votes and ballots misplaced or incorrectly tabulated have given armchair comedians enough to talk about until the next presidential election.

The county commissioners should head the Election Board's recommendation and purchase a punch-card system. but they—and the local parties—shouldn't think that it stops there.

The local political parties should recruit experienced computer programmers to inspect the instructions given the computer, and to aid election judges in making the decision on any votes tossed out.

The computer system of voting won't be another step to "eventual domination" by the machine. As long as human beings control the machine. —C.A.

## Roots

What can you say about a television program that draws a bigger audience than "Gone with the Wind?"

The saga of the clan of Kunta Kinte, the African warrior sold into slavery, inspired. It angered. It confounded. It entertained.

As a cultural event, it may indeed live up to its media advances that it would restore a history to an uprooted people.

As a political event, it called up memories of the Jewish Holocaust of World War II, as a classic illustration of the endurance of a people and of a dream.

As a dramatic event, it may have fallen short. The characters, etched out of Alex Haley's imagination based on the experiences of his ancestors were a bit cartoonish, and "Roots" threatened to become a morality play. Still, there are those that say a morality play was needed to restore balance to the presentation of blacks. (It was interesting to note that the names of the stereotypical whites presented in the television series were changed from the book. Perhaps, there was fear the portrayals would have trounced on the roots of the real white descendants.)

But the real meaning of "Roots" and its popularity is that it showed all of us—or at least attempted to show, for there were some diehards who complained to the local ABC affiliate—that we are all people, with the same hopes, dreams, aspirations and limitations, no matter whether we were born to freedom or whether we had to wait for it. —C.A.

## Letters To

### The Editor . .

Letters to the editor do not necessarily express the views of this newspaper. All correspondence must be signed and in good taste before it will be published; however, the writer may request that his name be withheld. Letters are not edited as to grammar, punctuation, and spelling.



CARTER MEETS THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

## JACK ANDERSON'S WEEKLY SPECIAL

### Hughes' Will Resurfaces

by Jack Anderson with Joe Spear

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WASHINGTON — Five years ago we reported that reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes was a thin, emaciated wreck of a man, neglected by his aides and isolated from the world around him. Our description of Hughes noted that his hair was long, straggly and snarled. His fingernails and toenails, we said, were long and curling. At the time, the story was denied.

After flying to Mexico to investigate the billionaire's last days there, we amassed enough evidence to convince Mexican authorities to help us with our investigation. Their report confirmed our early descriptions of Hughes and his life as a virtual prisoner.

In a massive Acapulco penthouse, Hughes was consigned to a small, back room with boarded windows while his aides occupied large, luxurious seaside digs. Mexican police have charged that the aides neglected Hughes horribly. The billionaire was allowed to dangerously dehydrate and his once tall broad body shriveled to a bare 90 pounds. He had open bedsores, his teeth were badly decayed and of course, his hair and fingernails were exactly as we described them years ago.

Mexican police told us they would have charged Hughes' aides with criminal neglect if they had remained in the country. At our suggestion, the police raided the Acapulco penthouse and confiscated thousands of documents. We then arranged with former Treasury Secy. William Simon to have U.S. Internal Revenue Service agents photograph the documents in Mexico City. One of them is of special interest. It is a memo about the Hughes will.

Undated and unsigned, the memo was found in a folder labeled September, 1975. There is nothing unusual about the memo being unsigned, because many internal memos were habitually unsigned by Hughes. But this particular memo indicates that the billionaire's executive secretary, Nadine Henley, was holding a will in her custody.

Nadine Henley regarded the will in her possession to be Hughes' true will. But the memo notes that another handwritten will also existed. The memo suggests, therefore, that Hughes straightened out his wills before he died.

**Coffee Curse:** We have learned that repeated tests on animals show that the caffeine found in coffee may cause birth defects. The researchers have concluded, therefore, that pregnant women definitely should not drink coffee.

Though it's the responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration to protect the public from unsafe beverages, the agency so far has refused to order warning labels on coffee. There was a showdown on the subject recently within the FDA itself.

Michael Jacobson, director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, vainly pleaded his case for warning labels to apparently deaf official ears. While placidly downing one cup of coffee after another, Howard Roberts, the top FDA official at the meeting, flatly turned down the

consumer advocate's plea. Roberts insisted that there isn't enough evidence to prove that coffee is a serious health threat.

**Swine Flu Fiasco:** We've discovered that one critical reason for the swine flu follies dates back to a feud between former President Richard Nixon and the last U.S. Surgeon General, Jesse Steinfeld.

As the nation's top medical officer, Steinfeld regularly stood up to industry pressure on public health hazards like phosphates, cyclamates and pesticides. But Nixon wanted to give industry cronies a break from Steinfeld's unyielding positions. He couldn't fire the Surgeon General so he simply froze Steinfeld out of policy-making decisions. Predictably, Steinfeld resigned his position in disgust. Major health policy decisions were then taken over completely by the White House and former President Gerald Ford continued the White House control.

It was a White House decision to begin the swine flu inoculations. But the cure has turned out to be more dangerous than the disease. When hospitals began reporting strange cases of paralysis associated with the inoculations, the program was abruptly suspended by embarrassed White House officials on Dec. 16, 1976.

Our sources say that the Surgeon General, conscientious as he is about public health hazards, would never have gone ahead with the shots without a more careful study of the side effects. These sources say that the immunization program was an ill-conceived political gimmick designed to counter the swine flu panic gripping the nation. It was not, say our sources, a legitimate case of preventive medicine.

Happily, the White House is now moving out of the health business. The new Secy. of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph Califano, is quietly looking for a Surgeon General to fill the four-year vacancy.

**Citizen Lazarus:** Seven of last year's congressional elections are still contested. But the most bitter of all is the battle to succeed Louisiana's crusty old F. Edward Hebert.

Charges and countercharges have led to lawsuits and criminal investigators have confirmed our findings on the matter. In that election, at least three dead people did their civic duty by voting.

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## Local Psychologist Suggests Families Can Learn to Solve Communication Gaps

by Wanda Walser

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess who met and fell in love with a handsome prince. They were married and, of course, lived happily ever after. And, that's the end of the fairy tale.

Persons who are acquainted with real life realize marriage is only the beginning, and too often the "happily ever after" never happens at all.

The root of conflict among family members seems to be communications—the ability or inability of family members to interact in favorable ways toward each other, themselves individually and in outside relationships. According to Jim Jenkins, Ph.D., a partner in a local counseling firm, the basic solution is to re-train individuals, to teach them and guide them in "listening skills"—really hearing a person's meaning, not just his words, and responding accordingly.

This is particularly important in parent-child situations and can do

much to lessen the "generation gap."

The process can be painful for those who grew up with cliches such as "a child should be seen and not heard", "parents are always right", and other biases.

"Anytime one faces change, one faces pain," Jenkins pointed out. "Change is painful for any of us, whether it's willful or enforced."

But, "It is very important we not make distinctions between kids and parents in expressiveness," Jenkins said. "If I have the right to express myself in my household, even my youngest child has that right. The more a child is allowed to be expressive, the greater the opportunity for that child to mature."

This doesn't mean that a child should be allowed to be rude, tactless or disrespectful. It does mean that he should be allowed to learn acceptable methods of expression. One of his best teachers for this is, of course, the example his parents or others in authority set for him as models.

In husband-wife relationships, too, acceptance is the key word, with tolerance a close-second. The right of each person to feel free to be himself—in regard to the feelings and rights of others—is necessary in the healthy, happy family. This does not, however, preclude conflict.

