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A disturbing memory

Monday brought some disturbing memories to Americans, particularly and especially Dallas residents. The date marked the 19th anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Jr.

On that dreary day in Dallas nearly two decades ago, Kennedy was shot to death as he rode in a car with his wife, Texas Gov. John Connally and Mrs. Connally. The president died a short time later in a Dallas hospital and a nation was swept into grief.

What began on that day nearly two decades ago continues today — a national need to know why John Kennedy died, who killed him and who participated in the death plot if, in fact, a plot existed. The necessity for finding answers to those and more questions is simple: to prevent, if at all possible, future presidential assassinations.

The number of theories to explain the assassination number into the hundreds. Although Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and accused of killing Kennedy — and subsequently pinpointed by the Warren Commission as having acted alone — many Americans today remain unconvinced. Some theories say Kennedy was the victim of an assassination conspiracy involving the Soviets, the federal government or a number of individuals.

As recently as last year, the body of Oswald was exhumed in Dallas, dispelling a rumor that Oswald's grave held the body of a Russian imposter. The death of John Kennedy remained a mystery; one more assassination theory was discredited.

The assassination of any president is a tragic event. We've seen in recent months how quickly and unexpectedly it can occur (when John Hinckley shot and wounded President Reagan and others in Washington). We've been reminded how fragile is this earthly existence and how abruptly the light of life can be extinguished.

If John Kennedy was alive today — two decades later — it's safe to assume his brand of politics would be out of step with the times. This is the era of fiscal conservatism and social re-adjustment. His was the era of social awakening and civil rights assertion. The two philosophies have not been compatible in past practice, at least.

But John Kennedy's life was cut short before he had the opportunity to leave his full imprint on American society. We may never know the full story behind his death, but it is the duty of Americans to do as much as possible to prevent recurrences of this type of tragedy. His death reminds us that we, as a society, all share the tragedy.

No right to razor blades

It happened in Brooklyn. The principal of a high school got a little worried, as good principals should, that some rather dangerous weapons were being smuggled into his academic premises.

The principal shared his worries with the Board of Education, and they agreed that it was their professional responsibility to find out what was going on. They asked the local police to come in and take a look around. The police made a search of the pupils, and found things that should not be in a Brooklyn high school, or any other, such as:

— Knives.

— Razor blades.
— Iron pipes.
— Karate sticks.

Hundreds of students, feeling that their right to privacy had been intruded upon, rioted. They wrecked the school and beat up a teacher.

Whereupon a community group moved in and charged the principal and the Board of Education with "provoking a riot."

The courts can settle that. We stand with the principal and the school board, however, in believing that the right to privacy does not include the right to carry razor blades into the classroom.

Another View:

A significant move

As editor-in-chief of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, Viktor G. Afanasyev is much more than a news executive. He is about as authoritative a spokesman for the Kremlin as you can find. So his remarks to a delegation of visiting Japanese journalists provide an interesting insight into the current conversations between the Soviets and the Chinese.

"It is possible," Afanasyev said cautiously, that China and the Soviet Union "might promise each other a reduction of military forces in border areas."

In the last few days, both Soviet and Chinese officials have gone out of their way to reaffirm their interest in continuing the talks — aimed at improving relations between the two Communist powers — that began last month before Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's death.

On Wednesday, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who went to Moscow to attend Brezhnev's funeral, spent 90 minutes with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for talks that were held in an atmosphere that was officially described as "candid but peaceful." It was the highest-level meeting between representatives of the two countries in 13 years.

Diplomats assume that Huang's purpose in going to Moscow was in part to seize the chance to assess the atmosphere in the Soviet capital after Brezhnev's death. No doubt both the Chinese and the Soviets also hope to gain leverage in their dealings with Washington by making a public show of their willingness to narrow their differences. Afanasyev's remarks suggest, however, more substantial considerations almost certainly are involved. Yuri V. Andropov, who

has succeeded Brezhnev as leader of the Soviet Communist Party, inherits grave economic problems, including a manpower shortage. Because of gross inefficiencies in agriculture, 23 percent of the Soviet work force is tied down in farming, far more than in any advanced Western country. The total work force will grow only 0.4 percent annually in the decade ahead.

Meanwhile, according to Western analysts, the Soviet Union has about 750,000 troops deployed along the border with China. To the degree that this troop presence was reduced, the Kremlin could — if it so decided — free substantial resources of men and money for the hard-pressed economy.

The "if" is important. The Soviets might instead transfer troops from the Chinese border to the frontier with Western Europe or to Afghanistan. Either step would be bad news for the West and a blow to hopes for better East-West relations.

