

# High Plains low on water, federal study says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 22 million residents of the nation's High Plains face economic decline and difficult adjustments unless a way is found to supplement the region's dwindling underground water source, according to a long-awaited federal study.

While serious water shortages may be decades away in some parts of the six-state region, supplies are limited and are being used far faster than they can be replenished, concluded the \$6 million, four-year project.

The report's most striking solution to the problem would be a multi-billion-dollar series of canals and pipelines to transport massive quantities of water from the Missouri and other rivers to the High Plains.

That and other proposals will be recommended to Congress for further study by the High Plains Study Council, made up of the governors of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. Results of the report have not been publicly released, but copies were obtained by The Associated Press.

The 220,000-square-mile High Plains region, irrigated with water from the subterranean Ogallala Aquifer, has blossomed since the 1930s to produce 38 percent of the nation's beef cattle and significant portions of its wheat, feed grains and cotton.

Irrigation now accounts for 97 percent of the region's water use. Water use tripled in the last 30 years, growing from 7 million acre-feet in 1950 to 21 million acre-feet in 1980. Depletion of the aquifer already has occurred in some isolated areas in Texas, while parts of Nebraska have enough left to last for decades.

"The only surprise...is that the world isn't going to come to an end right off the bat," said Harvey O. Banks, director of the study for the consulting firm of Camp Dresser & McKee, prime contractor for the study. "What we're dealing with here is a long-term problem" with the most serious consequences not expected until after the year 2020, Banks said.

The study earlier had projected what was likely to happen to the region's economy over the next 40 years, finding that crop production will grow significantly until water supplies become scarce enough and pumping costs become high enough to reverse the trend.

In a 489-page final report, the study compares how several different water management strategies would affect

those predictions for the economy of the High Plains and the water supplies of the aquifer.

Easiest and cheapest to implement is voluntary or mandatory regulation of water use, along with stepped-up efforts to make irrigation more efficient. Under those scenarios, irrigated area still would grow by some 4 million acres by the year 2020, but the growth is not significantly different from that under a "do nothing" strategy.

Under the scenarios expected to generate the most controversy, the aquifer depletion is slowed as irrigation water is brought in from rivers to the east. The study envisions any combination of four possible canals that would stretch hundreds of miles uphill from the Missouri, White, Arkansas, Red, Sulphur, Sabine and Ouachita rivers to the High Plains.

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## Some Hinckley jurors join effort to get law changed

WASHINGTON (AP) — As John W. Hinckley Jr. begins his stay in a mental institution, some members of the jury that acquitted the presidential assassin on grounds he was insane joined the public clamor for a change in the law.

Juror Maryland T. Copelin, who said she argued for conviction until the final hours of deliberations, said Tuesday she felt "like an American sucker because of the way the system was."

"He's just a spoiled brat that wanted his way," said Mrs. Copelin. "Now, he's the smart one there. You see how he manipulated the whole country?"

On Monday, Hinckley was found innocent by reason of insanity on all counts stemming from his March 30, 1981 shooting of President Reagan, White House Press Secretary James Brady, Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy and then-Washington policeman Thomas Delahanty.

The 27-year-old Hinckley was flown by helicopter about 7:30 p.m. Tuesday from the stockade at Fort Meade, Md., to St. Elizabeths Hospital, a federal institution here where he will undergo evaluation to determine if and when he is sane enough to be released.

U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker, who presided at Hinckley's trial, set Aug. 9 as the date when he will determine if Hinckley will be released. Parker ordered the staff at St. Elizabeths to give him a report on Hinckley's mental condition by Aug. 2.

Although it is possible that Hinckley might be released at the hearing, his

wealthy parents said they would not seek his freedom "until he has recovered to the point that he is judged to be harmless and responsible."

John W. Hinckley Sr. and his wife, JoAnn, of Evergreen, Colo., issued a statement saying they believed their son would not have wounded the president and three other men "unless he were terribly ill."

If Hinckley is found mentally ill and dangerous at his hearing, he would remain at St. Elizabeths indefinitely but would have the right to request a rehearing every six months.

Meanwhile, some of the seven women and five men on the jury expressed uneasiness about the insanity defense.

"I think the law is confusing on that point," said jury foreman Lawrence H. Coffey, 22. "If it can be rewritten, I guess I would prefer he get his treatment and then be punished."

Mrs. Copelin, 50, complained the options for a verdict — guilty, innocent or innocent by reason of insanity — weren't broad enough to suit the circumstances.

"I wanted him guilty of everything he did. But I took into consideration his mental disorder," she said.

She said she backed down and voted with the other jurors when she could not longer take the strain of deliberations. "We were more prisoners than the prisoners... We had to get out for our own sanity."

## Reagan to sign spy legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan is taking his first trip to the CIA to sign into law a controversial bill making it a crime to disclose names of American spies, even if the information is contained in public records.

The president was going to CIA headquarters in nearby Langley, Va., today to sign the legislation and deliver a speech on the topic.

He also scheduled a secret tour of the heavily guarded complex.

The bill, formally called the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, was passed by both the House and the Senate by overwhelming margins earlier this month.

It provides prison terms of up to 10 years and fines of \$50,000 for government employees who expose the identities of covert U.S. intelligence agents living in foreign countries.

Those outside the government, including reporters and scholars, could be imprisoned up to four years and

fined \$15,000 for revealing names of spies if there was reason to believe such actions would disrupt American intelligence operations.

The bill would, for the first time, make it possible for someone to be prosecuted for revealing publicly available information.

The American Civil Liberties Organization and other groups have vowed to challenge the measure in court on the grounds that it violates the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Jerry Berman, legislative counsel for the ACLU, said Tuesday his organization would file a lawsuit "when an appropriate case arises."

He added: "We are urging press and journalists to follow the First Amendment and not this bill. And if they're threatened with prosecution or indicted under this bill, we are available to challenge it."

Mindful of critics' contentions that the bill is unconstitutional, the House

and Senate negotiators who worked out the final measure included a report saying legitimate journalistic investigation and criticism of U.S. intelligence would not be discouraged.

According to the report, the bill was aimed at "gratuitous listing of agents' names," which goes "far beyond information that might contribute to informed public debate on foreign policy or foreign intelligence activities."

The measure envisioned prosecution only for reporters who are "in the business" of ferreting out spies' names "where the reasonably foreseeable result would be to damage an intelligence agency's effectiveness."

The report said the legislation was not aimed at curbing efforts by newspapers or churches to discover if any of their employees were also working for the CIA.

For instance, under the legislation a reporter could not have been prosecuted for investigating connections

between the CIA and those involved in the break-in at the Watergate in the early 1970s.

Nor would it have affected publication of stories about activities of former CIA agents Frank Terpil and Edwin Wilson, who sold arms to Libya.

Bruce Sanford, counsel for the Society of Professional Journalists, said his organization believed "a court challenge is not necessary" because of the conference report.

"We fought that bill long and hard because we feel by its terms it seems to be a very rude, clumsy and dangerous incursion into the First Amendment liberties of all Americans," Sanford said.

"All along, we have said this is a symbolic bill because it is not going to accomplish what the CIA wants to accomplish," Sanford said. "I think it would be very interesting to see if and when the Justice Department ever prosecutes anybody under this bill."

## MC considering housing for athletes

By VINCE GIORGI  
Staff Writer

The Midland College board of trustees voted unanimously Tuesday to consider final plans for a 40-occupant, on-campus facility for housing athletes to be built by two local businessmen and then leased to the college.

Bill Williams, owner of Bill Williams Tire Center, presented the board with architect's preliminary drawings of a 10-unit apartment complex that would be built in the northeast corner of the campus on land leased from the college by Williams and his partner in the venture, John H. Hendrix.

Under Williams' plan, he and Hendrix would finance construction and

then lease the facility at a rate approximating that which the college pays to house athletes off-campus.

After approximately six or seven years, Williams said, the building would be donated to the college "just as quickly as is feasible possible."

According to Dr. Jess H. Parrish, president of the college, it costs approximately \$110 per month to house athletes in off-campus apartments. For the 1982-83 school year, with about 40 Chaparral scholarship athletes in need of housing, that could mean about a \$53,000 tab for off-campus rooms.

The 7-0 vote, with two trustees absent, means that Williams and Greg Frazier, the building contractor hired by Williams, will return in one to two

weeks with specific cost estimates. The board then likely will decide whether or not to proceed with construction of the facility.

"We just feel like it can fly, if you want it to fly," Williams told the board. "We'd like to see the student-athlete have a place to live when he comes to Midland."

Williams, who along with Hendrix is a member of the college's booster club, said his plan was motivated by his affection for the Chaparral athletic program, which currently fields teams in men's basketball, golf and men's and women's tennis.

Williams said it may be possible to construct the apartment building at the same time he adds two structures

to his business, possibly enabling him to save on some material and contracting costs.

He said high land costs convinced him to seek a lease for land from the college. While no lease price for the land was discussed, it would likely be a nominal amount.

Williams estimated that construction could begin almost immediately after the board's decision. Frazier guessed the construction would take between 90 and 150 days.

"We'll have 'em done in 90 days," Williams said confidently.

Several board members said that because of recent successes in athletics, (See MIDLAND COLLEGE, Page 4A)

## Warm welcome

Leaning out a bus window to hug his father is an Argentine soldier, among those returning from recent fighting in the Falkland Islands. About 600 former POWs were returned to Argentina by the British, arriving Tuesday at a Buenos Aires military base. See related story and photo, Page 11C.

## Syrian, Palestinian troops pursue Israeli-held areas

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli warplanes and artillery attacked Syrian and Palestinian forces trying to advance into Israeli-held areas in the mountains east of Beirut today. Heavy fighting also erupted near Beirut airport.

Israel said its forces killed two Syrian soldiers and wounded several in the mountain battles. It also said two Israeli soldiers were wounded when their vehicle struck a mine near Rachaiya, in southeastern Lebanon.

The Tel Aviv command said the Syrians tried to push into Israeli-held territory east of Lake Qaaroun, 25 miles southeast of Beirut, and then, joined by guerrillas, attempted to move south of the Beirut-Damascus highway in central Lebanon under a covering artillery and tank barrage.

Israeli heavy guns and warplanes were "silencing the sources of fire,"

the Tel Aviv command said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said Israeli forces fired intensive artillery barrages in the hills around the Syrian stronghold of Aley, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, and tried to advance from their positions around nearby Mansouriyeh.

Lebanese state radio and television said Israeli warplanes, in action for the second day in a row, struck six locations along a nine-mile stretch of Syrian-held territory between Aley and Hammana, near the vital highway east of Beirut.

Associated Press correspondent Tom Baldwin reported from the vicinity of the Israeli-surrounded presidential palace at Baabda that artillery shells exploded in Syrian-held territory every 10 or 20 seconds.

Baldwin reported that intensive small arms fire could be heard from

Beirut's international airport where Israeli and Palestinian forces have faced each other in almost static positions for more than a week.

The Israelis agreed to a renewed cease-fire Tuesday evening, conditional on Syria holding its fire. The truce, mediated by U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib, was requested by Lebanon's National Salvation Council.

The Council met again today to seek an Israeli withdrawal from the immediate vicinity of Beirut, a return of the Palestinian guerrillas to their camps in encircled west Beirut and assumption of responsibility for security in the urban areas by the Lebanese army. Habib joined in the talks.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan said afterward the discussions were continuing but "the problem is not easy while we are under Israeli occupation."

The Israelis invaded Lebanon June 6 to stamp out guerrilla bases and get the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon, where they have maintained an army for six years, ostensibly to police the armistice that ended the 1975-76 Moslem-Christian civil war.

On Tuesday Israeli warplanes, gunboats and artillery unleashed a fierce artillery barrage on Palestinian areas in west Beirut, and Israeli tanks battled Syrian forces along the Beirut-Damascus highway.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said 47 Israeli soldiers were wounded during the Tuesday battles with Syria, three seriously. He also said Israeli gunners destroyed several Syrian artillery batteries. The fighting shattered an 11-day-old cease-fire between the two Middle East foes.