Jenkins said family members should cultivate an openness to differences. Simply a willingness to understand the other without being dogmatic or judgemental. This takes practice; so how does a family begin to develop in this direction?

Family members should discover that it's necessary, from time to time, for each—husband, wife children—to admit that he or she is wrong and to realize that conflicts can be dealt with constructively and securely as well as destructively and insecurely.

Reactions and resolutions to conflicts are often determined by the way they're handled. For instance—a problem between a husband and wife might give the feeling that "divorce is inevitable", or it might produce a feeling of "we have this problem, but together we will solve it".

For patterns that have existed in families from generation to generation, cycles often seem unbreakable. Perhaps the first step is professional counseling or guidance. Lubbock has many qualified professional counselors, including ministers and doctors, as well as the Family Services Center and the Human Development Center.

Jenkins said, "I encourage any family that feels need for change or the pain of inevitable change to seek some qualified outside assistance initially. Because it's hard for a family to objectively deal with its own members, outsiders can often spot problem areas much more rapidly than family members themselves. Once a direction or some guidelines are established, the family or

individual can proceed in growth process through open communications."

Suppose that one family member is agreeable to outside help, while another is not? The one who wants assistance has recourse to free lectures, books, seminars and other such self-help information, Jenkins said. In a case like this, the person seeking assistance can expect conflict and/or resistance from other family members and should be prepared to deal with that.

Families can also practice communications. One simple, basic exercise is this: when someone speaks to you, always respond; never just let a person's words vanish into thin air. Answer his question or repeat his statement to make sure that you understood the meaning he was trying to put across.

How essential, really, is the family unit to the well-being of society as a whole? Jenkins said he personally feels it is very essential, the basic social learning unit.

"The individuality families bring to cultures is a real strength. It keeps us working toward a happy medium. In state-operated kindergartens and day-care centers, an effort is made to have everybody think alike. Society and culture are in real difficulty when this happens. Differences provide strength because they force us always to confront something different from what we ourselves think; motivate us to re-examine our own values."

Jenkins said he believes the majority of people are interested in preserving marriage and the family. He said, "There seems to be a lot of people getting married." He commented, "I personally wish it were more difficult to get married and more difficult to get un-married." Restrictions are placed on those getting married, he said—blood tests, legal stipulations; but it is too easy to get divorced.

Orange Squeeze . . .

Continued From Page One

buying. And some people are ignoring the rumors completely, and sticking to the Texas and California brands. In this part of the country that may be the best route to take, explained one store manager.

There will be plenty of oranges from the Texas Valley, noted one store manager. California also has oranges anyway, and the price hasn't changed for them," explained one shopper.

Another shopper had a different solution to the possible shortage, claiming "if the prices get too high I just won't buy oranges."

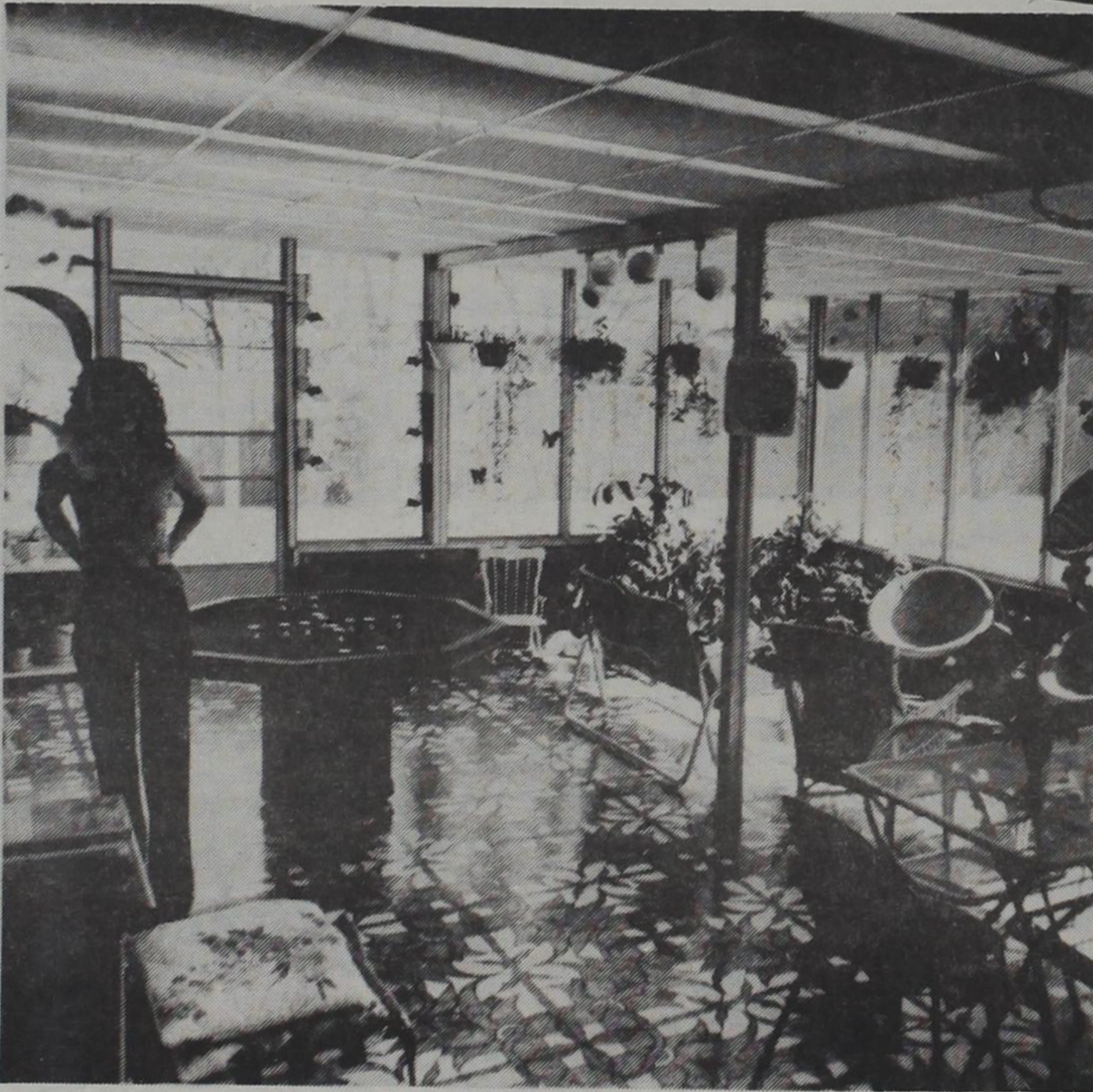
Still one shopper had another opinion. "We've had a meat shortage and a sugar shortage, so what harm can an orange shortage do?"

For Minute Maid fans, it may turn out to be a very long winter.



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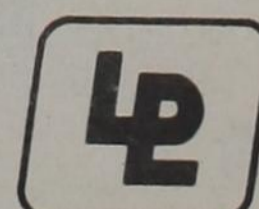
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## Phantom Gourmet

# Goodner's Had Hot Things Hot, Cold Things Cold

Editor's note—This article is the first in a series surveying the variety of restaurants available to Lubbock diners. The reviewer will visit the restaurants unannounced, pay for his own meals, and rate the restaurants as

would the average diner.

In particular, he will be concerned with quality of food, service, atmosphere and price.

Restauranters who feel that their establishment has been unfairly treated may reply, in

writing, with a letter to the editor and will be given equal space when available.

Goodner's Family Steak House boasts two locations on 50th Street in Lubbock, and recently we visited the No. 2 location at 4434 50th.

The menu at Goodner's includes hamburgers, steaks, seafood and chicken, and prices range from under \$2 to close to \$5. This usually includes the meat, a choice of baked or french fried potato, toast and a visit to the salad bar.