It is unlikely that the Soviets and the Chinese are near a comprehensive settlement of their differences. The Chinese have demanded not only a reduction of Soviet forces on their northern border but also Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan and an end to Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

But, while the two sides seemingly remain far apart, their contacts this week may well herald a new, more intensive effort to patch things up. Considering the effect of Sino-Soviet relations on the global balance of power, it is potentially a development of major importance.

— The Los Angeles Times



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Indian group target of shady federal action

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department will apparently go to any lengths to discredit the American Indian Movement.

Congressional investigations in the mid-1970s revealed that Indian activists were among the targets of the FBI's illegal domestic spying campaign, COINTELPRO — for counterintelligence program. And last August I reported that government prosecutors used false affidavits to extradite AIM leader Leonard Peltier from Canada; the woman who provided the contradictory sworn statements later recanted, saying she had been coerced by the FBI.

Concerning the Peltier case and other prosecutions brought against AIM leaders, Amnesty International concluded in a 1981 report that the FBI "appears willing to fabricate evidence against its targets and withhold information which, according to law, should have been disclosed."

Now there's another questionable case, arising from the murder last July of Clarence Tollefson at Camp Yellow Thunder, an 800-acre AIM camp in the Black Hills of South Dakota. An Indian named Collins Catch-the-Bear has been indicted by a state grand jury for first-degree murder; he has pleaded not guilty.

The state produced two key witnesses at the preliminary hearing in September. Both charged that camp members and their attorney were trying to cover up the murder.

One witness, Sam Lone Wolf, also told radio and television interviewers that AIM activists were running guns into Camp Yellow Thunder and had received military training in Cuba. Camp members deny this, noting that few of them even have passports.



Jack Anderson

Lone Wolf's story was contradictory in one important respect. At the hearing, he testified that Catch-the-Bear had rubbed dirt on the door handles of the victim's car to obscure fingerprints. But in earlier grand jury testimony, Lone Wolf identified another man as the one who had rubbed dirt on the handles.

Confronted with this discrepancy at the hearing, Lone Wolf said: "I didn't state that ... I been over the transcripts and there's a lot of things there that I did not state."

Lone Wolf's background is bothersome, to the point where AIM members suspect that he is a federal informer. At the hearing, for example, he said he had been involved with the movement for eight years, and had marched in AIM's Trail of Broken Treaties march "early last year."

AIM members say Lone Wolf has never been part of their organization, and point out that the march in question actually took place in 1972, not last year. They also question his self-proclaimed credentials claiming to be of "Oglala and Taos" descent, and identifying his tribe as part of the Navajo nation. AIM members say the Oglalas are not part of the Navajo nation; they claim Lone Wolf is Hispanic.

Catch-the-Bear also faces federal charges for allegedly escaping from a halfway house in Rapid City. Lone Wolf is a government witness in that case as well and has been paid witness fees.

Adding to the mystery of Lone Wolf is the information given to my associate John Dillon by a Colorado karate instructor and Indian rights activist, Ron Rosen. He said he knew Lone Wolf as Joseph Lee, who had entered a karate tournament organized by Rosen and paid the entry fee with a bad check.

Rosen added that he had heard from friends that Lone Wolf-Lee was claiming to have been best man at Rosen's wedding and his karate sparring partner — neither of which was true. Rosen believes Lee invoked his supposed friendship as a way of getting

close to AIM members.

Lone Wolf was sent at government expense to Hawaii, where an attorney tried to get him into the federal witness protection program. But the prosecutor in the Tollefson murder case, Rod Lefholtz, said the state has decided it will probably not call Lone Wolf as a witness at the trial.

At last report, Lone Wolf was in the Denver County Jail on burglary charges under the name Joseph Lee, "also known as Lone Wolf, Sammy."

Footnote: The other government witness during Catch-the-Bear's preliminary hearing was James Lee Jones, a convicted murderer who escaped from a federal prison last year. In return for Jones' testimony, the escape charges against him were dropped and he was admitted into the federal witness protection program. The federal and state governments also agreed to "assist Jones in obtaining parole as soon as possible."

DAMNED WITH LOUD PRAISE: Rumor has it that the East German border guards assigned to "Checkpoint Charlie," on the main road between Berlin and the West, win medals for obnoxious behavior. The reverse may actually be true, as NATO officers discovered when a particularly rude and obstructive guard was assigned to the checkpoint last year.

Instead of protesting and possibly assuring the man a gold star on his service record, the Allied officers tried a bit of negative psychology at the next liaison meeting with the communist authorities.

They praised the new guard to the skies as the most courteous, helpful member of the checkpoint team. He had even given a Frenchman a wonderful recipe for schnitzel, they said. The American commander added he was happy to see the East Germans becoming more cooperative.

The sneak attack worked. The next day, the obnoxious border guard was gone.

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INSIDE REPORT:

European policy riding on West German vote

BONN, West Germany — Three months before an election crucial to U.S. policy in Europe, the stability of West German politics faces an ominous challenge unique in post-war history and squarely based on the "stab-in-the-back" charge against Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher by his party's former coalition partner, the Social Democrats (SPD).