Damascus Radio claimed the Syrians killed or wounded 100 Israeli soldiers.

### INSIDE TODAY

*What happened to Hoffa?*

Jimmy Hoffa's body was "ground up" and shipped to Florida by underworld rivals, a mob hit man tells a Senate panel.

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Weather

Partly cloudy with a chance for thunderstorms through Thursday. Details on Page 4A.

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# Hoffa's body 'ground up,' witness says

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jimmy Hoffa's body was "ground up" and shipped to Florida by underworld rivals, according to a mob hit man who also said Hoffa had given him orders to kill Frank Fitzsimmons, Hoffa's successor as Teamsters Union boss.

Admitted underworld enforcer Charles Allen, now a protected government witness, told a Senate subcommittee Tuesday that Hoffa's rivals retaliated against him after Fitzsimmons' son's car exploded outside a Detroit restaurant in 1975.

Allen said Hoffa's enemies mistakenly believed the explosion was the signal for all-out war between the Hoffa and Fitzsimmons factions.

Hoffa vanished shortly after the car incident, Allen said. Later, he said he was told that Hoffa's body was "ground up in little pieces and shipped to Florida."

He testified before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations which resumed hearings today on mob-influenced labor unions.

Allen's testimony on Hoffa's disappearance in 1975 appeared to catch the senators by surprise, although he gave a similar version of events in an unrelated criminal trial in New Jersey in 1980.

The testimony Tuesday added some vivid details, including Allen's description of his friendship with Hoffa while both men were in prison.

Allen said Hoffa gave him a direct order to kill Fitzsimmons as part of Hoffa's plan to regain control of the union.

"I was supposed to kill Frank Fitzsimmons...in the Teamsters (building) parking lot" in Washington, Allen said. He also said that Hoffa planned to hire someone else to kill Anthony "Tony Pro" Provenzano, head of a Teamsters local in Union City, N.J.

Fitzsimmons died of cancer last year. Concealed by a screen to hide his face from photographers, reporters and other spectators, Allen said he learned shortly after Hoffa's disappearance that the Teamsters leader had been killed.

Allen said after he and Hoffa were released from prison, Hoffa often gave him sizeable sums of "cash money" — in amounts of \$18,000, \$15,000 and \$10,000.

When Hoffa told him to kill Fitzsimmons, Allen said he agreed to it without asking for any specific additional payment.

"Jimmy always took care of you," said Allen. Apart from Allen's testimony about Hoffa's disappearance, the subcommittee concentrated on reports that organized crime controls locals of the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union, particularly in Atlantic City, N.J., where legal casino gambling has spurred the resort business.

Allen and another protected federal witness, Joseph Salerno, charged that reputed Philadelphia mob boss Nicodemo "Little Nicky" Scarfo controls the hotel-restaurant workers union in Atlantic City.

Scarfo, accompanied by a lawyer, refused 26 times to answer questions from the subcommittee, pleading his constitutional right against self-incrimination.

But another alleged underworld figure, Ralph Natale, a former official of the hotel workers union, said 90 percent of what Allen says is fantasy.

Allen said he had been Natale's bodyguard for 10 years.

Asked about that, Natale said "What did he (Allen) do for me? He put me in jail...He never worked for me. He didn't want to make an honest dollar."

Natale is in federal prison, sentenced to 12 years for arson and 15 years on drug charges after Allen testified against him in court.

Law enforcement witnesses testified there has been an unprecedented wave of underworld killings in the Philadelphia-South Jersey area in the battle to succeed Angelo Bruno, Scarfo's alleged predecessor. Bruno was killed in 1980.

Lt. Col. Justin J. Dintino of the New Jersey State Police testified that law enforcement has managed to keep the underworld in check in Atlantic City, but not to eliminate criminal influence.

Baby whale's survival keyed to tube feeding

RANCHO PALOS VERDES, Calif. (AP) — Marineland officials hope a five-day-old killer whale, who has been fed through a tube, will learn to nurse and become the first of her kind to survive birth in captivity.

The unnamed calf, eight feet long and weighing about 400 pounds, was swimming strongly but still not feeding normally Tuesday, said Hilary Schmit, a spokeswoman for biologists at the aquatic park.

The calf was fed special formula through a tube for the second time Tuesday afternoon, she said.

"She just finished another feeding. So far she looks good...She's swimming strongly," Ms. Schmit said.



Some of the more than 3,500 people arrested at an anti-nuclear protest at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

in Livermore, Calif. flash victory signs before the last day of scheduled protests.

# Anti-nukers arrested, jailed in California

LIVERMORE, Calif. (AP) — Jailed protesters were arraigned at special sessions throughout the night and early today, as a new wave of demonstrators prepared to resume their anti-nuclear protests at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

Arrests began Tuesday night at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Facility for the more than 1,200 people booked on misdemeanor charges of blocking traffic outside the lab.

Most of the demonstrators were arrested Monday when more than 3,500 people thronged the approaches to the sprawling weapons research facility. Eighty-five more protesters were arrested Tuesday.

The Livermore Action Group said additional demonstrators would be at the site today, the last scheduled day of protest.

The lab's associate director, Jack Kahn, said the protest was having a "minimal" effect on lab operations. Protecting the facility during the three-day protest will cost about \$2 million, he said.

Protest leaders accused police of "slugging" and "punching" some of the those arrested Tuesday.

Donna Warnock, assigned to monitor arrests, said police were "being definitely rougher...They were slugging some people...and using billy-clubs...and there was one (officer) punching."

Kahn said at a news conference that he "observed no injuries either to anyone who was arrested or to any of the officers."

It was the nation's second set of mass anti-nuclear protest arrests in less than two weeks. On June 14, 1,548 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested in New York City as they descended on the United Nations missions of the five nuclear powers.

# Man sentenced to year at 'bible boot camp'

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — A judge has ordered a former Navy man convicted of robbery to spend at least a year at a "spiritual boot camp" in Texas where everyone studies the Bible and attends church twice a day.

Scott Brown, 20, formerly a crewman on the helicopter carrier Inchon, was sentenced to five years in prison Tuesday for robbing two cab drivers Sept. 23.

Norfolk Circuit Judge W. Moultrie Guerry ordered Brown and a co-defendant, Gary Turner, to spend a year in city jail, and then suspended the remaining portion of their sentences, placing the men on supervised probation.

According to a request by Brown, Guerry added a condition that Brown go to the Lighthouse Home for Boys, a work camp near Corpus Christi, after his year in jail. Counting time already served, Brown expects to be on his way to Texas in about four months.

Brown, interviewed in the jail Tuesday, said he asked to be sent to the Lighthouse, run by radio evangelist Lester Roloff, because "I want to make myself a better Christian. It's a second chance for me." His family found out about the facility and told him about it after his arrest.

The San Antonio native said he was reared in a strict Baptist family and did not get into trouble until he joined the Navy and, as he put it, "began running with a rough bunch." He said he began using drugs and alcohol heavily.

Brother Charles Crumney, Lighthouse superintendent, described the facility as a "spiritual boot camp." He said there are about 112 men at the camp, age 18 to 25, and about half of them are probationers from many states who asked to go there.

Guerry and probation officials reviewed literature on the Lighthouse before approving the transfer.

# Primary favorites take most runoffs

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — State Democrats handed primary runoff victories to the same congressional candidates they liked best two weeks ago. But they bypassed previous front-runner Tom Turnipseed to nominate Mike Daniel for lieutenant governor.

A bitter Turnipseed, who grabbed 45 percent of the primary vote June 8 to Daniel's 31 percent, cried foul after Tuesday's voting. He vowed to seek a U.S. Justice Department investigation.

The former state senator said Daniel had resorted to "scare tactics and libelous things" in the harsh two-week runoff campaign in which Daniel advertisements sought to portray Turnipseed as an unreliable political opportunist.

"I laid back and was a nice guy during the whole campaign. I didn't have any dirty ads," Turnipseed said after final unofficial vote totals showed him trailing state Rep. Daniel, 113,437 to 105,200.

"Happy days are here again," Daniel yelled to his supporters. "They said it couldn't be done, but we did it." Daniel called Turnipseed's charges "ridiculous."

In the contested congressional runoffs:

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# White House 'mess' puts its name to shame

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — It may be the most exclusive restaurant in the world. Its membership is coveted and select. And when guests — from captains of industry to Hollywood celebrities — are invited in, they act like tourists: They steal the matches.

The restaurant is the White House Mess, dubbed for a ship's mess because it is run by the Navy.

The Mess — actually there are three of them clustered together — is located in the bowels of the White House, just yards from the top-secret situation room, where the world's condition is monitored.

The rooms look unimportant, but the diners who eat there could hardly be more important. How they rank is where they eat.

The senior Mess, called "The Hot Rocks' Lunch Room" by jealous lower-level staffers who cannot eat there, is the VIP room of White House eatery. Vice President George Bush eats there, as do Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese III, Chief of Staff James A. Baker III, Deputy Chief of Staff Michael Deaver and National Security Adviser William Clark. Only the most senior of White House staff — deputy assistants to the president and above — and their guests are allowed in.

**THE MESS GETS** three-star ratings by the White House staff.

"It's a very nice place to eat, and a great place to take guests," said Ron Frankum, White House deputy science adviser. "They see a lot of people who are making the news every day. The food is very good; I've never had a bad meal."

Ed Gray, director of the White House Office of Policy Information, is another booster. "It's the No. 1 perk for someone working here," he said.

Down from that pinnacle of White House eateries are the next two messes, which together contain several dozen tables for mid-level White House staffers. The food, the waiters and the prices are the same in all three. While senior staffers might "eat down" by frequenting the other two messes, middle-level aides certainly can't "eat up" unless invited.

In size and adornments, the wood-paneled rooms resemble the officers' ward room on a ship. There are no windows. Along the walls are pictures of sailing vessels. A ship's clock chimes the hour.

The messes might be the world's most exclusive dining rooms, but the accoutrements aren't all that fancy. The rooms, particularly the senior Mess, have an air of subdued elegance, but plain Navy china and silverware are used, and the menu is simple.

The food is good, certainly by Washington standards. The White House Mess can be a place to get a lot of business transacted, particularly at a big table in the larger, middle-level room where a lot of "singles" — eaters without partners — sit.

"You might catch Jim Baker at lunch or Ed Meese and be able to have that 'meeting' over lunch that you otherwise would have to wait maybe days to get set up," said one aide.

"It's nice to just come in and take a seat at the large round table and catch up on what is going on in other parts of the White House," said Gray.

**THE FARE IS** considerably cheaper than "outside" Washington restaurants. The daily specials run about \$4 and the standard lunch is between \$3.50 and \$5. A strip steak is about \$10. The prices are sufficient to cover all costs of the non-profit restaurants.

White House staffers get their bill once a month, and that poses a problem. Plenty of folks — from lobbyists to senators — would be more than willing to take a White House staffer to lunch, but at the Mess the tab must be picked up by the staffer.

Reporters are persona non grata. The rationale, apparently, is that they might listen in on conversations.



Staff Photo by Paul Gilbert

The old zoo at Cole Park has been closed for several years, but wildlife still roams the area.

This young jackrabbit was recently spotted wandering about the old zoo cages.

## Officials want geese flying south again

BASKING RIDGE, N.J. (AP) — Thousands of geese who found a year-round soft life in New York and New Jersey are being shipped south by truck in hopes that they will resume normal migrations and leave area ponds and golf courses alone.

Agents of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on Monday captured 135 of the Canada geese in Morris Township and a raid was planned Tuesday on the Great Swamp Wildlife Refuge here.