For our dinner recently, I chose a ground sirloin steak with a baked potato, and my partner had the chicken fried steak with french fries. My steak, medium well, was slightly over-cooked, but still enjoyable. The baked potato was a generous size. My partner, who has been known to dissect a chicken fried steak and remove all gristle with surgical skill, ate every bite with no complaints of connective tissue. The generous serving of french fries were surprisingly crisp and not excessively greasy.

The salad bar at Goodner's is a super spread. We arrived just before the dinner crowd and were able to dig into bowls of crisp, cold salads before they had been picked over by other diners. The night we were there, the salad bar included the usual tossed salad, four or five salad dressings, croutons and cheese. Besides the tossed, there was carrot salad, pea salad, three bean salad, jello and fruit cocktail, just to mention some of the selection.

For those of you who dine out with small children, Goodner's offers another surprise—a real bargain. Children ages one through nine may dine for 20

words, a one year old eats for 20 cents and four year old eats for 80 cents, and so on. The kids have a choice of three meats, plus french fries or baked potato and toast. The portions for our toddler were more than generous.

For dessert, Goodner's offers free ice cream cones, which you fix yourself from a soft ice cream machine. Soft was an understatement the night we were there. It was either eat it in a hurry or drip a lot.

The decor at Goodner's is functional—red vinyl and wood. Everything was clean, including the high chairs, which had the

trays wrapped in plastic wrap and included a thoughtful package of crackers for little people with no patience.

Service is strictly do-it-yourself. You place your order at the counter and pick up trays, silverware and drinks. Meals are retrieved by number, and condiments are at stations throughout the restaurant.

I would recommend Goodner's as they recommend themselves—a family restaurant. Our meal, for two adults and one child, cost slightly more than five dollars, and none of us left the table hungry.

## Lollipops Sold by Sorority Alumnae

This year the Alpha Phi Alumnae chapter expects to sell 29,000 lollipops and use the proceeds to purchase a defibrillator for use in the cardiac catheterization unit of Methodist Hospital.

Cardiac catheterization refers to the procedure of placing a catheter (a very fine tube) into the artery that supplies blood to the heart muscle. The defibrillator is an electronic instrument used to generate and deliver an electrical impulse in an attempt to reverse life-threatening series of abnormal heartbeats.

Past donations by the Alpha Phi Alumnae chapter to Methodist Hospital for the prevention and/or treatment of heart disease consist of a life-size Recording Resusci-Anne, a Datascope monitor, and a Normothermia Unit.

"Help Lick Heart Disease" is the keynote of the Lubbock Alpha Phi Alumnae Chapter's fifth annual Cardiac Aid Lollipop Drive, which is being held through Feb. 14.

The red, heart-shaped lollipops are prominently displayed in grocery stores, restaurants, and other businesses for the two weeks preceding Valentine's Day and sell for 15 cents each. Anyone wishing to purchase the lollipops in large numbers, can contact the drive chairman, Margaret Fullerton, at 799-3922.

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## KINSEARCHING

by Marleta Childs

Did you watch the dramatization of "Roots" on TV last week? In tracing his ancestry back to its African origins, Alex Haley performed a remarkable feat of genealogical research.

Initially his only clues were some uncertain bits of family oral tradition including three words of an unknown African tongue. Over a period of ten-and-a-half years he was able to document seven generations of free and slave Americans, ultimately following the trail to the Mandinka village of Juffure in Gambia.

The saga of his family is, to a large extent, the history of most Americans of African descent. This relation to history is true of all genealogy. Collectively, the story of all American families makes up America's history.

To know who our ancestors were, we need not only to learn their names, but also to picture them in the mainstream of events of their time. Haley used personal anecdotes handed down from generation to generation to illuminate the lifestyle and character of his ancestors. What each of us is today is shaped to a considerable extent by our ancestors' experiences in immigration and in the economic, political, and religious upheavals of history.

"Roots" should be an example to researchers not to give up easily when information is scarce. Wouldn't it be great if all of us could write a 587-page book on our family tree in this manner?

Mr. Charles Lilly, 8800 State highway 133, Carbondale, Colo., 81623 wishes to exchange LILLY, LILLEY, LILLIE, LILY, LILEY, LILLE, and LYLly family records.

Mrs. Mary Moore, 318 Davis St., Stephenville, Texas 76401 would like to know if anyone has a list of persons buried in the unmarked graves in the Bethel Cemetery, near Bedias in north Grimes Co., Texas. She would like to know who is buried near Henry MOORE who is buried on the left as you enter the cemetery gates. His grave is about 20 feet from the gates, under the first big tree you come to as you enter the cemetery gates, and go left. The grave is marked only by a big rock. The large rock had some letters scratched on it, but the lettering is not readable now. She would appreciate knowing the names of persons near him, as a wife or other family members may be buried there also.

Mrs. Moore has been told than an elderly gentleman in the community near the cemetery kept a diary with the names of every person buried in the Bethel Cemetery, but has been unable to learn his name. He has long since

passed away, and no one seems to know if the diary was lost or donated to a museum or historical society or if one of his descendants has the diary or knows what happened to it.

Do you have the surname DAVISON/DAVIDSON in your ancestry? Those who do may find considerable assistance in "Davison-Davidson Family Research" by Mildred F. Roberts. This compilation of her notes is bound in a sturdy 3-hole brief cover and contains 75 mimeographed pages. Although a bibliography is included, there is no index—an omission partially offset by a geographical listing of families in the table of contents.

Information includes a genealogy of the family of Daniel DAVISON (1630-1693) and wife Margaret LOW of Mass., Conn., and Falmouth, Nova Scotia; Boston, Mass. marriages, 1700-1751; various early censuses; miscellaneous Va. marriages; Quaker records from Ind.; a genealogy of the DAVIDSON family of Pickett Co.

Please send your queries to Marleta Childs, 2308 21st St., Lubbock, Tex. 79411.

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**School Bond . . .**

*Continued From Page One*  
to expect," Superintendent Irons added.

A second concern of the board has been the charge minority members of the community that the buildings of schools south of the loop will serve to further divide the city. The LULAC organization has stated that the city may eventually be inner core minority and white outside the loop.

In answering the charge, Waters said, "The schools and the school board have nothing to say about where people live. All we can do is respond to the growth by providing schools where the children are."

"The developers are entitled to develop where they want, and the city council decides zoning," he added.

According to Waters, a school district rule provides that any child may transfer from a school where his race is in the majority to a school where his race is in the minority. He added that he does not know of any students taking advantage of the rule, because most children prefer to go to schools in their own neighborhoods with their own friends.

Nor has the board considered the alternative of magnet schools, Waters admitted. However, magnet schools would only effect the secondary schools, and not solve the overcrowding at the elementary level, he added.

"We would have to offer some pretty exotic programs to draw students across town," Waters said in further discussion of the magnet concept.

Board member Giles O. Forge

added that it was the school principals and administrators who suggested the programs to be funded by the bond issue and they were apparently more concerned with new facilities.

Lubbock citizens or civic groups who would like more information on the bond issue are invited to contact the school district public information offices. Superintendent Irons said that the district has prepared an eight-minute slide and tape presentation for the public. Interested persons may contact Dr. Gordon Downum.

**Voting Issue . . .**

*Continued From Page One*

best salesman" that the computer firm, CES, had. The Commissioners voted on Lamb's motion to place the \$150,000 earmarked for voting machines, back in the general fund.