When Genscher took his Free Democratic Party (FDP) out of the coalition run by SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and joined the new coalition with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his conservative Christian Democrats (CDU), Genscher was marked for extinction by the SPD. That set up a personal vendetta against Genscher which Franz Josef Strauss, the powerful leader of Kohl's party in Bavaria, has gleefully joined with his formidable resources.



Rowland Evans



Robert Novak

Nevertheless, the personal vendettas against Genscher being waged with angry intensity by both Schmidt and Strauss are exploiting the "stab-in-the-back" charge. Whether 20 percent chance or more, if the Greens get a toe-hold in the Bundestag, Genscher's party does not, and the conservatives fail to reach an absolute majority, the result could be a coalition between the socialists and the Greens. That is the spectre that looms over the most critical election here in the life of the federal republic.

Such a left-wing coalition would mean disaster for next summer's deployment of modern nuclear weapons on European soil. With Schmidt having resigned his leadership of the Socialist Party, the SPD Left is riding high. The Greens started as environmentalist groupies but now include the strongest elements of the "peace movement" dedicated to blocking deployment of the new missiles and making "peace" with Moscow.

Chancellor Kohl has moved rapidly and skillfully to consolidate his new power. Perceived by some casual critics the past decade as a victim of "pro-

vincialism" who lacked the stature of a Schmidt or a Strauss, Kohl is exhibiting a subtle shrewdness and a zest for making tough decisions. He surprised Cabinet colleagues by speedily ordering a huge cut in the social-services budget of around \$2 billion. He acted fast in approving expenditures for NATO that Schmidt's coalition was prepared to drop. "I would say," U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns told a friend, "That Helmut Kohl looks like a prince."

While Strauss employs every political device to undermine Genscher and deny the Free Democrats their 5 percent vote, Kohl supports his vice chancellor. To prepare his country for the coming trauma of new Pershing missiles, Kohl wants his coalition with Genscher to continue in order to show broad electoral support. Kohl and the muscular leader of his Bavarian wing are thus split on a fundamental issue: Strauss because he believes himself essential to the foreign policy success of the new government but cannot gain the post of foreign secretary over Genscher's claim; Kohl because post-war history shows that one-party government rarely works in West Germany.

Genscher and his small Free Democratic Party were shattered by their badly self-serving decision to leave Schmidt and join Kohl in the new coalition. At the party's recent conference, Genscher won a scant 55 percent approval to continue as party leader. Wholesale defections have reduced the party's national strength to about 3 percent — well below the 5 percent needed to remain in the Bundestag and the coalition.

It is against this ugly crossfire of political acrimony that the campaign for the March election is being waged. For the U.S. and the West, the stakes could hardly be greater.

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CHARLEY REESE

'Individual' rights should be stressed

In the beginning and at the end and in between, there is only the individual. Collectives are fictions created by a few individuals to manipulate or exploit other individuals.

The fact that individuals divide and sell their labor and barter the results or cooperate does not change this fundamental truth.

For example, take a city park with a lake in it. In popular fiction it is



Charley Reese

"owned" by the residents of the city. In reality, it is owned by a specific corporate entity, the city government, which only permits individual residents to use it for specified purposes under specified conditions. All of the individual residents, however, are taxed to support it whether they use it or not.

An individual resident who is hungry and needs to grow turnips or to catch a fish would not be allowed to do either. This leads us to a simple definition of ownership, which is the right to use something as you choose.

Take, for example, a small river. The popular fiction is that a river is owned by all the people of a state. This, of course, is an impossibility. If anyone owns a river, it is the people who own the banks. If the river floods or goes dry, they will be affected. People two hundred miles away will not.

Public ownership in reality means government ownership. Since government is an organization of bureaucrats led by politicians, one of two things must happen in the management of so-called public resources: They will either be managed according to the theories of the hired hands, the bureaucrats, or they will be managed to serve the interests of those with the most political influence. Neither one seems particularly desirable.

People who imagine there are altruistic bureaucrats and politicians who seek to serve only the public good are naive. In the first place, it is impossible to arrive at a rational definition of public good since no public in reality exists — only individuals. All this is possible, occasionally, is a consensus of individual opinions on a few important issues.

Little effort is made these days to form a genuine consensus. What we have is the spectacle of organizations, claiming to speak for groups of individuals, competing and propagandizing for their selfish interests. Since nothing is without a price, any benefit granted to one gang of individuals can only be at the expense of other individuals.

We should dispense with fictions and approach every political question on the basis of reality-bound criteria: How does this affect all individuals? How does it affect the ownership of property?

The latter is important because no individual can achieve a state of true independence without the ownership of property. A person without property is necessarily dependent on others for his survival.