Bob Wilson, a wildlife biologist with the agency, said officials hope to round up 1,200 geese in Morris and Bergen counties and slightly more in Westchester County and on Long Island in New York over the next few days.

The geese, which should fly to Hudson Bay in Canada in the summer and to Florida and other points south in the winter, "don't migrate like normal Canada geese because they have it real good where they are," said Wilson, who works in the agency's Harrisburg, Pa., office.

The Fish and Wildlife Service had received repeated requests from local governments and corporations to clear the geese from their parks, ponds and golf courses, said officials. The geese — especially their droppings — have been plaguing golfers, picnickers and swimmers as their population has grown over the years.

"They really shouldn't be here," said Joseph Haggerty, assistant director of the Morris County Park Commission. "They landed on their migratory flight, stopped over, and then people started feeding them and they found a home."

"They're something of a nuisance," added John Filio, manager of the refuge for the U.S. Department of the Interior. "Have you ever played golf with geese all over the course?"

Officials pointed out that with ponds to swim in and plenty to eat, the birds lost their interest in long-distance flights.

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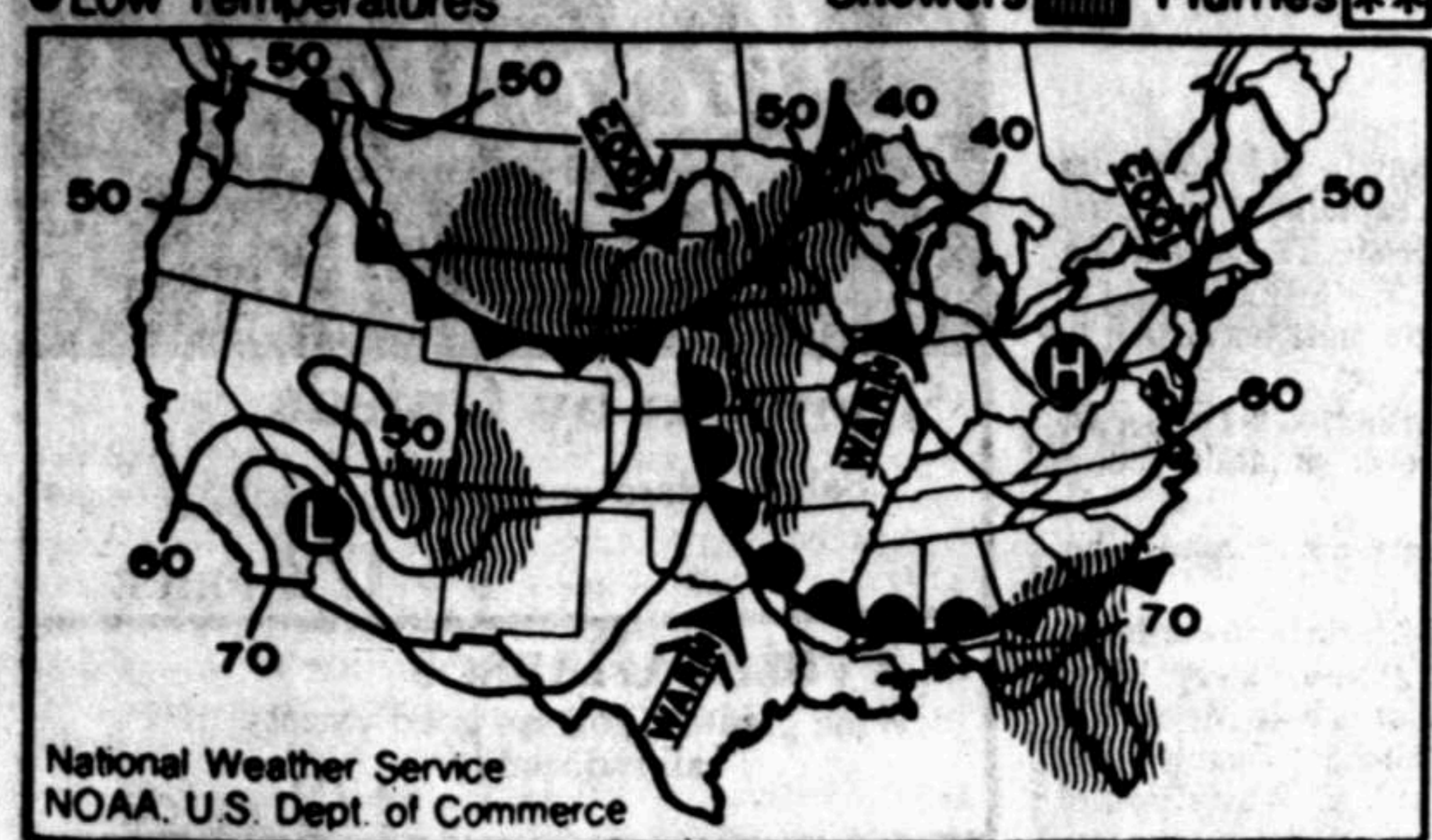
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# WEATHER SUMMARY

### The Forecast For 8a.m. EDT

Thursday, June 24  
● Low Temperatures



The National Weather Service forecasts showers Thursday for the Midwest, northern Plains and upper Great Lakes, the Southwest and extreme Southeast. Cool weather is forecast for the northern Plains and New England. Most areas will be warm.

## Midland statistics

**WEATHER FORECAST**

Partly cloudy through Thursday with a chance for thunderstorms. Low tonight mid-60s with southeast winds 5-10 mph. High Thursday mid-80s with southerly winds 10-15 mph. Chance of rain 30 percent tonight and 20 percent Thursday.

**NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS**

Yesterday's High: 86 degrees  
Overnight Low: 48 degrees  
Sunset today: 8:29 p.m.  
Sunrise tomorrow: 6:44 a.m.

**Precipitation:** 0.0 inches  
Last 24 hours: 0.41 inches  
This month to date: 5.24 inches  
1982 to date: 5.24 inches

**LOCAL TEMPERATURES:**

6 a.m.	67	8 p.m.	93
7 a.m.	67	7 p.m.	93
8 a.m.	71	6 p.m.	91
9 a.m.	74	5 p.m.	87
10 a.m.	78	4 p.m.	82
11 a.m.	81	3 p.m.	79
noon	84	midnight	76
1 p.m.	86	1 a.m.	73
2 p.m.	90	2 a.m.	73
3 p.m.	90	3 a.m.	73
4 p.m.	91	4 a.m.	71
5 p.m.	93	5 a.m.	69
6 a.m.	66	6 a.m.	66

**SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES:**

Ablene	92-65
Denver	83-55
Amarillo	91-58
El Paso	90-68
Fort Worth	89-72
Houston	92-72
Lubbock	86-58
Marfa	86-66
Odessa	86-66
Wichita Falls	90-66

## The weather elsewhere

Albany	74 55 10 cfr
Albuquerque	80 60 cfr
Amarillo	91 55 115 cdy
Anchorage	56 46 31 cdy
Asheville	78 57 cfr
Atlanta	82 67 46 cfr
AtlantaCity	74 90 cfr
Austin	90 70 14 cdy
Baltimore	81 63 01 cfr
Billings	86 60 01 cdy
Birmingham	84 63 cfr
Bismarck	80 57 cfr
Boise	84 55 03 cdy
Boston	72 59 04 cfr
Brownsville	96 79 cdy
Buffalo	66 49 cfr
Burlington	74 56 88 cfr
Butte	86 59 cdy
Chapel	84 73 31 cdy
Charlottesville	81 56 02 cfr
Charlottesville	75 64 09 cfr
Chattanooga	78 53 08 cdy
Chicago	76 64 cdy
Cincinnati	77 54 cfr
Cleveland	72 63 cdy
Climax	81 69 81 cdy
Columbus	75 51 cfr
Dallas	89 72 cdy
Dayton	75 51 04 cfr
Denver	83 55 19 cdy
Des Moines	78 56 rn
Detroit	73 46 cdy
Duluth	64 47 rn
El Paso	94 66 cfr
Fairbanks	71 52 cfr
Fargo	77 60 cdy
Flagstaff	76 39 cfr
Great Falls	84 58 09 cdy
Hartford	79 57 18 cfr
Helena	79 59 40 cdy
Honolulu	89 74 cfr
Houston	94 77 60 cdy
Indianapolis	77 49 01 cfr
Jacksville	83 73 39 rn
Jacksonville	85 41 cdy
Janeau	82 62 cdy
Kansas City	100 73 cfr
Las Vegas	87 70 cdy
Little Rock	72 63 cdy
Los Angeles	81 57 cfr
Louisville	86 50 30 cdy
Lubbock	88 72 cdy
Memphis	84 rn
Miami	82 47 rn
Midvale	62 47 rn
Mpls-St.P.	77 56 rn
Nashville	86 67 cfr
New Orleans	91 71 100 cdy
New York	90 60 18 cfr
Norfolk	78 64 cfr

## Extended forecasts

**West Texas:** Partly cloudy with near seasonal temperatures. A chance of thunderstorms north over the weekend. High 80s. Frontal zone to the south and near 100 Big Bend valleys. Lows in the 60s except low 70s extreme south.

**North Texas:** Partly cloudy and warm with widely scattered, mainly afternoon and evening, thunderstorms. Highest temperatures in the 80s to the mid-90s. Lows in the upper 60s to the mid-70s.

**South Texas:** Scattered mainly daytime thunderstorms. Southern Texas and isolated thunderstorms elsewhere. Little change in temperatures. Daytime highs near 90 coast to the mid and upper 90s elsewhere. Overnight lows near 80 along the coast and low to upper 70s inland.

# ERA supporters undaunted by defeat

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — A defeat in the Illinois House left supporters of the proposed federal Equal Rights Amendment sounding bitter but unbowed in efforts to save the measure from almost certain death on June 30.

"We've heard a lot of nonsense and balderdash on the floor of this House this afternoon," said Rep. Elroy Sandquist of Chicago, an ERA supporter, as the proposal fell four votes short of the 107 votes needed for a required three-fifths majority.

"We're proud of our Capitol, but it's covered with shame tonight," said Mary Jean Collins of the Illinois ERA campaign.

"ERA is still alive in Illinois," Gov. James R. Thompson said Tuesday night after it was defeated.

On Monday, Florida state senators rejected the ERA, a decision even many supporters considered a death knell for the amendment.

The measure can be called for another vote in the Illinois House before the Legislature ends its spring session sometime around June 30, which is the deadline for national ratification of the ERA.

Meanwhile, some of the seven women on a hunger strike in Springfield for more than a month to demonstrate support for the ERA hinted they may be ending their fast. The women called a news conference for today, but refused to say what their decision will be.



AP Laserphoto  
One of many ERA supporters on hand Tuesday protests after the Illinois House voted 104-70 to defeat the proposed constitutional amendment. The House vote was just four shy of the number needed to ratify the ERA. Supporters say the defeat won't stop them from pushing for the needed three additional state approvals by the June 30 deadline.

The women, who have not eaten since May 18, said Tuesday they would continue their fast as long as they think it is useful.

Republican Rep. Susan Catania of Chicago, chief House ERA sponsor, said backers would continue a fight in the House Rules Committee today to end the chamber's three-fifths vote requirement for ratifying federal constitutional amendments. Supporters want to be able to approve the ERA with a simple majority — 89 votes.

# Midland job scene looking good for young workers

By MERRY SCOTT  
News Intern

Midland's oil-based economic boom brought people here from other parts of the country looking for jobs. There were plenty of jobs here until recently when business started slowing down. Then suddenly the unemployment rate began to rise steadily — to 7 percent in April.

According to figures released this week by the Texas Employment Commission, the unemployment rate in Midland was back down to 4.7 percent for May. The reason seems to be that people are leaving the area.

Not only does that lower the unemployment rate, it also opens jobs for young people looking for summer employment.

According to Rick Etheredge and Joyce Wilson of the TEC, there are jobs available for students and other youths who are interested.