A lot of the fire was lost until the general election in November. Then there were reports of elementary school children counting votes and complaints about the absence of privacy when the huge paper ballots were used. Ballots were lost at the Rush Elementary box, and Gary Riley, a candidate to succeed Lamb on his retirement from the court, was named a winner, was renamed a loser after a recount, and then on the final canvas, picked up votes but still lost the race.

Two weeks ago, the County Election Board (county judge, chairmen of the Republican and Democrat Parties, county sheriff and county clerk) brought up the issue again. They unanimously endorsed the county purchasing a computer punch card system and referred the matter to commissioners. The commissioners are expected to take up the issue at their Feb. 14 meeting.

The Computer Election Systems unit the county commis-

sioners will be looking at runs in the neighborhood of \$200,000 for the voting apparatus and another \$50,000 for the voting counting computer. County Judge Rod Shaw said the commissioners may want to buy a "deluxe" counter that will not only count votes, but will prepare the county's voter registration lists.

Shaw said that the computer system would, in the long term save the county some money, especially if efforts by State Rep. Froy Salinas of Lubbock to increase the law-set rental the county can charge to other groups (the city, the school district and the political parties) are successful. "But we're not projecting this as a money saver," Shaw said.

The real advantage to the county and other agencies is the elimination of the manpower needed to man the polls and count the votes. Recruitment of enough people was even a problem.

"The election judges were worn out calling countless people to be clerks," Shaw said.

Republican County Chairman Mike Stevens said that since the GOP is no longer a dirty word for Texans, both parties are calling on more people for help in running primary elections. "It's more damn work than anybody can stand."

Sowder says his party is having trouble rounding up volunteers because of "different lifestyles."

"In the rural boxes, it's kind of a social thing with those folks out there." But, Sowder said, in a more "cosmopolitan atmosphere, the pay of \$2 an hour doesn't warrant going out of one's way to help with an election. "For \$2 an hour, you can get a board with a nail at the end and pick up trash in the park," Sowder said.

County Clerk Frank Guess agrees that people are just too busy, especially for the general election. "You have it on working days. People already have work scheduled. The women have kids in school, or that they have to put in school."

Computer elections, no matter what decision the commissioners make on Feb. 14, may be a "growing pain" the city and county are going through, but no one doubts that it will cost more than a tube of Clearasil to clear it up.

It's remarkable how many foolish statements wise men make.

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**WEST TEXAS HAPPENINGS**

**Real Estate, Secretarial Courses Set**

One class in real estate and two for secretaries are starting in the Lubbock Christian College Continuing Education Division.

Real Estate Appraisal will meet from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, Feb. 26 through March 19 and is open to persons who have completed a course in basic real estate. It will include appraisal techniques for both rural and urban properties.

The courses for secretaries are Speedwriting Theory and Secretarial Skills Improvement. Speedwriting will meet from 6 to 9 p.m. Tuesdays, Feb. 8 through May 10. Students will learn the basics of Speedwriting, a phonetic system of shorthand. Secretarial Skills Improvement will include a brush-up of typewriting and Gregg shorthand. It will meet from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Mondays, Feb. 14 through April 11.

To sign up for classes in the LCC Continuing Education Division call Frankie Faver, program director, at 792-3221.

**Play At Lubbock Theatre Centre**

Lubbock Theatre Centre will present its third play of the season, Robert E. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," February 11-15. Curtain time is 8:15, except for Sunday, February 13, when there will be a 2:30 matinee. Ticket prices are \$3.50 for adults and \$2.00 for students. Special rates are available for groups over 25.

"Abe Lincoln" is one of the famous scripts in American theatre. The play shows in a series of scenes the critical years of Lincoln's early manhood up to the moment of his election as President.

Director June Bearden is currently the drama coach at Lubbock Christian College. Dan Donahue, a local art teacher, has been cast in the role of Abe.

Reservations for "Abe Lincoln" can be made by calling 744-3681.

**Church Music Club Program Topic**

The Allegro Music Club will meet at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday at the home of Mrs. King Sides, 2114 56th, to hear a program on "Music in American Churches" sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs in observance of National Music Month.

The Allegro Club Chorus will perform two songs, and soloists Mrs. Marlin Hayhurst, Mrs. Charles Prater and J.B. Mann will also sing. Accompanists are Mrs. Earl Tolley and Mrs. Inez Ferrell.

**Homecoming Features Class Reunions**

Reunions for the classes of 1962, '67, and '72 will be part of Homecoming at Lubbock Christian College on Feb. 12.

Homecoming will conclude with the 8 p.m. basketball game against Midwestern University. Former students wishing to reserve seats for the Master Follies performance or the Homecoming game should call or write LCC at 5601 W. 19th, Lubbock 79407, (806) 792-3221.

**Foster Families For Aged Sought**

The State Department of Public Welfare is looking for foster homes for low-income aged, blind, or disabled adults whose homes are no longer safe, or who, for one reason or another, have no home.

According to Claudia Bourland, welfare department social service worker, the department is seeking warm-hearted people who have room in their homes for one to three aged or disabled people who are not related to them. The foster family must be willing to help provide opportunities for social, recreational and religious activities as appropriate, as well as room and board. It is, really, a family-sharing program which would enrich the lives of all concerned.

Cost of the care is shared by the individual and the welfare department. Payment to the foster family is \$220 per person per month. Interested persons may contact Ms. Bourland at 701 Main, Lubbock, or call 762-8922, Ext. 267.

**ARCS Auctions Set For Thursday**

The Achievement Rewards for College Scientists (ARCS Foundation, Inc.) will present two auctions Thursday at 6 and 8 p.m. at Vann's at the KoKo Palace, 50th and Q.

The first auction, a mini-auction with silent bidding, begins at 6 p.m. and features an optional buffet dinner.

Beginning at 8 p.m., the live auction may bid on a wide array of services provided by Lubbock residents ranging from weekends at vacation spots to lessons in a variety of activities.

Funds from the ARCS auctions provide scholarships for students with proven abilities in scientific fields.

**New Minister Begins Duties Sunday**

Ellmore Johnson will join the Quaker Avenue Church of Christ Sunday, as the new minister. Johnson will present his first sermon as a minister with this congregation at the first three Sunday services in Feb.

Johnson and wife, Marie, moved to Lubbock from San Angelo where he served as minister with the Northside congregation since 1973, and taught at San Angelo Bible College for four years.

**KFYO To Broadcast Radio Dramas**

A new radio drama series, the General Mills Radio Adventure Series, will be broadcast in Lubbock over KFYO Radio (790 on the dial) Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 5:08 p.m. starting Feb. 5. The 50-minute programs designed especially for children, will feature original adventure stories or classic tales of bravery and derring from literature and real life. Some of the programs to be heard on the series includes "King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table", "Moby Dick", "Kidnapped", "The Last of the Mohicans", and "Mysterious Islands".

**Holtkamp Organ Dedication Planned**

A capacity audience is expected for the dedication recital of the Holtkamp organ at Texas Tech University Feb. 13 in the Recital Hall at the new University Center.

Gerre Hancock, organist and master of the choir at St. Thomas Church in New York, will perform for the dedication of the 81-rank organ. Hancock formerly lived in Lubbock.

Acquisition of the organ by Texas Tech was made possible through a gift from Mrs. Tommye A. Moss of Odessa. The instrument, one of the three largest organs in Texas, is similar to one at the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs.

# KELLY'S HEROES

by Joe Kelly

The Texas Sports Hall of Fame inducted five new members in December, 1976. As usual, induction ceremonies were held in connection with the Cotton Bowl at a noon luncheon. Inducted were Jim Krebs, Harrison Stafford, Bill Henderson, Jerry Thompson, Darrell Royal.