We are constantly bombarded by propaganda couched in terms of fictional collectives. We are told we must do this for "the elderly," that for the "poor," this for "women" that for "minorities." There do not exist any entities known as elderly, poor, women, or minorities. There exist only individuals, 230 million of them, each one of them different.

Each individual should stand before the law equal in his rights and equal in his responsibilities. No one is entitled to any special privileges granted by politicians at the expense of other individuals.

To restore justice to our communities, we must end quota systems, class action lawsuits, and the dispensing of special favors and privileges to groups on the basis of political influence.

We are born, we live, and we die individually. We must go back to a system in which we govern our affairs on the basis of individuals instead of collectives. The alternative is a steady evolution toward a totalitarian form of collectivism in which all rights and privileges belong to the group. Since the group is a fiction, what that means is that all rights and privileges belong to the rulers who claim to represent the group.

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TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Tuesday, Nov. 23, the 327th day of 1982. There are 38 days left in the year.

On Nov. 23, 1971, the People's Republic of China took its seat as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

On this date: In 1943, United States forces defeated the Japanese at the Pacific battle of Tarawa in World War II.

In 1967, anti-American demonstrations were held in Ankara, Turkey, as a U.S. envoy arrived to mediate the dispute between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus.

Today's birthdays: Former Assistant Secretary of State Roger Hillsman is 63 years old.

Telegram
3, 1982

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Today's opening stock market report

New York Exchange

NEW YORK (AP) — Today's selected national prices for New York Stock Exchange issues.

Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ACF	2.70	2.65	2.68	1/4
AMR	1.35	1.32	1.34	1/4
ANA	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANB	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANL	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANM	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANP	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANR	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANS	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANT	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANU	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANV	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANW	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANX	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANY	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANZ	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANB	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANL	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANM	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANP	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANR	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANS	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANT	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANU	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANV	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANW	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANX	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANY	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4
ANZ	1.00	0.98	0.99	1/4

MUTUAL FUNDS

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) plus sales charges (value plus sales charges).

Symbol	Price	Chg.
ACF	2.70	1/4
AMR	1.35	1/4
ANA	1.00	1/4
ANB	1.00	1/4
ANL	1.00	1/4
ANM	1.00	1/4
ANP	1.00	1/4
ANR	1.00	1/4
ANS	1.00	1/4
ANT	1.00	1/4
ANU	1.00	1/4
ANV	1.00	1/4
ANW	1.00	1/4
ANX	1.00	1/4
ANY	1.00	1/4
ANZ	1.00	1/4

Additional listings

The following lists of New York and American stock exchange listings are not reported in The Reporter-Telegram's regular daily postings for the exchanges.

Symbol	Price	Chg.
ACF	2.70	1/4
AMR	1.35	1/4
ANA	1.00	1/4
ANB	1.00	1/4
ANL	1.00	1/4
ANM	1.00	1/4
ANP	1.00	1/4
ANR	1.00	1/4
ANS	1.00	1/4
ANT	1.00	1/4
ANU	1.00	1/4
ANV	1.00	1/4
ANW	1.00	1/4
ANX	1.00	1/4
ANY	1.00	1/4
ANZ	1.00	1/4

Over the counter

Quotations from the NASD are representative of dealer prices as of approximately 11 a.m. Interdealer markups change through the day. Prices do not include retail markups, mark-down or commission.

Symbol	Price	Chg.
ACF	2.70	1/4
AMR	1.35	1/4
ANA	1.00	1/4
ANB	1.00	1/4
ANL	1.00	1/4
ANM	1.00	1/4
ANP	1.00	1/4
ANR	1.00	1/4
ANS	1.00	1/4
ANT	1.00	1/4
ANU	1.00	1/4
ANV	1.00	1/4
ANW	1.00	1/4
ANX	1.00	1/4
ANY	1.00	1/4
ANZ	1.00	1/4

Stock market losses

By CHET CURRIER
AP Business Writer
NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market took its sharpest drop in four weeks Monday, showing no enthusiasm for re-reductions in the Federal Reserve's discount rate and the bank prime lending rate.

Multi-point losses were common in brokerage house stocks and a wide range of blue-chip and glamor issues. The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials tumbled 21.25 to exactly 1,000, for its lowest since it dropped a near-record 36.33 points on Oct. 25. The last time the average closed below 1,000 was Oct. 29, when it finished at 991.72.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 74.96 million shares, against 70.31 million Friday.

After the market closed on Friday, the Federal Reserve cut its discount rate from 9 1/2 to 9 percent. It was the sixth half-point reduction since mid-summer in the charge the Fed sets on loans to private financial institutions.