Under a program named Workarama, Etheredge and Ms. Wilson attempt to locate jobs for people between the ages of 14 and about 25.

"We are making placements," Etheredge said, "just slower (than last year)."

"A lot of young people we've been dealing with have become more job seeking

wise," he went on to say, "and they have started going to the job sites instead of going through us."

According to Etheredge, it is easier to find a job for 18- to 22-year-olds than those younger or older, especially the 14- and 15-year-olds because of child labor laws.

He said that older people with degrees are harder to find jobs for because they are usually more selective.

Etheredge and Ms. Wilson have placed about 70 people in jobs so far this summer and, they said, "that's a cautious figure."

Tena Carson with the Midland College job placement program also said there are jobs available for interested youths. "There are lots of jobs, as long as they're (students) willing to not be too picky," she said.

Ms. Carson said that many students are too picky though and "won't look at anything under \$4.85 per hour."

In the Midland College job placement book now there are about 80 jobs ranging from babysitter to computer operator and receptionist to draftsman.

For youths in Midland today, the job market has a lot to offer.

# Insanity plea law changes contemplated in Hinckley wake

WASHINGTON (AP) — The verdict in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. has evoked congressional calls for broad changes in the criminal law under which President Reagan's assailant was found innocent by reason of insanity.

Attorney General William French Smith and Republicans in the Senate and House proposed a new standard for judging criminal defendants who claim to be insane.

"There must be an end to the doctrine that allows so many persons to commit crimes of violence, to use confusing procedures to their own advantage, and then to have the door open to them to return to the society which they victimized," Smith said.

It is possible that a crime package containing changes in the insanity test might go through the Senate later this summer, but congressional sources said Democrats will resist final House action this year.

ACCORDING TO THE Senate Judiciary Committee, only 1 per cent of those accused of serious crimes raise insanity as a defense. There are only about 100 successful insanity pleas throughout the federal and state court systems each year.

Despite the Hinckley case, almost all violent crime occurs under the jurisdiction of state courts, so a new federal statute would not have broad impact on insanity pleas nationwide.

Nonetheless, legislation pending in the Senate would revise the current federal rule under which the prosecution in a criminal trial must show that the defendant knew the difference between right and wrong, and was capable of resisting an impulse to commit a crime. It could influence the states to make similar

changes.

Under a proposal supported by Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, the right and wrong standard would be dropped and replaced with a much simpler test in which the burden of proof would be placed on the defendant.

A man who strangles his wife, but is insane enough to believe that he is squeezing lemons, could be declared insane, according to a Senate Judiciary Committee report on the subject.

But a murderer who knows that he or she is killing another person would be found guilty regardless of the defendant's perception of whether the crime was right or wrong. Only upon sentencing could a judge decide that the defendant is insane and should be sent to a mental hospital.

Under the new standard, the judge would retain complete control over how long the person remained incarcerated, either in jail or in a mental institution.

The new approach would also be designed to do away with the parade of defense and prosecution psychiatrists who often contradict each other as they did in the Hinckley trial.

"YOU CAN FIND a psychiatrist willing to testify to anything," Hatch said.

Once a judge in the criminal courts of South Carolina, Thurmond said there is "something fundamentally wrong" with the current insanity test.

In a criminal trial, Thurmond said, "A person should be presumed to be sane. The burden should be on the defendant to prove he was insane."

It is deeply troubling to me when the criminal justice system exonerates a defendant who obviously planned and knew what he was doing," Thurmond said.

Actually, there are very few murders prosecuted under federal law, and there are wide variations among the state criminal statutes and their approach on insanity.

In Idaho, for example, the insanity plea will be virtually eliminated on July 1. In Indiana, a defendant who pleads insanity must also plead guilty, leaving the insanity judgment to the judge and psychiatrist, not the jury.

In the House, Rep. John Myers, R-Ind., introduced his own legislation to completely eliminate insanity as a defense in a jury trial.

Predicting that Hinckley could easily be freed over the next several months, Myers said, "I would feel bad if Jodie Foster were my daughter."

Miss Foster is an actress with whom Hinckley was obsessed. The defendant followed her for months before the March 30, 1981 attack on him and three other men.

Under Myers' proposal, any defendant claiming to be insane would also have to plead guilty, and his mental state would be decided by specialists, not a jury.

A judge would impose a sentence, some of which might be served in a mental hospital, and the rest in prison, but the convicted person would not go free before his term was up.

Republican Sen. Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania said the jury shares the blame for verdict because it members did not understand the definition of insanity.

"There was a misunderstanding (among the jury) of the law on insanity and tremendous confusion" caused by competing testimony from several psychiatrists, Specter said.

Hatch disagreed saying the problem was with the law, not the jury which had no other choice but to find Hinckley not guilty.

# Gun wielder may be charged

A man who held a gun to the head of an insurance company agent during some anxious moments Tuesday is expected to be charged today with armed robbery and unlawfully carrying a weapon.

The incident began shortly after 11 a.m. Tuesday when, according to police, a 33-year-old Odessa man walked into the Farmers Insurance Company office at 2813 N. Big Spring St. and at gunpoint demanded that payment be made for some stereo equipment which had been stolen from his nephew's car.

As police surrounded the building, one officer entered it and saw the claims agent writing out checks totaling \$750 — \$600 for the claim and an additional \$150

# Many legislators thinking of changes

By The Associated Press

State officials across the country are calling for tough new insanity defense laws following a jury verdict finding John W. Hinckley Jr. not guilty by reason of insanity for shooting President Reagan and three other men.

"The public reaction to the Hinckley case illustrates how the defense, as it is sometimes used, undermines public confidence in our criminal justice system," Texas state Sen. Ray Farabee said Tuesday.

"A travesty of justice," Attorney General Robert Stephan said in Kansas, where legislative leaders predict passage of a new law allowing a jury to find defendants "guilty but insane."

Similar laws, beginning with Michigan in 1975, have been passed in several states, including Illinois, Indiana, Alaska, Georgia and Kentucky.

Most states currently allow defendants found insane to be freed from institutions after psychiatrists say they have recovered from their mental illness. But the new laws instead provide for them to be transferred to prisons to serve out their sentences.

In Idaho, which on July 1 becomes the only state to flatly abolish the insanity defense, Attorney General David Leroy said Hinckley would have been convicted under the new state law.

"I think the Hinckley verdict will greatly accelerate the abolition of the insanity defense," Leroy said.

The verdict, returned Monday, has also evoked calls for changes in federal law from Congress and administration officials, including Attorney General William French Smith. But despite the Hinckley case, almost all violent crime occurs under jurisdiction of state courts.

Public sentiment for change was underlined by an ABC News telephone poll conducted Tuesday in which 76 percent of those questioned said justice was not done in Hinckley's case.

A few state legislators applauded the verdict. "It's the best thing for civil liberties. It's fantastic," Maryland state Sen. Victor Crawford said.

"I don't think a sane society can punish someone for doing something he didn't know he was doing," Connecticut state Rep. Richard Tulisano said.

But even the staunchest supporters of the insanity defense were glum about its future in the wake of Monday night's Hinckley verdict.

"What I look for now is a tremendous backlash," Phoenix, Ariz., defense lawyer Michael Benchoff said. "The anger will be tremendous."

"I think this decision is being seen as a victory for the insanity plea, but it may end up being a victory for the people who believe in change," said Oregon state Rep. Peter Courtney, who heads a legislative committee considering changes in the insanity defense.

In the ABC poll, which had a five percent margin of error, 75 percent disapproved of the law that allows someone to be found not guilty by reason of insanity, ABC said.

# State reconsiders insanity defense

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Sen. Ray Farabee says the Legislature should review the insanity defense used by lawyers for John Hinckley Jr. because it undermines public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Farabee, D-Wichita Falls, said he would ask the 1983 Legislature to change state laws that allow the defense, but he said he was not yet ready to offer a specific revision.

Jurors in Washington, D.C., found Hinckley innocent by reason of insanity Monday on charges he shot President Reagan and three other men in March of 1981.

"The public reaction to the Hinckley case illustrates how the defense, as it is sometimes used, undermines public confidence in our criminal justice system," Farabee said.

Farabee also cited another case involving a Wichita Falls woman found innocent by reason of insanity in the February 1980 death of her daughter, whose heart was cut out with a knife.

## Police Roundup

It took the man to get out of jail the day before on related criminal trespass charges after police said he refused to leave the premises.

When the agent handed the checks to the man, he momentarily pointed the gun to the floor and the officer managed to disarm him after grabbing the cylinder of the .38 caliber revolver. The company said it denied payment because the nephew's car was not insured with them.

# Man once again in policy custody

ODESSA — A man originally released following questioning in a murder case here last month has been arrested and jailed after a follow-up investigation disclosed discrepancies in his story, police said today.

The 32-year-old Crane resident was arrested in that town and returned to Odessa early Tuesday night. He is charged in connection with the death of 46-year-old Larry Boyd Collier of Odessa, said police. Collier was shot several times during a fight on the parking lot of an Odessa lounge May 18.

The suspect told police at the time the shooting was in self defense. But new evidence, including a witness, emerged recently and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Formal charges are expected to be filed today.

# Midland College considering housing facility for athletes

(Continued from Page 4A)

including a state men's basketball championship last year, a better means of housing athletes is needed.

"The only reason for having a program is to have a quality program," Parris said. "To continue this success, I think it's necessary to offer them athletes a good place to live."

Trustee Jack Huff said that because of the widely-acknowledged housing pinch in the city, "I think we've got reasonable and justifiable grounds to go forward on this."

The proposed building's design makes it adaptable to other uses should the need for on-campus housing decline in the future, Parris said.

The plan calls for 10 apartment units and a supervisor's residence that would cover approximately 10,000 square feet and 20,000 square feet landscaping included.

The housing would be co-educational, each unit having a private entrance. Each apartment, equipped with four semi-private bedrooms, two baths, living area and kitchen, would house four athletes.

Williams expressed confidence that a final proposal could be ready for the board's consideration by Thursday or Friday of next week.

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## BIRTHS

- MIDLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL  
June 16, 1982  
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Kennedy, 708 Sinclair Ave., a girl.
- June 21, 1982  
Mr. and Mrs. Moises, 1917 Hudson Ave., a girl.
- Mr. and Mrs. Melton Ray Thompson, Star Route A 146-G, Gardendale, a girl.
- Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Frank Burke, 104 S. Dewberry Drive, a girl.

DEATHS

Edna L. Barton

ROARING SPRINGS — Services for Edna L. Barton, 67, of Roaring Springs and formerly of McCamey, were to be at 2 p.m. today at Roaring Springs First Baptist Church with Elder George Johnson, minister of the Primitive Baptist Church in Crosbyton, and Elder Jim Jackson of Floydada officiating.

Burial was to be at Roaring Springs Cemetery under the direction of Seigler Funeral Home in Matador.

She died Sunday in a Graham hospital, following an automobile accident.

Mrs. Barton was born Oct. 2, 1914. She was a native of Motley County. She married N.C. "Carl" Barton April 3, 1937, in Roaring Springs. They left Roaring Springs and moved to Aspermont, where they lived for 17 years. They moved to McCamey in 1972, returning to Roaring Springs in 1978. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church in Crosbyton.

Survivors include her husband; two daughters, Marquitta Montgomery of Crosbyton and Cardella Slaughter of Crowley; five sisters, Virginia Lowrance of Hot Springs, Ark., Myrtle Lowrance of Fort Worth, Lila Montgomery of Memphis, Tenn., Ida Belle Irwin of Amarillo and Doris McMillian of Longview; and eight grandchildren.

Ruth Fix

Memorial services for Ruth Fix, 44, of 3600 Sinclair, will be at 3 p.m. Friday at the Hope Lutheran Church. Arrangements are being handled by Newnie W. Ellis Funeral Home. Mrs. Fix died Monday night at her home.