All were deserving of the recognition and they raised the number in the Hall of Fame to an even 100. Two, "Mr. Bill" Henderson and Darrell Royal were coaches. The others were athletes.

After the luncheon I was visiting with Guion Gregg, a Cotton Bowl committeeman, Tech graduate and strong booster of the Red Raiders. He was concerned that Tech continually was overlooked by the Hall of Fame committee and "what do we have to do to get more Tech people in the Hall?"

It's a good question. Also, it started me on a rundown of membership. Of the even 100 in the Hall, the breakdown is in favor of the pros over all groups.

The Texas Sports Hall of Fame isn't restricted to any group or class. Nominees are chosen on their contribution in sports and to their achievements in bringing recognition to Texas.

The pros have 33 places out of the 100. After them comes the University of Texas with 19, far ahead of everyone else. A&M, TCU and SMU each have 10 places, with Rice having six, Baylor, five. Tech, Abilene Christian, Hardin-Simmons and Tarleton State each have one. Primarily high school-connected people have three.

Guion has a definite point in asking why Tech is overlooked. A number of people leap to mind immediately for nomination and election, people who richly deserve the honor and recognition.

For starters, how about Dr. J. William Davis? The former Tech athletic council chairman was the conference president, an NCAA vice president, but even more important, he is the father of the National Letter of Intent.

When Bill started working on the letter it was designed to ease the friction in Texas between high schools and colleges. He was told that he'd never succeed, that the high schools wouldn't yield, particularly the TIL.

This just led Bill to work even harder. Because of his tireless efforts, he succeeded. Encouraged by this success he used his position in the NCAA to develop the national letter. It has proven to be a brilliant contribution to intercollegiate athletics.

A strong case could be made for other Tech nominees. How about E.J. "The Beast" Holub? Tech's first genuine All American in football, all-pro, center on the Super Bowl championship Kansas City Chiefs and a truly great star.

There also is Walt Schlinkman, never recognized at the ultimate because Tech was in the Border Conference. Walt was a true All American, then an outstanding coach and still in pro football.

Another deserving recognition is David Parks, an All-America end, No. 1 in the pro draft, all-pro and a great player. There's also John Farquhar, a member of Tech's first SWC championship team, in golf, a Walker Cupper, a many time Open championship contender.

And, of course, who could forget Polk Robison? Polk was recognized by his peers as one of the nation's great basketball coaches. He also was a guiding light on NCAA committees and has had a major role in shaping the athletic destinies at Tech.

The list wouldn't be complete, of course, without Donnie Anderson, the No. 1 pick of the Green Bay Packers and the man who, at the time, received more money for signing a pro contract than any man in history. Anderson also was a true All American.

You could make a strong case for Elmer Tarbox, too, hero of Tech's only Cotton Bowl appearance. And there probably are others that I've overlooked, men who are deserving of the recognition.

\*\*\*\*\*

North Texas State apparently has started a drive to become a Southwest Conference member. It was inevitable, really. The Eagles apparently are having problems as an independent, which could be expected. The SWC offers shelter from the storm and new life.

Hayden Fry, former SMU coach, is the athletic director and one of his righthand men is DeWitt Weaver, credited in many circles as being the architect of Tech's admission to the SWC.

\*\*\*\*\*

Without going into the pros and cons, one statement by the NTS president was interesting. He indicated that colleges soon would be going to 12-game football schedules. It wasn't too long ago that 11 games in a season were slightly frowned on by educators.

Why 12 games? It's a good talking point for a league with 10 members, because it would give them three outside games. Shoot, why not start the college season the first Saturday in September and go until two weeks before the Jan. 1 bowl games? That would give the colleges 16 games—and really put them in competition with the pros.



THOMPSON SPIRIT CREW—Cheerleaders for Thompson Junior High are Rita Hurtado, Gloria Alvarado, Melinda Espinoza, Irene Gomez, and Juanita Herrera.

## New Year Looks Good Insurance Won't Cost Arm or Leg

by Ed Leal

The 1970's have been nothing but a big headache for insurance companies as they steadily lost more and more money and the consumer paid more and more for insurance.

But authorities generally agree that 1977 will be a better year.

All this means to the consumer is that in 1977, insurance policies may be easier to get and rates will not go up as much as in earlier years.

Insurance companies entered the 1970's with good reserve holdings. The amount of money companies have in reserve determines how many policies they can write. If their reserves are low, they must reduce the number of policies they write.

Consequently, when the stock market plunged in early 1973 and inflation went up, insurance companies were caught in the middle. Their stock portfolios withered and reserve dropped drastically, while inflation drove claim costs to all-time highs. This left the companies with huge underwriting losses and their capital surpluses drained.

The consumer was left with higher rates and insurance much harder to get in some areas.

"It's not just monetary inflation that hurts the industry and—ultimately—the public," reports Forbes magazine.

"There is also the so-called 'social inflation'—the growth in vandalism, in carelessness and, most important, in the growing tendency of courts and juries to

give outrageous awards to alleged victims."

Because of these combined factors, property and casualty companies paid out a whopping \$6.9 billion more in claims in 1974 and '75 than they took in as premiums.

1976 was a better year for insurance companies. The decrease in inflation brought underwriting losses down and the more stabilized stock market brought investment income up. Of course, increased insurance rates granted the companies helped also.

"I think the worst is over," says Joe Christie, chairman of the Texas State Board of Insurance, the agency that sets insurance rates for the state.

"I may be overly optimistic," says Christie, "but I have a gut feeling the problem is lessening."

Christie, contacted in Austin by The Times, said rates in Texas are based on payment and losses by the companies plus a five per cent profit markup.

He said he couldn't tell whether there will be another rate increase when hearings begin this month. "But I don't feel there will be any more increase than the inflationary trend," Christie observed.

Even if there is an increase, national statistics indicate increases won't be nearly as high as

they have been in the past. Companies are still trying to recover from their tremendous losses in the early '70's, so rates will probably continue to go up. But rate increases will ultimately increase the availability of insurance as companies recover their losses.

"Since insurance is a necessity in the modern world," says Forbes magazine, "the public simply has to get used to higher rates."

### O.L. Slaton PTSA Meets

The O.L. Slaton PTSA will meet Tuesday to elect a nominating committee and discuss the school bond election. The school home economics department will also present a style show for the group. For further information contact Mrs. Dew at 747-6361.

### Minimum Is Right

The ultimate minimum of praise is contained in the appraisal made by a dealer when you're trying to trade in your car. -Gazette, Arkansas.

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# Music . . .

by Steve Sever

Well, there was one pretty lady in concert Friday night, and one very popular man, but you would have never



known that by looking at the crowd. As a matter of fact, CROWD is not at all the correct word. It looked to me like about six or seven-hundred people. If there were more people there, they were hiding. I find it fairly difficult to understand why Dolly Parton and Willie Nelson didn't have more people show up for the show that promised to be good, and indeed was. I have speculated on a

few things. For instance, Bob Wills proved a long time ago that this is a "WESTERN SWING" town. People like to get out and dance if they are going to get out and be entertained by someone playing country music. In order to prove that to yourself, the only thing that you need to do is visit any one of the local western dance spots when there is live entertainment any Friday or Saturday night, and note that the dance floor is filled to capacity. I'll bet there are a lot of people that are not willing to pay the price of a concert ticket only to be able to just sit and watch a good country artist perform. If that coliseum floor were opened up for some dancing, there would probably been more people attending. But then who really knows? As far as the performances went, Dolly was preceded by a guy common to the Dallas area by the name of Milton Carroll. He not only sounded good, but was well received. Then of course, Dolly came on stage and she was as bright, giggly and cheerful as is possible... thoroughly enjoyable. Of course, last in line was Willie. Willie hardly stopped between songs except when he did so in order to wish one of his band members a happy birthday. Most of his time on stage consisted of running together song after song after song. And the music also seemed to be a little too fast. I suppose Willie could have been in a hurry to leave. It has got to be a little disheartening to play in front of so few people. All in all, I would say, if you were one of the few people there, and did not enjoy it . . . blame it on the promoters rather than the artists. Wouldn't it be nice if the day came that concert/dances were a common thing in the coliseum? Drop a note in the mail to me so I'll know what you think.