Analysts said the move was a further signal of the Fed's desire to foster a decline in interest rates and a recovery from the recession. It prompted many banks to lower their prime lending rates Monday from 12 to 11 percent.

However, brokers added, the discount rate cut came as "old news," in a sense, to many investors. Wall Street had been anticipating such a reduction for at least a month, and much of its potential impact on stock prices was apparently dissipated during that period.

In addition, there was wide-spread conjecture that the Fed was unlikely to make any further discount-rate cuts in the near future.

Once it became clear that the market was headed downward, many traders scrambled to sell issues that had run up big gains since late summer.

Among the brokerage stocks, for example, Merrill Lynch plunged 5 1/2 to 56 1/2; E.F. Hutton lost 4 to 40 1/2; and A.G. Edwards was down 2 1/2 to 31 1/2.

Elsewhere, International Business Machines fell 3 to 80 1/2; Eastman Kodak 2 1/2 to 89 1/2; General Electric 2 1/2 to 87 1/2; Texas Instruments 1 1/2 to 131 1/2; and General Motors 1 1/2 to 55 1/2.

Virginia Electric & Power led the active list, up 1/4 to 14 1/2. A 1.25 million-share block traded at that price.

One gainer was Dan River, up 1 1/2 to 18. A group headed by investor Carl Icahn, which has made a bid for up to 2 million Dan River shares, said it was discussing the possibility of selling its Dan River stock to a third party.

Dan River, which has opposed Icahn's moves, meanwhile said it asked investment bankers to press talks with an other prospective merger partner.

Declines outnumbered advances by more than 5 to 2 on the Big Board, and the exchange's composite index fell 1.47 to 77.85.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totalled 87.78 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials lost 3.20 to 149.34, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was down 2.80 to 134.22.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index dropped 5.00 to 329.16. The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market closed at 225.79, down 3.62.

Investor's Guide

Loss possible but not likely

By BILL DOYLE

Q. I have an 80-day retail repurchase agreement at a federal savings and loan association. The S&L's literature states that the "repo" is not a savings account or deposit and is not insured by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.

I read that retail repos are very risky. Am I taking a chance of losing any of my money, if the S&L goes bankrupt?

A. In theory, there is a very small possibility you might lose some of that money. In practice, that's most unlikely. There is higher risk in some retail repos. But, not yours.

Retail repos, issued in denominations as small as \$1,000, are really loans made by savers to S & Ls or banks for less than 90 days. Each such repo is backed by a share of the U.S. Treasury and/or federal agency securities held by the S & L or bank.

Every S & L that is a member of FSLIC must provide a "perfected interest" in the securities behind the retail repo it issues. This applies, even though the repos are not FSLIC insured. All federal S&Ls and most state-chartered S & Ls are FSLIC members.

This means, if your S&L fails, you have first call on the securities behind your repo — ahead of the S & L's other creditors. However, if the market value of those securities has dropped when your S&L goes bust, you might suffer a loss.

These perfected interest rules also apply to retail repos issued by federally chartered banks. They do not apply to all state-chartered banks. To date, there has been only one case in which savers lost some of the money they put into retail repos at a state-chartered bank.

Nation's 'new poor' turning to charity

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of people thrown into poverty by unemployment are overloading local government services and charities, city officials and public service groups say.

In a meeting called by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, representatives of major charitable organizations joined city leaders Monday in describing the condition of a new group of people — poor for the first time and unable to cope.

Melanie Verwer of the U.S. Catholic Conference said there has been a dramatic increase in calls for aid from Catholic charities, "not just from the chronically homeless but now from working poor and the newly unemployed."

"The stark reality is that the resources of private charity are not of sufficient magnitude to replace the cutbacks in federal human need programs," Ms. Verwer said.

Pat Barrett, vice president for government relations of United Way of America, said her organization is trying to raise more money for human service needs dropped or cut by the government, but many former contributors are now in need of help themselves.

"People are calling up United Way offices and saying, 'I need help. I've been a long-term contributor to United Way and now I'm finding myself in need of help,'" Ms. Barrett said.

John Waller, Detroit's public health director, said things are so bad in that city that the only way a person can get in on the "meals on wheels" program for the elderly is for someone already on the program to die.

Dan Prewitt of the American Red Cross said funds normally reserved for natural disaster assistance may be used this winter just to protect people from the cold in their own homes.

"If Franklin Roosevelt could say that he saw a third of the nation ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed, today we could say we see one-fifth of the nation ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed," said Nancy Amidei, executive director of the Food Research and Action Center.

"When they give their children to welfare agencies and to Travelers Aid, to temporary foster home places because they can't feed and clothe and house their children, something is very badly wrong in this country," Ms. Amidei said.

"There is a new group of people out there," said Christine Caputo Burch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. "They are unemployed but they've worked for 20 years. They have a house. They want to keep up the mortgage payments to keep that home. In order to do that, they cut down on food. Health care comes last."