She was born Oct. 30, 1937, in Sauo, Germany. She grew up in Senftenberg, East Germany. She met Robert Clinton Fix in Stolberg, West Germany, in 1967 and married him May 10, 1961, at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida. From 1966 to 1974, they resided in Orange, Calif., and in 1974 they moved to Midland. She was a member of Hope Lutheran Church.

Survivors include her husband of Midland; a son, David R. Fix of Midland; a daughter, Dena Ruth Fix of Midland; her parents, Heinz and Theresa Hentscke of Senftenberg; three brothers, Dieter Groger, Bernd Groger and Willi Groger, all of Senftenberg, East Germany; and three sisters, Eviline Schimang of Dusseldorf, West Germany, Brigitte Drehsen of Stolberg, East Germany, and Monika Pagallis of Senftenberg, East Germany.



Four-year-old Peedie Snipes, left, and Lonnie Carey, 2, participate in a gathering of victims of progeria, a rare premature aging disease, at a resort in the Pocono Mountains last weekend. Eight progerics, their parents and medical experts gathered not only to discuss the apparently generic disorder, but to meet socially as well. The gathering was sponsored by the Sunshine Foundation, a Philadelphia-based charity which grants the dreams of chronically ill children.

AP Laserphoto

Progerics gather at mountain resort

By CYNTHIA STEVENS

HENRYVILLE, Pa. (AP) — For doctors, a trip to a Pocono Mountains resort offered the first opportunity to observe eight living cases of progeria, a rare premature aging disease that has baffled medical researchers for the last 100 years.

For the families and the young progerics — bald, wrinkled children who stop growing before they reach 4 feet — the discussions Tuesday with five experts was a chance to learn more about the apparent genetic disorder.

"It's probably the first gathering of more than four (cases) at once. From that standpoint, it's really medical history to have a group of progeria patients together in one place," said Dr. W. Ted Brown, chief of Human Genetics at the New York State Institute of Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities.

The widely publicized rendezvous at Disneyland last December of two progerics — Francis Geringer, 9, of South Africa and Mickey Hays, 10, of Hallsville, Texas — prompted two others to join them in California and resulted in reports of nine other American cases. Until then, most of the afflicted children believed they were the only living cases in the world.

The Sunshine Foundation, a Philadelphia-based charity that grants the dreams of chronically ill children, sponsored the weeklong get-together here after the Disneyland meeting showed the need for affected children to relate to others with the same startling appearance. It paid about \$30,000 in expenses for all the families, who traveled from eight different states to Henryville, about 100 miles northeast of Philadelphia.

MEETING OTHER progerics for the first time seemed to help bring out the personalities of some painfully shy children.

A doctor, asking not to be identified, said he was startled to hear one of his patients, a 12-year-old girl who wears a sailor cap to hide her baldness, say "hi" to him. Although he had treated the girl all her life, she had never before spoken to him.

Children and their families waded in a swimming pool. At a musical evening, children were dancing hap-

pily, including one quiet girl moving rhythmically in her wheelchair. The parents were also pleased.

"I didn't feel like crying anymore," said Linda Carney, of Andover, N.Y., whose 2-year-old son, Lonnie, has the disorder.

The oldest of the progeria sufferers at the conference, 26-year-old Meg Casey of Milford, Conn., was able to offer the parents advice based on her experiences growing up.

SHE TOLD parents to let their children take risks. "For any child to develop in any meaningful way, to overprotect them is doing them an injustice," she said.

Parents also were exchanging practical information, such as where to find clothes for tiny but teen-aged children.

Mickey was absent from the gathering, which began Friday. He and his family were with the Geringers on a tour of South Africa made possible by a fund-raising campaign.

The doctors said four different progeria syndromes were represented in the eight cases, ranging in age from two to 26 and including six whites, one black and a Hispanic. Only five of the children were thought to suffer from the classic Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome first described in the late 19th century, which makes all its victims look remarkably similar regardless of sex or race.

The cause of the disease is unknown. It can't be predicted and there is no treatment. Progerics usually die before reaching adulthood.

Dr. Victor A. McKusick, chief of medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, said progeria was believed to be a spontaneous mutation in a dominant gene, affecting the basic units of heredity.

HE ESTIMATED there could be as many as 25 progerics now alive in the United States, "but probably not more than that." At least 10 cases have been reported abroad.

Understanding the genetic defect in progeria could yield clues to the nature of the normal aging process, Brown said.

Border Patrol officers to be sentenced in case of violating civil rights

By STEVE BREWER

EL PASO, Texas (AP) — Two Border Patrol officers convicted of violating the civil rights of two Mexican women by coercing them into having sex will be sentenced July 13.

David M. Davila and Robert Jacques also were convicted of obstructing justice by falsifying arrest reports to cover up their contact with the women.

Davila faces a sentence of up to 27 years in prison on the various counts and Jacques could be sentenced to up to seven years in prison, said Norma Jean Flanagan, a prosecutor with the U.S. Justice Department.

Jack Luscombe, attorney for Davila, said the defendants "probably" would appeal the verdict reached by a federal jury of seven women and five men. The jury deliberated nearly four hours before reaching the decision Tuesday.

"You always get a little surprised by something like that," Luscombe said. "But that's the way the jury saw it and you go from there."

The officers were accused of coercing Alicia Ortiz Palmer and Norma Munoz-Pro into having sex after picking the women up on Oct. 18, 1980, during a patrol near one of the international bridges between El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

The women were being helped through a hole in a fence by two Fort Bliss soldiers, William Ward and Warren Palmer. After the officers caught the four, they released the soldiers and placed the women in the patrol car.

The women testified that the officers said the women and the soldiers would get into trouble if the women did not agree to have sex with them. The women testified they were driven to Davila's apartment where the sexual activity occurred.

Ms. Flanagan said the turning point in the case came when investigator Nicolas Gallardo drove the women through a neighborhood near William Beaumont Hospital, which they had seen from the apartment.

Gallardo testified the women shouted, "That's it," when they saw a red-brick apartment that later turned out to be Davila's.

Nuclear freeze opponents delay vote on resolution

By BARTON REPPERT

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Democratic supporter of a measure calling for a U.S.-Soviet nuclear freeze says opponents delayed a vote on the politically sensitive resolution because they think they are going to lose.

"It's just a stall," Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, D-N.Y., said Tuesday after the Republicans on the House Foreign Affairs Committee used a parliamentary tactic to temporarily block consideration of the measure.

The panel is meeting again today to consider the resolution calling for a "mutual and verifiable freeze" on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapon arsenals.

Bingham said he believes the GOP delaying move may serve to strengthen support on the committee for some form of resolution favoring a freeze.

"They're trying to prevent a vote because they think they're going to lose," he said.

REP. EDWARD J. Derwinski, R-Ill., interrupted the panel's session by invoking a point of order — customarily waived — under which committees can be barred from meeting while the full House is in session on the floor.

Derwinski said later Tuesday that he did not expect any further Republican moves to postpone a committee vote on the freeze issue.

He argued that if the panel adopts a pro-freeze resolution — requiring subsequent approval by the full House and the GOP-controlled Senate — this would be simply "an expression of congressional opinion" and not necessarily binding on the Reagan administration.

On June 9, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee removed all mention of the term "freeze" from a resolution on nuclear arms control, opting instead for language endorsing the START talks as a step toward weapons cuts.

Before Tuesday's session was broken off abruptly by the Derwinski move, the House committee adopted by voice vote compromise language stating that "the United States shall promptly approve" the 1979 SALT II strategic arms treaty.

However, the panel defeated 18-8 a stronger measure sponsored by Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, that would have required President Reagan to submit the pact to Congress for ratification as an executive agreement.

BOTH REPUBLICANS and Democrats on the committee accused each other of trying to exploit the nuclear arms control issue for political purposes.

The panel's ranking GOP member, Rep. William S. Broomfield, R-Mich., con-

tended that Bingham and other Democrats appeared overly eager to push for a vote on the nuclear freeze measure before this weekend's Democratic mid-term conference in Philadelphia.

"What's the rush?" Broomfield asked. "What's the politics behind this?" He added that the freeze proposal amounted to a Democratic effort to "discredit the president when the START talks begin later this month."

Reagan has come out against an immediate freeze and instead declared that the United States would seek to negotiate substantial arms reductions in the U.S.-Soviet arms talks set to open June 29 in Geneva.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D-N.Y., denied that there was any partisan motivation behind the freeze measure. "I think, frankly, it's the politics of survival," he said.

ON SALT II, Leach contended that until arms control talks achieve further headway, it is in America's interest to formally ratify the controversial pact, which was signed by then-President Jimmy Carter in 1979 but withdrawn from the Senate after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

"While the accord may not be perfect, it is better than nothing," Leach said. "SALT II is an essential building block for more comprehensive agreements."

The measure sponsored by Leach would have called for ratification of the accord as an executive agreement, requiring a simple majority of both the House and Senate. A full treaty requires a two-thirds ratification vote in the Senate.

A State Department official at the hearing, Christopher M. Lehman, contended that "much of the discussion on SALT II will ultimately be very counterproductive."

Lehman, director of the department's Office of Strategic Nuclear Policy, told the committee that ratifying the treaty would serve to lock in place "flaws and ambiguities and inequalities," detrimental to the United States.

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## The insanity plea

If there is any one conclusion that can be drawn from the verdict in the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr. it is that the current insanity defense — long a controversial legal tool — holds the potential for abuse. There is little doubt the insanity provision of the law should be studied and safeguards enacted to keep it from becoming a shield behind which criminals can hide.

The repulsive aspect of the law, as it applied to Hinckley, is the thought that a person could commit an assault on the president of the United States and others, and feasibly walk free in a few days, adjudged not responsible for prior acts because of a mentally incapacitating illness. That isn't likely to happen in John Hinckley's case. Testimony in his trial indicated he suffers from a mental incapacitation from which he may never recover, the result of an abnormally small brain.

It may be difficult for some Americans to rationalize the ruling, having witnessed the attack on television newscasts time and time again. How can this man who critically wounded President Reagan, left White House press secretary James Brady permanently impaired, whose bullet caused policeman Thomas Delahanty to take early retirement and who shot and injured Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy not be held accountable for his actions?

That fact probably is incompre-

hensible even to those Americans who can and do realize individuals such as Hinckley can suffer from illnesses at only certain periods of their lives during which they do not function normally, whatever that may be defined as. Probably few Americans would favor holding such individuals fully accountable for their actions during those periods and applying the law of the land to them as it is applied to those functioning normally and rationally.

But there is no doubt that a large segment of the population does not favor a point of law through which defendants in criminal trials can claim: "I was not normal then, so I shouldn't be held accountable for my actions. Let me go free." What about the "rights" of those innocent victims who suffered at the hands of that incapacitated person?

And, of course, there is that element of the population that will abuse such a point of law, using it to hide behind after committing illegal acts.

As American medicine progresses, more and more is learned about how the human mind works. Someday, perhaps, enough will be known to make the insanity defense a just, legal principle. For now, though, it seems risky, while being valid in cases like Hinckley's. Finding a way in which to prevent abuse of that legal pleading is the challenge facing the judicial system and the Congress.

## Daydreams of statehood

Residents of the nation's capital have complained for more than a century about what their forebears objected to more than two centuries ago — taxation without representation.

It is only two decades since Washingtonians were first allowed to vote in presidential elections, and a single non-voting representative in Congress dates only from the early 1970s. Now, citizens of this country's self-described "last colony" are seeking the ultimate autonomy — statehood — but in a fashion almost guaranteed to fail and to set back the cause of home rule indefinitely.

Congress approved a proposed constitutional amendment in 1978 that would give the district two senators and a representative, all with the right to vote, but only 10 state legislatures have ratified it and an equal number have rejected it.

Refusing to give up, Washingtonians pushed through a local initiative in 1980 that set up a constitutional convention. Then, heedless of warnings from more cool-headed quarters, the delegates

decided to go for broke.