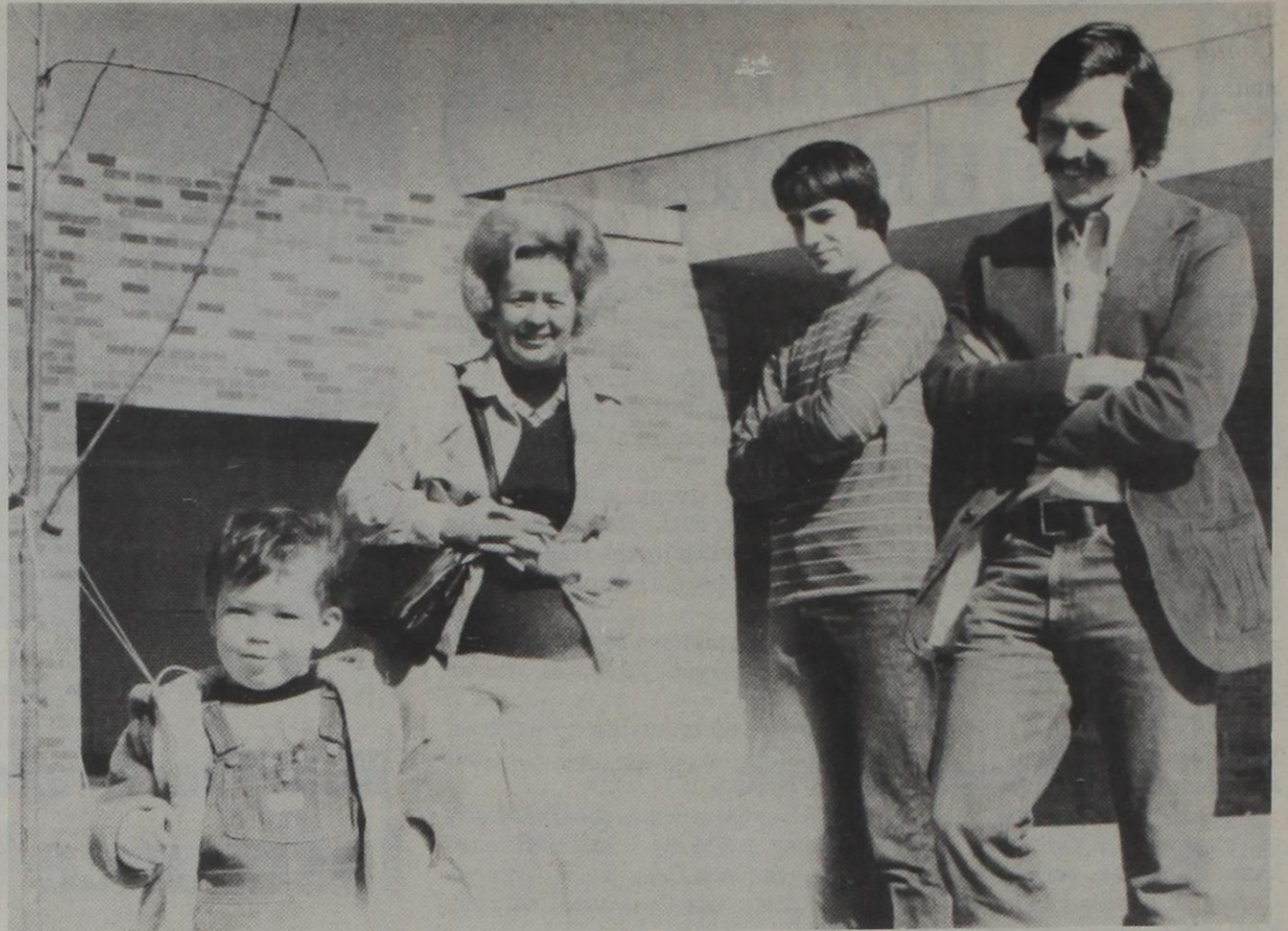
What's new in Lubbock? How about a sixty-seven passenger English double-decker bus. That's right, KLLL has just purchased this rolling two-story monster-mobile. We plan to use it for many things . . . tours, charters, promotional activity and a number of things that I'm sure we haven't even thought of yet. The "Triple-L Triple Dribblers" will use the double decker to get to games, too. Speaking of which, we have recently accepted our first challenge in basketball. The "Triple Dribblers" will take on the boys of the Texas Boys Ranch. The charity in this game will also be the Texas Boys Ranch. That should give them some winning incentive. But then, judging by our last few workouts, it's not going to take just a whole lot of effort to overpower our KLLL roundballers.

We are getting good response from listeners on Dialogue, which is a mini-program that we started a couple of weeks ago. Each morning Monday through Friday Jerry Coleman will have a question of some local, state or national importance. He'll read the question, and then between 8 and 9 each morning, you, the listeners are invited to call with your own opinion on that question. We then tape your responses and play them back on the air later in the day at 9:25 and 11:25 a.m., and at 1:25 p.m. We've had many interesting questions and opinions so far. I hope that you can take the time to listen and respond. It's a chance to tell Lubbock County your opinions!

This week shows us some good new music product is out too. Sonny James has released a new song, "You're Free to Go" and there are several more new songs out that you'll hear on KLLL. New Kenny Rogers (he'll be in town soon), Ray Stevens, Charlie Rich, Johnny Paycheck, Michael Murphy, and Charley Pride. You can hear all of these and a bunch more on KLLL. I couldn't seem to dig up any concerts this week, as of the time this went to press, but should I hear of some I'll certainly let you know on the air . . . just turn your radio on!

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BRANCHING OUT—Mrs. Joan Howard, of the Petal Pushers garden club, Tony Abney, president of the Green Thumb Junior Garden Club at Ballenger School and Les Hill attempt to show Hill's son, Cody Michael, 4½, the sycamore tree planted at a recent Arbor Day ceremony at the school. But like all kids, Cody Michael was a bit more interested in inspecting the camera. (Times Photo)

## Thank you, Cody Michael Son Sparked Garden Club for Handicapped

Les Hill, sitting at the table, looks over at his four year old son, Cody Michael, who is climbing on to the sofa with a peanut butter cracker in his hand.

Hill laughs with delight as the toddler stuffs the entire cracker into his mouth and chews with gusto. Hill's face is a picture of fatherly joy as he calls after the youngster, "Boy, you trying to eat the whole thing in one bite?" Cody Michael grins through the inevitable crumbs and chews away.

Maybe Cody Michael should be the center of this story. Maybe he's the reason that Hill and the ladies of the Petal Pushers garden

club devote so much time and effort to a landscaping project and club at the Ballenger School, the local school for the physically and mentally handicapped children.

Certainly, as one of the students at the school, Cody Michael is one of the reasons.

Hill, who holds a degree in horticulture from Texas Tech, drew up landscaping plans for the school, and joined with the Petal Pushers in supporting the Green Thumb Junior Garden Club, an organization of about 12 students who are learning the rudimentary skills of caring for plants.

Hill explains that Larry Farmer, the faculty sponsor for the club, is starting the students off with "only the most basic things."