Following the three-hour meeting, the mayors' Committee on Health, Education, Employment and Human Services adopted a five-point plan for dealing with the problem, primarily calling for more federal help.

Stocks in the spotlight

NEW YORK (AP) — Sales, a p.m. price and net change of the fifteen most active New York Stock Exchange issues, trading nationally at more than \$1 million.

Symbol	Price	Chg.
ACF	2.70	1/4
AMR	1.35	1/4
ANA	1.00	1/4
ANB	1.00	1/4
ANL	1.00	1/4
ANM	1.00	1/4
ANP	1.00	1/4
ANR	1.00	1/4
ANS	1.00	1/4
ANT	1.00	1/4
ANU	1.00	1/4
ANV	1.00	1/4
ANW	1.00	1/4
ANX	1.00	1/4
ANY	1.00	1/4
ANZ	1.00	1/4

Cotton

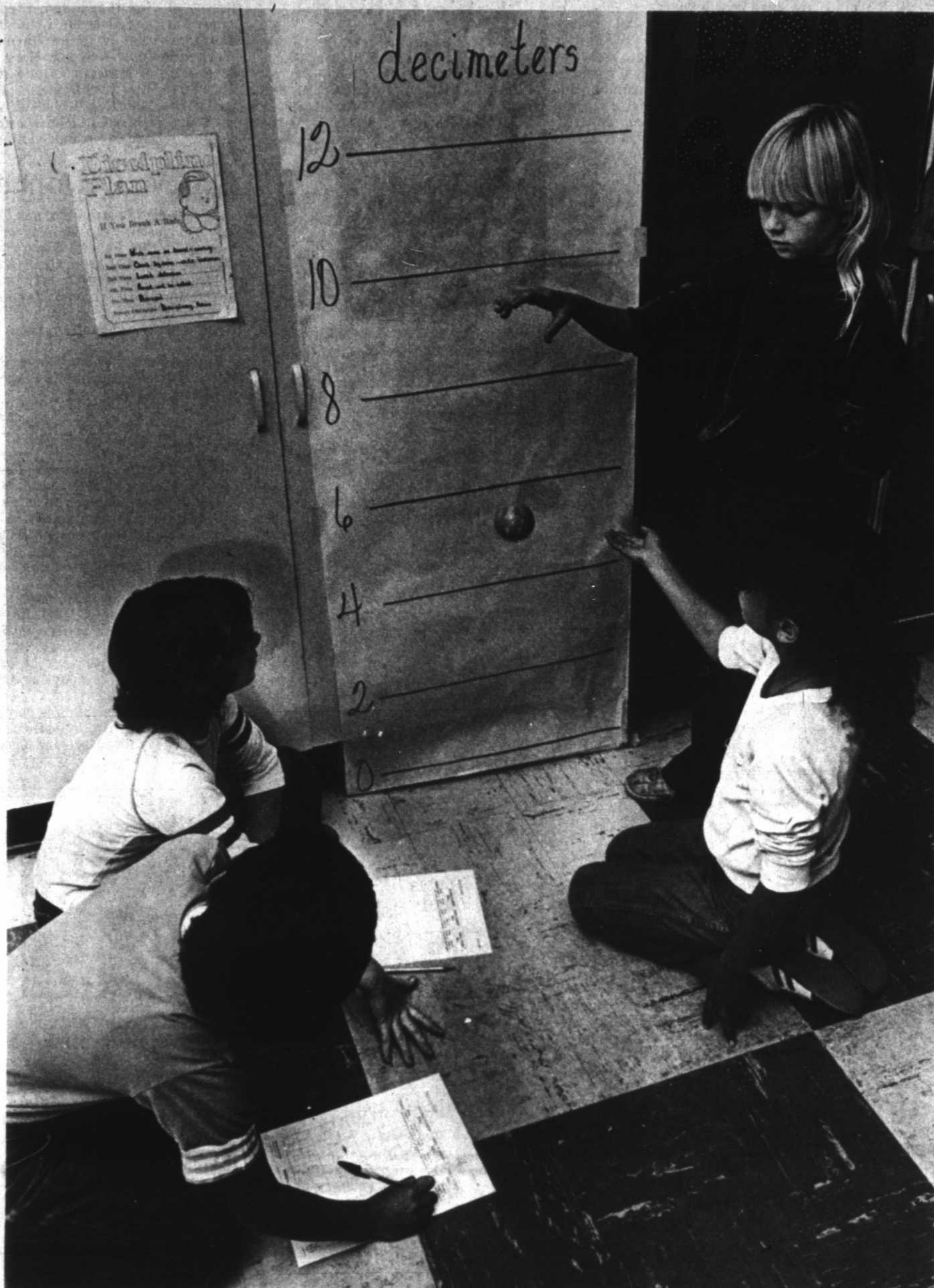
NEW YORK (AP) — Cotton futures Nov. 2 closed at \$1.45 to \$1.46 a bale lower Monday.