They produced a document that, among other things, guaranteed everyone a job "or an income sufficient to meet basic needs," gave police and firefighters the right to strike, forbade taxes on groceries and vested our putative 51st state — dubbed New Columbia — with the power to take over utility companies.

Any one of those matters is a legitimate subject for debate and legislative action in a democracy, but in a city ruled jealously by an increasingly conservative Congress never much inclined to give more than token power to local officials, proposing such a constitution — one that must be approved not only by the voters but by both houses of Congress and the president — can scarcely be described as anything less than suicidal.

In approving the proposed constitutional amendment four years ago, Congress showed it had yielded far more than any home rule advocate dared dream even a decade ago. But the political winds have shifted. Even a more prudent draft constitution might have tough sledding

## Yasir AraRat



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Congressional probe studying Abscam man

WASHINGTON — Irv Nathan is a short, round-faced, bearded lawyer, a little fish who would pass unnoticed in the sea of Washington bureaucrats. Yet not long ago he was one of the most powerful law-enforcement officials in town. He had an important voice in the approval of senators and congressmen as quarry in the FBI's ABCAM operation.

In fact, Nathan's influence on the choice of candidates for promotion — and prosecution — was second only to that of then-Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann. Nathan gave the FBI the go-ahead in its pursuit of members of Congress — and in calling the dogs off other subjects in the covert investigation.

Nathan was given this crucial role even though he had never tried a case before a jury in court, either criminal or civil. Despite this lack of experience, he was given the job of overseeing the FBI's massive, horrendously expensive "sting" operation, which Justice Department higher-ups knew would be one of the most politically explosive probes the G-men had ever been called upon to conduct.

Nathan's conduct as the ABCAM maestro has now come under congressional scrutiny; he is scheduled to appear today at a congressional inquiry. It is a bipartisan investigation probing allegations that Nathan misrepresented facts during the official inquiry in his zeal to nail members of Congress. Among his cross-examiners will be Reps. Don Edwards, D-Calif., and Henry Hyde, R-Ill.

My associates Indy Badhwar and Jack Mitchell have pieced together Nathan's ABCAM record: Former Justice Department associates have testified — under oath —

that Nathan misrepresented critical facts. Put bluntly, they're saying he lied, and they have dared the House Judiciary subcommittee to cite them for contempt if internal records on file in the Justice Department do not back them up.

One of Nathan's most egregious oversights was his failure to check out the sleazy characters enlisted by the FBI to pursue their congressional prey. In particular, Nathan apparently never bothered to study the criminal record of the big enchilada of ABCAM middlemen, convicted swindler Mel Weinberg. Nathan contends that the choice and supervision of Weinberg was strictly the FBI's responsibility. "We do not supervise the FBI," he said.

Nathan's dearth of courtroom experience led him to adopt a remarkably relaxed attitude toward the gathering of evidence by the FBI. Although he gave the G-men free advice on ways to lure politicians before the ABCAM cameras, he never faulted subordinates for failing to record important conversations or write down crucial evidence.

This curious attitude toward the complexities of legal proof was apparently a personal Nathan quirk. He has testified that he kept the "players and parties" of the complicated ABCAM investigation in his head, a startling admission for a onetime high official of the Justice Department to make.

Nathan's feeling for the basic concept that anyone — even a public official — is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty is perhaps best demonstrated by his cavalier remark on national television several months ago. "I think," he said, "that people in public office have to be concerned they are dealing with undercover agents, and matters may ultimately be on tape and be prosecuted in the court."

In short, Nathan thinks the only smart politician is one who figures that "1984" is already here.

Footnote: Nathan declined to be interviewed about his ABCAM role. In fairness, he has previously denied the charges leveled against him by former

subordinates. FBI spokesmen, meanwhile, vehemently denied to me that any specific politicians had been "targeted" in their undercover operation. All of the legislators who were caught in the bureau's trap, they insisted, were brought to them by middlemen without any coaching on the FBI's part.

**SOCIAL INSECURITY:** Blackmail seems to be a standard technique at the Social Security Administration. I've already reported on the agency's heavy-handed attempt to bludgeon supplemental security beneficiaries into letting Social Security snoop into their income-tax records or face cutoff of their checks.

Now, in an only slightly subtler form of pressure, the agency has tried to pressure disabled Americans into dropping their appeals of SSA findings that they no longer qualify for benefits. The bureaucrats did this in 20,000 letters sent to persons who had been found ineligible and had been ordered to repay benefits retroactive from the day they had been declared ineligible.

Faced with cries of outrage, SSA backtracked. The cutoff of benefits would date only from the day the ineligibility was determined. But the SSA decided to milk the supposed gratitude of those it had injured and who had appealed the cutoff decision.

Based on this change in our decision, you may wish to withdraw your request for a hearing on the termination of your disability benefits," the SSA letter said.

This was a despicable con job by the government. How many terrified beneficiaries were persuaded to drop their appeals because of this subtle blackmail is impossible to tell.

For the record: There is no connection between a disabled person's appeal of eligibility and Social Security's decision not to make the cutoff retroactive. The agency bureaucrats later acknowledged this by rewriting the notification letter, leaving out the suggestion that appeals be dropped. This letter was not sent to those who had received the first letter.

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## ART BUCHWALD

### Superpower's power isn't all that super!

"All right we're going to war game it today. Get out your pads and pencils. We are the superpower Alpha, and the enemy is the superpower Beta. Both sides have enough stuff to blow each other off the face of the Earth. What do we do?"

"We stay clear of each other as much as we can."

"Right. Now a mini-power named Omega comes to us and says it wants to be our friend. How do we show our gratitude?"

"We give the people a few weapons to defend themselves against Beta."

"Correct. Here is where it starts getting difficult. Another mini-power named Delta comes to us and says they also want to be our friends. What do we do about them?"

"We give them a few weapons, too."

"Why?"

"Because if we don't, Beta will."

"All right, let's move along. We've sold Omega weapons and we've sold Delta weapons. What do we do next?"

"We bring their military people here to teach them how to use them."

"And then what happens?"

"Each side thinks we've sold better weapons to the other, and demands more powerful stuff."

"Do we sell them the better equipment?"

"Yes, because the more equipment we can sell a mini-power, the cheaper it is to build military stuff for ourselves. Also the more Alpha equipment they have, the more dependent they become on us as a supplier."

"So politically the best way to win the hearts and minds of people is by loading them down with arms."

"Everyone knows that, professor. I thought you said this was going to be difficult."

"The game isn't over yet. Now Alpha has supplied Omega and Delta with guns, missiles, ships, submarines and airplanes. We also have assured both Omega and Delta that an attack on them would be considered an attack on us. We, of course, had Beta in mind when we made these assurances. Have we done the right thing?"

"Of course. The more countries we can line up against Beta, the safer we will be."

"On paper it looks good. But now we get to the war game problem. What happens if Omega takes our equipment and uses it to attack Delta, because they consider Delta a bigger threat to them than Beta?"

"We tell Omega to desist."

"What if they refuse?"

"We point out that according to our military agreement, they were only supposed to use our equipment to defend themselves against Beta."

"What if they tell us to stuff the agreement?"

"They can't tell us to stuff the agreement because we're a superpower, and no one talks that way to a superpower, because if they did we could wipe them off the face of the Earth."

"But we can't wipe them off the face of the Earth, can we?"

"I guess not. But we can cut them off from future supplies."

"But if we do that, Beta, Theta and Pi will step in and fill the void, and we would have lost a friend, and also one of our best customers."

"So we have to support Omega in its war against Delta?"

"Not necessarily. We don't want to lose Delta to Beta either."

"Then we have no choice but to let the two mini-powers fight it out with our equipment until one side wins?"

"Anybody got any better ideas?"

"Couldn't we take it to the United Nations? They're paid to keep peace."

"We could but it wouldn't help."

"So what's the solution, professor?"

"There is no solution. There is only a moral. It's no fun being a superpower if every time you ask a favor of a mini-power, it tells you to stuff it."

(c) 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## A CHANGING WORLD

### Foreign policy critics should have listened

Recently on a Public Broadcasting System news review, Washington reporter Hedrick Smith remarked that he thought President Reagan "finally" had voiced a foreign policy that made sense.

This is the ultimate in tributes because Smith does his reporting for the Reagan-hating New York Times, and one has to hope he doesn't get in trouble with his bosses over what he said. However, had Smith, any newspaper or any American paid some attention to an enunciation of U.S. policy toward friends and enemies by Secretary of State Alexander Haig last April 27, there would be less confusion on where America stands and perhaps even some applause for the Reagan-Haig view of the world.

Haig delivered his policy address to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C., and what he said got lost so far as the media was concerned even though some 4,000 reporters are in Secret Services files as persons interested in what goes on in the nation's capital.

The bottom line of Haig's outline on policy is that America must be loyal and considerate of allies, even those with different approaches on vital issues and must always be willing to negotiate on arms reductions or any other problems with adversaries, at the same time maintaining a defense posture strong enough to encourage such foes that something is to be gained in negotiations.

What Haig said and his pursuit of such a policy makes far more sense and is better for our country than the unilateral retreat plans of vocal men like Sen. Edward Kennedy, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Republican liberal Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon. The two Democrats, for instance, demand that SALT II be ratified by the Senate. This treaty is a relic of the Jimmy Carter debacle and even a Democratic-controlled Senate (led by Mondale and including Kennedy) refused to ratify it. Kennedy next teamed up with Hatfield to push the nuclear weapons freeze that the ultraliberals are demanding as a unilateral suicide U.S. move. They say, "Freeze, then negotiate on reductions later." But, they have no response to the reality that a freeze would make permanent Soviet superiority in killing power, and with that the case why would Moscow need to negotiate on reductions?

Haig puts the problems in broad but clear language. "The American people," he said, "have emerged from their recent experiences convinced anew that there is no substitute for American leadership if we are to live in a world hospitable to our society and our ideas. ... In the 1980s, this new American consensus for a more vigorous defense of our interests demands a new balance in the style of our foreign policy. If we forsake ideals to manipulate interests, then America's sense of right will be offended. If we forsake power in order to pursue pieties, then America's sense of reality will be challenged."

Going beyond this broad philosophical outline, Haig notes that some segments of national thinking urge Mr. Reagan to restore the "fortress America" of the 1920s and withdraw from the problems of the Iron Curtain.



Jack Anderson



John Finkerman

## Another View:

### Saving food stamps

With soup kitchens opening over the country, there must be a better way to cut the budget than to savage the food-stamp program. Last year Congress cut \$2.3 billion, eliminating a million people from the program and reducing benefits for millions more. Many lawmakers anticipate a replay in this year's budget scramble. But another severe cut in food stamps would tatter the Reagan safety net, hurting the people the president has promised to protect.

The just-passed House budget plan includes food-stamp cuts of about \$7.7 billion over the next three years. And the Senate Agriculture Committee now wrestles with several options: The Reagan administration proposes cutting \$2.3 billion from food stamps in fiscal 1983; committee Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C., hopes to cut \$2.4 billion. Both would do it by reducing benefits and tightening eligibility standards.

The Congressional Budget Office and other analysts estimate the Reagan and Helms plans would eliminate 2 million or more recipients

and shrivel benefits for nearly all those remaining. Hardest hit would be the elderly, disabled and working poor. The Center for the Study of Social Policy says the proposed cuts would also hurt those Mr. Reagan calls the truly needy — households with no earned income.

Both plans would do harm to the poor, and perhaps that's why neither has done well in the Senate committee. Members appear inclined to support a compromise urged by Robert Dole, R-Kan., which would cut \$70 million, mostly by tightening up on administrative costs and by reducing cost-of-living adjustments in benefits. Dole's trims would affect about 93 percent of all recipients, but would eliminate benefits for only a few.