"We're having to teach them how to water the trees" that have been donated to the school, Hill said, explaining that the student can overwater the trees if not supervised carefully.

"It's going to be limited thing, because of the limited coordination that some of the kids have."

But Mrs. Joan Howard, a member of the Petal Pushers, added, "So many times they

surprise you with what they can learn."

The school's faculty donate two of the trees that are braving the winter cold around the school as memorials to students who died. Parents have also donated trees as living memorials to their children and Hill said there are plans for plaques carrying the children's names to be placed next to the donated tree.

The Petal Pushers gave a sycamore tree that was the center of an Arbor Day Ceremony at the school. Mrs. Therell Hodges, a member of the group, said that Mrs. Josephine Ballenger, the school's namesake, attended the ceremony marked by poems and story-telling.

Hill says that the Ballenger PTA is considering outfitting a greenhouse for students. Noting that Tech offers a degree plan in Horticulture therapy, he said, "I feel like if we can get a greenhouse, we can get some students from Tech to help supervise."

And Hill says that the PTA may, because of the special nature of the school, push for a 12-month school year. Mrs. Howard said that a greenhouse would fit right in with a 12-month school year.

Hill firmly believes that the gardening experience for the handicapped children can lead to a more useful life once they leave the school. "It's a learning experience, sure. But the basic reason is to teach the kids to be as self-sufficient as possible."

"I know I'm going to teach my son someday, so he might find a trade." Cody Michael, chewing on his cracker, started a lot.

Cliff Avery

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**LCHD . . .**  
Continued From Page One

hospitals would be added to the spine, shall we call it, of the med school, that this would be the most economical way to get unit cost reduction due to the quantity of production.

It still is an excellent concept and there is still no reason why it could not and should not work. The price or cost should be based on what it would in fact cost to produce these elements of service that can and will be at reduced price due to the quantity offered if it is confined. This is all done in the area of reducing the duplication of capital, and many of the personnel and getting the benefits of quantity production, thereby lowering unit cost.

**Times: What kind of options do we have now?**

**Coston:** I think the first thing probably would be to have faith in their (the public's) representatives as representing their board of managers—that they are pursuing the various alternatives diligently to really resolve some of the economic demands and changes which have come into the project since it was originally conceived—many of the influences which are outside the community as well as the project itself. I think that's one way.

I think that an awareness that to produce something genuine, expansive, potentially much bigger for the region in the way of this Health Sciences Center and other schools above and beyond the full potential of the med school, that they may have to make more investment, even more investment than they

**there's no reason why it could not and should not work**

originally thought was necessary.

**Times: What do you think the public can do to help solve the hospital crisis?**

**Coston:** I think the members of the public themselves need to keep totally informed on the project as best we're able to convey. Since some of this is developing over a period of several months and is itself very complex. I think that this is difficult to do. I think that they need to keep, as we go along, a good awareness of the fact that the board that is trying to study many complex alternatives and (the board) needs considerable amount of time to make plans, to deliberate with others and to consult with others.

Be patient. As a difficult document is drafted, it takes time to perfect it, transmit it across to the other people who need to react to it and they likewise need time to return it. So I think the degree of patience, degree of understanding, trying to pull all the complexities together as they can and understand the bigger picture. And I think ultimately if it does become a question of needing additional resources, and as we look at the several possibilities of resources—first from patient income, and then the question of what help might come in the way of state taxes to

underwrite the educational cost. I think then we have the question of trying to balance this out, maybe even with the need of additional local taxes.

In thinking about that, the great value and magnitude of specific community financial returns, we might say, are involved. We're talking and this had been illustrated, (about) something that is far bigger than another Texas Tech. The coming of this medical center will contribute to this economy even more than Texas Tech as we know it today.

I've heard it analyzed out that this may mean something like \$50 million each year additional in outside state salaries alone not to mention the combinations of how this multiplies through the community five or six times to where you get that much turnover and benefit through the community. But it means other satellite industries. When we talked about the addition of regional offices for other hospital suppliers, laboratory houses, the different practice of other paraprofessional groups within the community, as well as additional professionals throughout the region.

When you add the extra medical care, extra medical benefits, one must not overlook the additional financial returns. Sometimes people do have to spend additional taxes to make all these additional incomes available which in turn means additional jobs and additional incomes. I think these are things that the public needs to think about broadly and not too restrictive on this being another tax burden on them, because as the legislature looked at putting a medical school here, they looked upon this as being a tremendous benefit that the state was, in fact, casting upon a single community.

**Times: Has the emphasis shifted to Austin?**

**Coston:** There does seem to be a cessation of negotiation and cessation of decision-making. I think other alternatives are being pursued as our board has said that an outside management firm may have some techniques that we may wish to bring in the picture here. The last official declarations of the Tech Board of Regents were that if funding could be resolved, they would like to be the managers. The fact that shared services contractual arrangements are back in process so that these several solutions and several modes are being considered.

The fact is that we are reaching a very critical point. That if the present staff is going to be able to implement the hospital within the time frame that we have remaining, not much time can be lost and still be able to open in February of 1978. That's a reality that any of this other negotiating can't really change. If we're going to tool up under the original concepts and open this hospital, we will need to hire the staff to do the things that need to be done in terms of tooling up. We're looking to our planning staff to become

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our operating staff, and they will go on in to the operating phase. There are many things, especially in the clinical stage programs that still have to be worked out with Texas Tech. One of the bigger ones would be the perinatal center and it becomes a question that no outside management firm can come and do this kind of planning and this kind of negotiating. Someone is still going to have to do these tasks. To simply manage means that and that alone. This is the type of the activity that management firm does, to take over where things are already going, normally, and suggest that they make improvements on the way things are planned.

**Times: Would you kind of give a synopsis of your philosophy of the teaching hospital.**

**Coston:** I think basically the teaching hospital needs to be organized, arranged and primarily supportive of the educa-

**The fact is we are reaching a very critical point**

tional mission of its respective health school and its other health affairs schools.

I think in carrying out this mission the opportunity is there, and is almost always achieved, that the patient receives a much higher quality of care in result.

Frequently, it becomes the patient who may be more marginal economically because the med school does offer—frequently free or partially-paid—large out-patient clinics and as a result, the number of these patients then are committed to hospital beds, because they're the patients of the doctors who are handling out-patient care. On the other hand, and as is sometimes not well understood, about 50 percent of your caseload—taking teaching hospitals across the nation—is also the cases with the bizarre diagnosis and illness which is not—can not adequately be taken care of at even your most sophisticated community hospitals. As a result, it's the very highest clinical, medical knowledge and care and treatment as well as it is the one which takes care of many of the problems that private industry is not interested in because they have limited economic needs. So we do see, in a sense, the dichotomy of these two sought-after purposes. Rather different purposes.

My own philosophy is that this balance can be achieved, and you can stay within your economic means. You can do more depending upon the resources that the state or the local taxpayer can help you achieve.

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You need a certain bare minimum, in some sense. You do become, in some ways, a competitor for the local service community, but while I'm on the subject and it's one in which you have not asked yet, the service community in this and every place where a new teaching hospital has come in where an existing service community exists ...

**Times: When you say 'service community' do you mean a reserve of nursing personnel or ...?**

**Coston:** That, too. We can talk about that, but I'm meaning where a service community of physicians and hospitals exists and then you introduce a medical school, what does this do to the existing health facilities? In every instance—Gainesville, Fla., Columbia, Mo., Hershey, Penn. and we can go on—where they've come in—there's always a lot of local apprehension, a lot of concern, because of fear of the unknown. The fact is in every instance, that medical community grows, expands, becomes bigger when there are more demands and more total economy for everybody.