The average price for strict low middling 1-16 inch spot cotton advanced 1/16 to 17 1/2 cents a pound, according to the New York Cotton Exchange.

Symbol	Price	Chg.
ACF	2.70	1/4
AMR	1.35	1/4
ANA	1.00	1/4
ANB	1.00	1/4
ANL	1.00	1/4
ANM	1.00	1/4
ANP	1.00	1/4
ANR	1.00	1/4
ANS	1.00	1/4
ANT	1.00	1/4
ANU	1.00	1/4
ANV	1.00	1/4
ANW	1.00	1/4
ANX	1.00	1/4
ANY	1.00	1/4
ANZ	1.00	1/4

Today's Answer

COOP JAWA ERIC
ORNO ASIA ERICA
CAPTIVATED TENET
CAPTIVATED ACCLADE
BENEFIT AKA
OPAL INC VENDED
MAINE NOV ENDURE
GAIN MAY
GRACIAS PUE MATE
ASLAVE ONE ASOR
JAM STERN
MIGUEL ASIA AMOS
ALICIA GASTRANTE
SAVER AGEE ERIC
SLEDS TIED DICK



Student scientists

As 9-year-old Lydia Patterson, standing right, drops the ball, and Janie Jasso, 9, kneeling at right, catches it, Don Han, 10, front left, and Sara Severson, 9, back left, measure and record the data during a science project at Jane Long

Elementary School. Curriculum for elementary science students in Midland encourages experiments such as this in a learning approach and, unlike many school districts, relies less on textbooks.

MISD students learning special scientific method

By HALLYE JORDAN
Staff Writer

When an elementary student comes home empty-handed in the afternoon his parents might ask him if he conveniently left his books at school. If he is a science student in Midland, he probably will reply that he doesn't have any science books.

Many parents automatically would think that Johnny was trying to pull one over on the ol' mom and pop. Or they might hold the school district at fault for not having enough books to allow students to bring them home.

The reason Johnny and Suzy don't bring home science books is because they rarely even use them in class.

For the past 17 years, elementary science classes from kindergarten through the sixth grade in the Midland Independent School District have used a science program implemented by director of program development and research Bryant Saxon. The program uses textbooks only as one means of reference and as a supplement to the other curriculum.

THE MAIN focus of the program is on discovery. "Science is something you do — not just something you study," explained Yvonne Black, MISD coordinator of elementary math and science. "We don't want science to be an encyclopedia approach. We want it to be a process."

The program, SAPA II (Science, A Process Approach) employs basic approaches such as using the five senses for observation, time-space relationships, measurements, the number system, classification, communication and prediction in grades K-3, Mrs. Black explained.

Grades four through six use variables, record data, interpret processes and hypothesize "so that they are a little more sophisticated in the process," she said.

By conducting different experiments instead of relying solely on textbooks, Mrs. Black said, "We would hope it would lead to some good critical study by the students. (Experiments) have to be repeated and substantiated by other investigations and the purpose of those must be included in the study."

BY USING kits to study different modules at each level, science teachers can set up experiments to guide the students to results, or let the students make their own discoveries.

The kits are beneficial to teachers, Mrs. Black said. "There are several kits to choose from and we can service as many as 12 teachers per grade level."

Even more advantageous is that everything needed, including the "consumables" (i.e. paper, graphing paper, check lists, etc.) are included in the kits. "We (the school district) supply all of the material, both the consumables and the hardware," she explained, adding that in districts which rely mainly on textbook usage, a teacher who wants to set up an experiment for her students usually has to furnish the supplies herself.

"In other districts, a teacher also would have to write the objectives as well as go out and buy the material," Mrs. Black pointed out. "Obviously, they wouldn't provide as much (when they have to furnish it themselves)."

"(Especially in textbook-oriented courses) you tend to rely more on your textbook because it's easier to do," she continued. "There is a hesitancy on the part of new (MISD) teachers (to not rely on experiments) because they don't feel that proficient with science." She explained that teach-

ers of fourth through sixth grade usually only teach science and math and therefore, "go for it."

"BUT K-3 teachers have other subjects and demands and they may tend to (feel uncomfortable with the science kits). Often the new teacher will ask 'What if it (an experiment) doesn't work?' I tell them that that's how life is. You have to build on other experiences. With the same experiments, the same hypotheses, chances are if the variables weren't completely identical, you'll have different results. That's part of the teaching of scientific approach."