Dole's plan is the most sensitive and responsible. It rejects the mistaken notion that most recipients don't really need food stamps. Dole acknowledges what some lawmakers have forgotten: that the food stamp program is an indispensable element of the federal safety net.

— The Minneapolis Tribune

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**THE BUTCHER**

# Steak can go long way if you stuff it

By MERLE ELLIS

Stuffing stuff inside of something is a great way to make it stretch so that it will feed more people. We traditionally stuff chickens, turkeys and pork chops to that end, but we seldom think of stuffing a steak. We should.

Any gastronomic historian knows there really is nothing new about stuffing a steak — they were doing it in the Gold Rush Days in California. A specialty of the house in many San Francisco restaurants in those days was "Carpetbag Steak," a thick cut of beef tenderloin stuffed with sauteed oysters.

I didn't stuff a tenderloin with oysters; I can't afford that kind of expensive stuff. I stuffed a rump steak with some other stuff, and it came out a whole lot better than not too bad. It wasn't as melt-in-your-mouth tender as I'm sure the Carpetbag Steaks were, but neither was it as expensive.

The rump of beef is one of those in-between cuts, not totally deserving of the pot roast reputation it seems to have acquired in this country. In Europe, the rump is traditionally used for steaks, but we're spoiled — you will usually find the rump in the roast counter.

When you buy one for steaks, be sure that you get the rump and not the bottom round. They often are sold as the same cut, but they are not. The rump comes off the carcass right next to the tender sirloin section, while the bottom round is farther down toward the tough end of the critter. Ask your butcher to help you pick out the right cut.

The one I used was a boneless rump roast at \$2.59 per pound. That's not inexpensive, but it was a whole lot less per pound than any of the steaks in the meat case. I stuffed it with a mixture of salami and Swiss cheese cut into cubes,

but there are all kinds of possibilities.

If you want something in the San Francisco tradition — and if you can afford the oysters — try Carpetbag Steak. Sauté the oysters in butter and use them to stuff your steak. Or try sauteed sliced mushrooms. You might even try chopped onion and tomato as a stuffing. Almost anything that you might serve with a steak is a good candidate for stuffing one.

Top round, tenderloin, sirloin tip and top loin are all cuts of steak that are successfully stuffed. But if eating well for less is your goal, keep your eye open for a good buy on beef rump roast and stuff that. Pick out one that has a bit of "marbling" if you can find one. That is at least some assurance that the steaks won't be too dry and it gives you a slight edge on tenderness.

Slice off steaks about an inch thick and then cut a pocket in the middle of each one to hold the stuffing. If you want a tenderness guarantee, sprinkle the inside of each steak with meat tenderizer before you add the stuffing.

Fill each steak with stuffing and sew it closed with string. Sprinkle a little more meat tenderizer on the outside, if you like. Let stand at room temperature for 20 to 30 minutes to let the tenderizer have a chance to do its thing. Then broil or barbecue over a bed of nice gray coals for about 15 to 20 minutes, turning every five minutes. Keep the meat five or six inches away from the heat so that it doesn't cook too fast. Too hot a fire will toughen any meat.

To serve, simply slice the steak into thin slices revealing what's inside and spoon over any pan drippings. You can make a steak go a long, long way if you stuff it.

## Beans can be fundamental part of any meal

By BARBARA HANSEN  
Los Angeles Times

Beans are as fundamental to Mexican cookery as tortillas. Here they are in a variety of chile-flavored dishes to serve as appetizers, as part of a meal or as a meatless main dish.

For starters, there's a bean dip made with navy beans as a change from the usual pintos. Canned taco sauce adds spicing.

Cheese and Bean Casserole, which includes green chiles and tortilla chips, is a meal in a dish. Add a green salad and dessert for a simple supper.

Two other bean casseroles and a bean salad can serve either as vegetarian entrees or as side dishes. And Bean Tacos are tasty in their own right, not just an economy dish.

### SOUTHWESTERN BEAN DIP

- 1 cup dry navy beans
- Water
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 1 teaspoon minced garlic
- 1 (7 1/2-ounce) can taco sauce
- 1 tablespoon red wine vinegar
- 1 teaspoon ground cumin
- 1/2 cup shredded Jack cheese

Place beans and water to cover generously in a large saucepan or Dutch oven. Cover, bring to boil and boil 2 minutes. Remove from heat. Let stand 1 hour. Drain. Place beans and 4 cups water in large pot. Cover and bring to boil. Reduce heat and simmer 1 to 1 1/2 hours or until beans are tender. Drain. Place beans in blender container or food processor work bowl. Blend until smooth. Set aside. Heat oil in large skillet. Add onion and garlic and cook until tender. Add bean puree, taco sauce, vinegar and cumin and mix well. Add cheese and stir until melted. Serve warm with tortilla chips. Makes 2 cups.

### PINTO BEAN CASSEROLE

- 2 cups dried pinto beans
- 5 cups water
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 1 (1-pound) can tomatoes
- 1 cup coarsely chopped onion
- 1/4 cup canned diced green chiles
- 1 large clove garlic, minced
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 teaspoon oregano

Cook onion, garlic, chili powder and oregano in oil until onion is tender. Stir in beans and heat. Cover bottom of 1 1/2-quart casserole with 4 tortillas

torn into thirds. Add 1/2 bean mixture and 1/3 cheese. Repeat layers of tortillas and bean mixture. Top with remaining cheese. Bake at 375 degrees 15 minutes, or until cheese is melted and beans are hot. Serve with chopped onion and shredded lettuce on side. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

### CHILI BEAN SALAD

- 2 (1-pound) cans beans in tomato sauce, well drained
- 1 medium onion, coarsely chopped
- 1 medium green pepper, coarsely chopped
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1 tablespoon chili powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon ground cumin
- 1/4 teaspoon black pepper
- 1/4 cup sour cream
- 1/4 teaspoon oregano
- 3 drops hot pepper sauce
- 6 lettuce cups
- 3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced

Soak beans overnight in hot water to cover generously. The next day, drain beans, cover again with hot water, add oil and bring to boil. Reduce heat and simmer, covered, 2 hours or until tender. Add tomatoes, onion, chiles, garlic, salt and oregano. Turn into casserole, cover and bake at 325 degrees 1 hour. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

### TORTILLA BEAN CASSEROLE

- 2/3 cup chopped onion
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 2 teaspoons chili powder
- 1/2 teaspoon oregano
- 2 tablespoons oil
- 2 (1-pound) cans baked beans
- 8 corn tortillas
- 2/3 cup shredded Cheddar cheese
- Chopped onion
- Shredded lettuce

Place beans in large bowl. Cook onion and green pepper in butter in skillet over medium heat until tender. Add chili powder, salt, cumin and pepper. Mix well. Stir into beans. Combine sour cream, oregano and hot pepper sauce. Add to bean mixture and toss gently. Cover and chill. Spoon salad into lettuce cups and garnish with egg slices. Makes about 6 servings.

## Everything you wanted to know about cucumbers...

By TOM HOGE  
AP Wine and Food Writer

For a vegetable that is said to be 96 percent water, the cucumber has made quite a name for itself.

Both pickled and fresh, this refreshing member of the gourd family has long been a staple vegetable in many lands. Indians, Hebrews and Greeks referred to them as long as 4,000 years ago. Cucumbers were very popular in ancient Rome and the Emperor Tiberius, who is said to have eaten them daily, liked them so much that he had his gardeners devise artificial means for growing them out of season.

The Emperor Charlemagne, who made a hobby of experimental farming, grew the vegetable in France in the eighth century. The English began to cultivate cucumbers in the 13th century, and in 1494 Columbus planted them in Haiti. The Spaniards brought them to the mainland some time later. In North America, cucumbers were first grown in Virginia in 1609 and in Massachusetts in 1620. They have been grown in enormous quantities in this country ever since, with a large portion consumed by weight watchers.

This succulent fruit of a trailing vine comes in a number of varieties. They range from stubby little specimens 3 to 4 inches long to giants, grown in English greenhouses, that measure up to 2 feet in length.

The most popular cucumbers are long, with a dark green rind, but the Russians, who are fond of them, grow short, thick ones with a tough brown skin.

The French also grow

large white cucumbers for cosmetic purposes, since it is believed by many that they soften and whiten the skin.

The pickle known as the gherkin is made from small cucumbers. They are soaked in brine.

treated with boiling vinegar and flavored with dill and spices.

Cucumbers are available the year round, but the crop reaches its peak in America from May to August. Here's a recipe for a

warm-weather cucumber and tomato soup, to be served chilled.

1/2 a medium cucumber, peeled and grated  
1 can (10 1/2 ounces) condensed tomato soup  
1 soup can water

1/4 cup chopped green onion  
1/4 cup chopped green pepper  
1 teaspoon Worcestershire

Dash Tabasco  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon pepper

1/2 cup heavy cream  
Chopped parsley

Mix all ingredients except cream and parsley. Chill for several hours.



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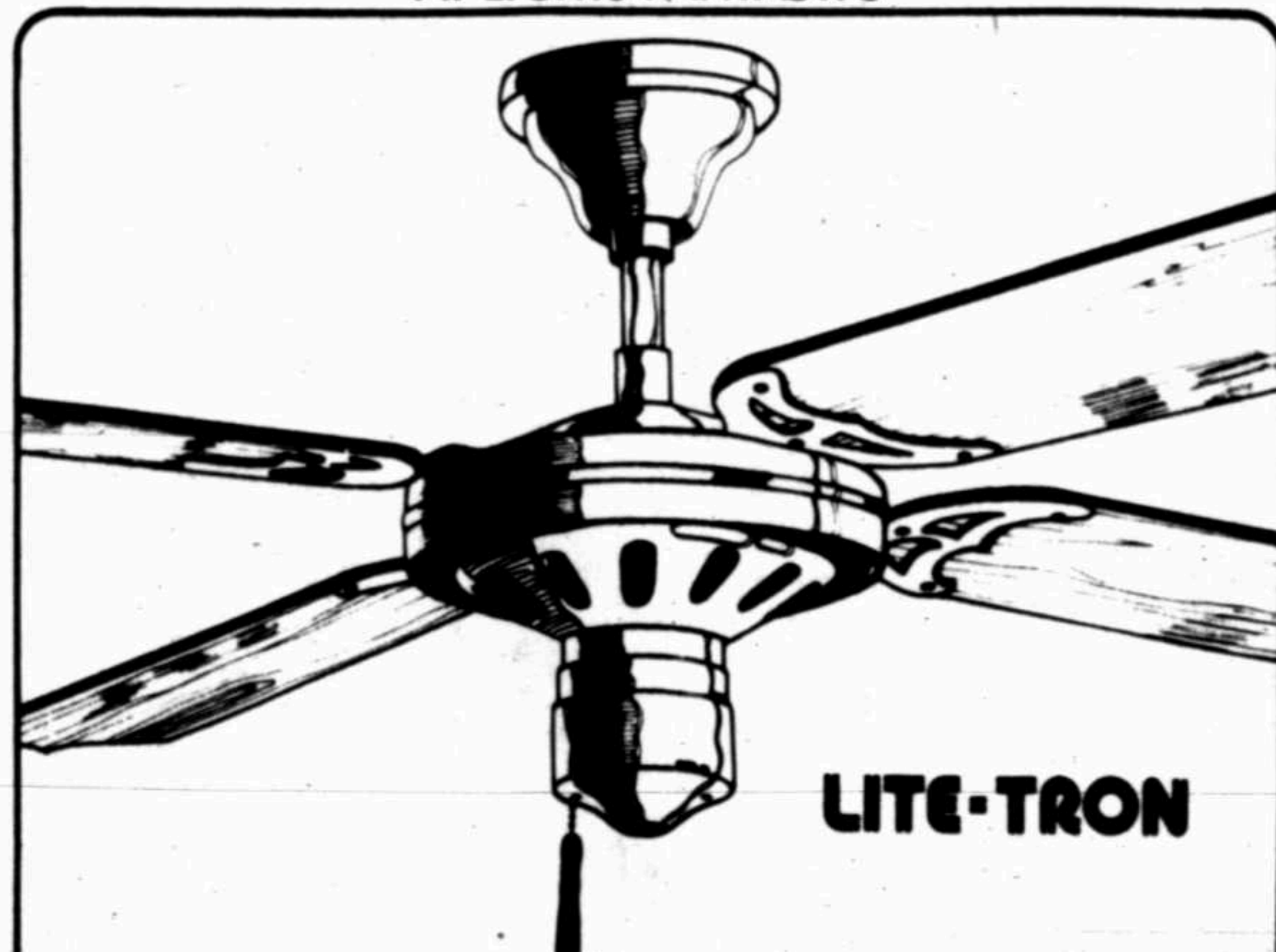
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**LIVING TODAY**



**Buttermilk, yogurt important dairy foods**

By SHARON HILLIS  
Midland County Extension Agent  
Home Economics

National Dairy Month is being observed during June, and in this connection the National Dairy Council is stressing the importance of all dairy products in the American diet.