It's fact, and it's repeatedly fact every time a new example of this comes about. And there's always this resistance and always this concern, but it's not based on the fact and the realities.

To get to your other question here in regards to personnel, this, too, has been out in our local media lately, about our concern for what the coming of our new additions to the industry will do to the local health manpower. The med school has already made an impact on this, but contrary to what most people would think, it has brought more technical people—more trained people—than it has actually consumed. And this too is a very bad misconception. When students—medical students—and faculty come, they bring in their own spouses and members of their family and so on, they bring more people of these highly-trained, technical grades than they actually add in the way of increase in demand on the local community.

If you look now within the community hospital right here you'll find that doctors' and students' wives and so on, are staffing many of our local hospitals at this point—many of their highly-technical areas es-

pecially. Many of their nursing positions. It just always happens that way.

And it's a I think it's a question we could overcome a lot of the—maybe this too is another way that our public can help understand this—is to not get too easily jolted into thinking a lot of this planning is not going on.

It's a question of—the public needs to have a better comprehension and greater faith in what's going on here in terms of the fact that it can be worked out. It is being worked out.

And the funding aspect of this,

**We're talking (about)... something that is far bigger than another Texas Tech**

which looms big and large and has become rather noisy, is but one of the several factors. And it's one of these that there are several answers for and is probably, as I say, going to be (solved by) a combination of answers.

So I wish, through your readers, we could settle back to try to let some of the processes take place in a more orderly and quiet manner and without feeling that somebody is going to do something extreme to somebody else or something overnight is going to be disastrous. It is taking longer to settle the hospital and medical center out than anyone envisioned. But lots of things have happened, as we've also explained.

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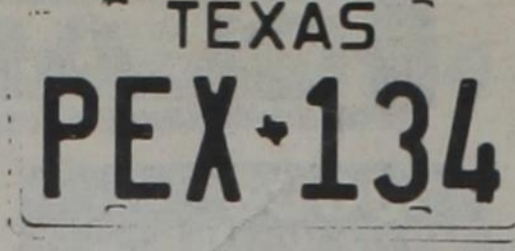
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# No Licenses to Steal When State Sells Plates for Cars

by Janice Jarvis

It will soon be time to renew license plate stickers, and if you want to save yourself the annoyance of waiting in long lines, mail your money as soon as you get your renewal notice.

How much money you'll have to pay will depend on what kind of vehicle you drive and just what kind of plate you want, according to Martha Anderson, supervisor of motor vehicles for Lubbock County.

For passenger cars, license plate stickers cost between \$12.30 and \$30.30, based on car weight. License plate stickers this year are red and white and will be placed in the right hand corner.

You might be happy to know that this is also the last year you'll have to wait in line for stickers since next year, stickers will be

issued throughout the year, just as inspection stickers are.

But for the time being you might wonder why there are so many different plates and who, if anyone, is getting a better buy on plates.

With as many dealer license plates in town, you might also suspect dealers get cheaper plates—but they don't. Initially, they pay more for plates, and they must meet certain requirements before they can apply for them.

"You can't have a couple of cars in your front yard and call yourself a dealer," said Mrs. Anderson.

And for the price who would want to? A master plate costs \$120.30 and all additional plates cost \$30.30 each. The biggest advantage for dealers is that they don't have to pay sales tax or put the car title in their name.

It may save money in the long run but the plate price is nothing of a bargain, explained Mrs. Anderson. In fact with the exception of city exempt cars, the

only people who don't pay for plates are disabled veterans. After being confirmed by the Veterans Administration as 70 percent disabled, vets can get special plates for only the \$1 application fee.

Disaster plates are also issued at a lower price. For a \$5.30 annual fee the Salvation Army gets the special plates, most recently seen in Lubbock during the 1970 tornado.

If you own an antique car that is over 35 years old, you can apply through Austin for special plates, according to Mrs. Anderson. The price varies from \$25.30 to \$35.30 depending on the car's age. However, these plates are for use going to and from car shows only, said Mrs. Anderson. Unless the car stays in the garage all the time, it has to have a license plate, she added.

Newcomers to Texas are

required to get license plates as soon as they are gainfully employed or have lived in the state 30 days. The exception to the rule is military personnel, who can keep their home state plates while stationed in Texas. If you are new in Lubbock you will discover the license plate call letters are PEW, but are not considered a reflection on the city.

However, not everyone in Lubbock has these plates because they were produced in limited numbers when the state transferred to the sticker system. Huntsville, where plates are made, sends so many plates with certain call letters and after that whatever plates are on the shelves are sent to Lubbock, said Mrs. Anderson.

That's one reason why you can't identify cars by counties anymore. If you don't want PEW

plates, you can order personalized plates for a \$10 additional fee. Once you get the plate you should remember to renew it annually. If you fail to notify the state yearly, your personalized plate can be issued to someone else.

And if you wonder what the \$10 is spent on, the state deposits 95 per cent for the credit of general revenue, while five per cent goes toward the cost of making the plates.

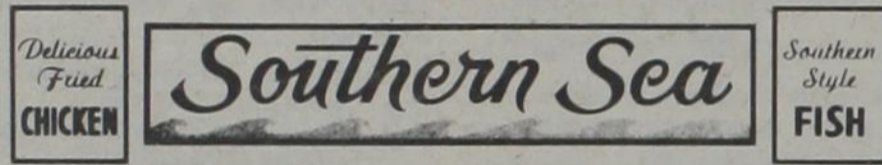
If you own a motorcycle you can save money on plates since they cost only \$5.30. Trucks are the most expensive plates and price is usually based on weight. Trucks traveling through several states pay for plates based on the number of miles traveled in each state, Mrs. Anderson said.

Finally, if license plates are an added expense you'd rather not pay for there is an alternative. Take the bus.

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## Master Follies to Perform at LCC Feb. 5

Three concerts, campus tours and the premier performance of Master Follies '77 will be part of High School Day at Lubbock Christian College on Feb. 5.

The day will get underway with registration from 10 to 11 a.m. in the Mabee Student Life Building.

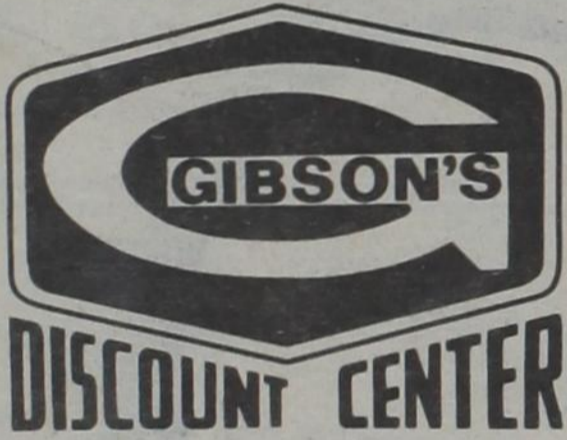
It will conclude with the Master Follies performance from 7 to 9:30 p.m. The annual performance pits campus social clubs against one another in musical skits and is the biggest show of the year at Lubbock Christian College.

John King, LCC director of admissions, said more than 1,000 students in the seventh through 12th grades are expected to attend the upcoming High School Day. "It not only gives students a taste of campus life, but enables them to plan what types of courses they will be taking when

they enter college," said King, noting that academic and financial counselors would be available to talk with students throughout the day.

There is no charge for High School Day, although noon and 5 p.m. meals in the school cafeteria are \$1.50 each and tickets for Master Follies are \$3.

Those wishing further information on Feb. 5 High School Day can call or write the LCC Admissions Office, 5601 W. 19th, Lubbock, Tex. 79407, (806) 792-3221.



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