Due to a fire last March at Carver Cultural Center, where most of the science materials were stored, the district is operating with a significantly reduced number of kits. Luckily, several which were out in classrooms were saved and a few catalogs were found in the administration



Yvonne Black

building, allowing for easier reordering. "We've had \$30,000 worth of material that has been coming in during the last six weeks," Mrs. Black said.

Originally, each science class had 15 of the five approved sets of textbooks in the classes. Presently, due to expanded classrooms, Mrs. Black said that probably isn't enough. Although the texts most likely are being used more on a supplemental basis than usual because of the loss of supplies, teachers are encouraged to continue requesting the kits, but to be patient if someone else has checked them out, she said.

Pointing out that students learn more in class by experimenting themselves instead of just watching the teacher or reading, Mrs. Black pointed out that if a student from a textbook-oriented class is asked to define science, he probably would say science is butterflies, the environment or whatever he was studying at the time.

In Midland, students hopefully would answer, "Science is a process you go through to set up and study problems and work out solutions," Mrs. Black said.

"We would also hope that the children's lab is not their desk, or their classroom — but that their classroom is the world."

Ranch finds area willing to help

By HALLYE JORDAN
Staff Writer

Everything from money to ducks is being donated to the Permian Basin Boys' Ranch, Inc., according to Frank Kiker, director of the ranch.

Located about 10 miles southeast of Midland on County Road 160, the ranch will house boys ages 7 to 17 who are orphans, neglected or abused run-aways.

"It's starting to snowball," Kiker told The Midland Reporter-Telegram. "We're getting about 10 calls (from volunteers) a day."

"We need everything we can get to get this off of the ground," he continued. "The monetary support is great. All the expenses for the ranch have been met but we're raising money for our new house and looking for a new board of directors."

A campaign drive for the new house will continue through the next two months, Kiker said, explaining that negotiations currently are being made for an addition to the present facility. The 500-foot addition will house four more boys.

Kiker, a court-appointed foster parent, said one child already is living at the ranch. With the support of the community and from judges already contacted and probation officers in each county in the Permian Basin and West Texas, he soon should be joined by others.

Monetary donations, including many from individuals and a large pledge from one company, have been coming into the ranch, which will be supported entirely by "tax-deductible donations from interested and concerned people," Kiker said.

"We've even had ducks, turkeys, cattle, pigs and a horse already donated," he added. Saddles and tack for horses, as well as feed, hay, sor-



Frank Kiker

ghum and grain also are needed.

Last weekend, volunteers were planning on plucking turkeys for sale. All money received from projects such as this will go back into livestock, he said.

In a news release issued from the ranch, Kiker outlined the five goals of the ranch as: to teach a boy respect for God, others, work and self and to teach boys a sense of responsibility.

"Boys will remain in residence at the Ranch until completion of high school," according to the statement. "Many will attend college on Ranch-obtained scholarships. For those who are not academically inclined, vocational instruction in culinary arts, woodworking, auto mechanics, leathercraft, ceramics, electronics, photography and dark room techniques is in the planning."

"A Boy Scout Troop will offer

(See AREA, Page 2C)



Presiding official Frederick B. Weller, right, reaches for file material during the Monday testimony of Thomas E. Costello, left, manager of Roswell Tower, in hearings on the appeals of 15 dismissed air traffic controllers. The hearings were to continue today.

Controllers' reinstatement hearing continues

By PATRICK DEAREN
Staff Writer

Testimony was to continue this morning in a Merit Systems Protection Board hearing to determine the fate of 15 dismissed air traffic controllers who are seeking reinstatement.

The appellants were dismissed by order of President Reagan when they did not return to work after a nationwide walkout by members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Union in August 1981.

Presiding official Frederick B. Weller of Dallas, attorney-examiner for the Merit Systems Protection Board, explained that the hearings were being conducted to "determine whether the removal action will be reversed, modified or affirmed by the Merit Systems Board."

Seven former air traffic controllers at Midland Regional Airport are among those seeking reversal: William Hines, Robert E. Kielich, Michael Looby, Richard J. Szczawinski, Tommy Urps, Glen

Vaughn and Terry Dummer. Appellants from Roswell, N.M., are Tommy E. Dow, Robert H. Tatom, Alexander D. Topham, Kevin R. Townsend and Donald F. White, while Richard Hobbs and Ralph Newman, both of Hobbs, N.M., also are seeking reversal.

These appeals have been consolidated and have been styled Charles Avery vs. FAA. Avery's appeal, however, was dropped from the hearings.

The appellants are being represented either by Paul Chretien of

Washington, D.C. or George Brandon, former PATCO official.

Representing the FAA are Roy Vicks, labor relations specialist for the Southwest Region of FAA, and attorney Bill Heller.

Further appeals by dismissed PATCO workers would have to be directed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, D.C., said Weller.

The public hearings are being conducted in the conference room at Midland Regional Airport.