Milk and its associated products are a principle source of protein. While milk and cheese are commonly used, perhaps less popular in the United States have been buttermilk and yogurt. We should all be aware, however, of the special qualities of these two products, and of their contributions to the diet.

Buttermilk and yogurt both date back many centuries. Buttermilk is the by-product of the process of making butter, and butter has been consumed for 5,000 years. Ancient Hindus based the market value of their cattle on the amount of butter churned from cows' milk.

Yogurt apparently had its origin in the Middle East, when it was discovered that milk left in a warm place thickened and developed a tartness, and additionally had better keeping qualities than fresh milk.

The colonists brought butter-making and buttermilk to America. American inventiveness found many ways to utilize the butter-flecked fluid left over from home butter-making — in cakes, pies, Boston brown bread, and in tender, puffy pancakes. For many decades rural homemakers made their own butter and buttermilk.

Factory production of butter began about 1860, but most butter was churned on farms until the 1920s. Creameries began to dry the churned buttermilk in the 1940s for more efficient use in baked goods, candy, ice cream mixes and other dried mixes. Milk processors then began producing cultured buttermilk to meet consumer demand.

Today's buttermilk is made by fermentation. The changes in buttermilk flavor and texture are caused by bacterial action. Specially selected strains of bacteria are grown, or cultured, under laboratory conditions. Added to fluid milk, these bacteria multiply and convert some of the milk sugar lactose to lactic acid. This gives cultured milk products their tart flavor. The thickness is the result of bacterial action on milk protein. The type of bacterial cultures used and the fermentation controls determine whether buttermilk, sour cream, yogurt, or cheese will be the end product.

Grade A lowfat and skim milk are most commonly used for buttermilk. Skim milk is sometimes fortified with nonfat dry milk to produce a thicker body. Salt is normally added as a flavor enhancer.

The milk mixture is pasteurized to destroy harmful bacteria, and may be homogenized to distribute the fat globules. It is then cooled and one of a number, or several strains of beneficial bacteria added and blended. It is then incubated at 68 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit. In 12 to 14 hours, the starter

bacteria convert some of the lactose to lactic acid. At the correct stage of acid and flavor development, the product is stirred gently to break the curd and it is then cooled to 50 degrees or lower to halt fermentation. Liquid butter is sometimes added, forming butter granules or flakes that give the product a churned buttermilk appearance. Development of tart flavor may be enhanced by adding citric acid in amount not exceeding 0.2 percent.

Nutrient and caloric content of buttermilk are similar to those of the fluid milk from which it is made. Caloric value for most buttermilk sold in the U.S. is 90 calories per eight ounces, for buttermilk made from skim milk. Eight ounces of buttermilk made from whole milk increases to 150 calories per eight-ounce glass.

Stored at 45 degrees or lower, buttermilk can be kept for as long as two weeks after purchase, since its acidity retards growth of spoilage bacteria. A date stamped on the container indicates when it should be with drawn from retail sale. The date is set to allow additional storage time in the consumer's home. Freezing will cause separation of the watery portion of buttermilk from the solids, and may alter the taste. If frozed it can be thawed slowly in the refrigerator, gently stirred and used in cooked products.

It is valued as a cooking ingredient, for its acidity makes for light and tender cakes, biscuits and pancakes, and helps tenderize meats. Game meats marinated overnight in buttermilk will have improved flavor.

Yogurt had limited useage in the U.S. until flavors and fruits were added. Today, three main types are produced:

\*Flavored, containing no fruit (flavored with vanilla, coffee, lemon, etc.)  
\*Flavored, containing fruit (Sundae type, with fruit at the bottom of the container), or blended (Swiss, French) fruit blended through the plain or flavored yogurt.

\*Unflavored, the "natural" or basic style of ancient time.  
Yogurt, like buttermilk, is made by a fermentation process. The earliest method of making yogurt was simply to provide the warmth that encouraged fermentation of the bacteria naturally present in milk.

At the beginning of the 20th century, two species of yogurt-producing bacteria were isolated and identified. This made it possible to grow pure cultures, and for large scale production.

The milk, which may be a mixture of fresh, partially skimmed milk and nonfat dry milk, or even fresh, whole milk, is pasteurized and homogenized before adding the cultures of bacteria. After incubation, fermentation is halted by chilling to 40 degrees or lower. The final product may also contain sugar, flavorings, colorings, and fruits in the form of pieces, purees, concentrates or preserves. Other ingredients may be added to prevent moisture separation and to improve texture.

Like milk, yogurt is an excellent source of calcium, riboflavin and protein. It equals milk in value, cup for cup.

**Chocolate chiffon cake**

By CECILY BROWNSTONE  
AP Food Editor  
PATIO REFRESHER  
Chocolate Mayo Chiffon  
Cake  
Iced Tea or Coffee

ture until blended. Turn into an ungreased 10- by 4-inch angel-cake pan. Bake in a preheated 325-degree oven until cake springs back when lightly touched — 65 to 75 minutes. If pan does not have "feet," invert it over a large funnel or bottle. Cool completely. With a metal spatula loosen edges and ease from pan.

CHOCOLATE MAYO CHIFFON CAKE  
It stays deliciously moist.

- 2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour
- 1 1/4 cups sugar
- 1 tablespoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 6 large eggs, separated (at room temperature)
- 3/4 cup water
- 1/2 cup real mayonnaise
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 3 squares (each 1 ounce) unsweetened chocolate, melted and cooled
- 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar

Into the large bowl of an electric mixer sift together the flour, sugar, baking powder and salt. Make a well in the center and add the egg yolks, water, mayonnaise and vanilla. At medium speed, beat until smooth. Beat in the chocolate.

In another large bowl, with mixer at high speed, beat the egg whites and cream of tartar until straight stiff peaks form; fold into the flour mix-

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**Artichokes: Getting to the heart of the matter**

By CHARLOTTE BERCAW  
Copley News Service

The appeal of the artichoke is being discovered by people all over the country. In restaurants, they can be ordered as a special vegetable treat. At banquets, artichokes are often stuffed elegantly with seafood. At special dinners, chicken sauteed with artichokes or roasted lamb with artichokes are apt to be shown off as family favorites.

It has been said by more than one wit that there is more left when one is finished with an artichoke than when one begins. That's because the many parts of the artichoke are so sleekly and compactly packaged by nature.

To reach every bit of the succulent goodness, one must understand artichoke anatomy.

The artichoke is really the immature flower bud of a thistle. If you look closely at the anatomy of an artichoke on a diagram, you'll see that outer leaves have small thorns, easily trimmed with scissors prior to cooking.

Sizes will vary, so it is important to know that artichoke size does not indicate quality. Large artichokes grow on the top of a central stem of the plant. Medium and small artichokes grow on side branches off the main stem and tiny artichokes grow near the base of the plant. All are fully developed buds.

**THE LARGER ARTICHOKEs** are ideal for stuffing as an entree for lunch or dinner, medium are fine for eating whole, and small ones are marvelous for marinating and in casseroles.

Select artichokes that are plump and heavy for their size. Look for globes with tightly clustered leaves of good green color.

To prepare, wash artichokes first, then cut off the stem at the base and remove small bottom leaves. If desired, trim tips of leaves and cut off about one inch from top of artichoke. Stand artichokes upright in a deep saucepan large enough to hold snugly.

Add one-quarter teaspoon salt for each artichoke into two to three inches of boiling water. Add one tablespoon lemon juice. If desired, add bay leaf, celery salt, dill weed, basil, garlic, thyme or rosemary for herb flavor. Cover and boil gently 30 to 45 minutes or until base can be pierced easily with a fork.

Artichokes are rich in calcium, phosphorus, iron and iodine. They supply vitamin A, several B vitamins and vitamin C. A medium artichoke contains about 50 calories, is low in sodium and high in potassium.

**MUSHROOM-STUFFED ARTICHOKEs**

- 4 artichokes, trimmed
- 2 tbsps. butter
- 3 to 4 lbs. fresh mushrooms, coarsely chopped
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/2 cup sour cream

Cut off about one inch of pointed top, snip the thorny tips from remaining leaves, if desired. Trim stem end so artichokes sit upright.

Cook artichokes in boiling water, about 30 to 40 minutes or until a leaf can be easily pulled from the artichoke. Remove from heat; drain well and set aside.

Melt butter in medium skillet. Add mushrooms and saute about three to four minutes or until tender. Season with salt. Stir in sour cream and heat through over low heat.

Carefully open center leaves, pull out light green or yellow leaves from the center. Using a spoon, scrape out the fuzzy choke.

Spoon mixture into artichoke centers and serve immediately. Makes four servings.

**SPINACH-ARTICHOKE SALAD**

- 1 can (8 1/2 oz.) artichoke hearts, drained, halved
- 6 cups spinach leaves
- 1 cup coarsely chopped green pepper
- 1/4 cup coarsely chopped onion
- 1/4 cup sliced pimiento
- 1 cup corn oil
- 1/4 cup white vinegar
- 1 tsp. lemon juice
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 3/8 tsp. white pepper
- 3/8 tsp. dried crushed tarragon

In blender container place green pepper, onion, pimiento, cornoil, vinegar, lemon juice, salt, pepper and tarragon; cover. Blend on medium speed 10 seconds or until thoroughly mixed. Pour into medium bowl. Add artichoke hearts, toss. Cover; refrigerate at least one hour.

Drain artichokes; reserve dressing. In large bowl place spinach and artichoke hearts; toss lightly with reserved dressing. Makes six servings.

**CRABMEAT ARTICHOKE SALAD**

- 1 cup flaked crabmeat (1 6 1/2 oz. can or 1 6-oz. frozen package)
- 2 large canned artichoke hearts, chopped
- 2 hard cooked eggs, chopped
- 1/4 cup thinly sliced small mushrooms
- 1/4 cup black sliced mushrooms
- 1/4 cup mayonnaise
- 2 tbsps. Drambuie
- Snipped chives
- Salt and pepper

Combine all ingredients, adding chives; salt and pepper to taste. Refrigerate until serving time. Serve on lettuce leaf with lemon wedges. Makes two servings.

**Eggs Sardou**

By CECILY BROWNSTONE  
AP Food Editor

COMPANY BRUNCH

- Eggs Sardou
- Fresh Fruit
- Brioche
- Coffee

**EGGS SARDOU**

As they are sometimes served in New Orleans. Make Hollandaise sauce according to a standard recipe and keep warm in a wide-mouth vacuum bottle. Cook frozen artichoke hearts according to package directions and keep warm. Prepare creamed spinach (homemade or commercially frozen) and keep hot. Poach eggs. Arrange a portion of the creamed spinach on each individual plate and top with a poached egg; spoon hollandaise sauce over the eggs. Garnish with the artichoke hearts.

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