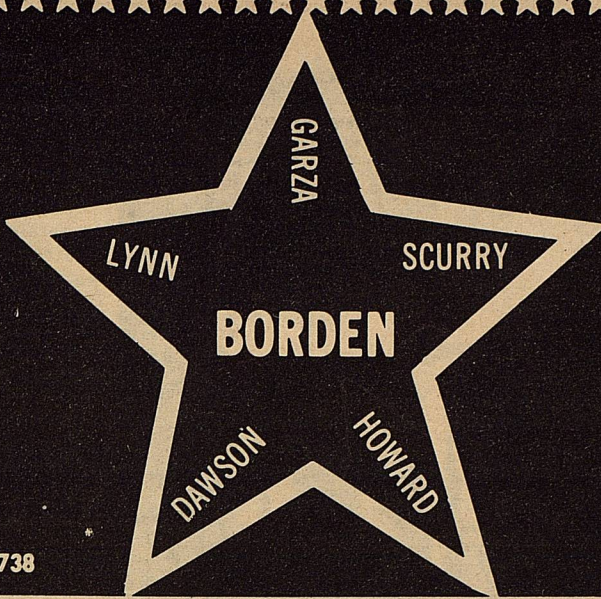


THE

STAR



VOL. 4 NO. 16

GAIL, BORDEN COUNTY, TEXAS 79738

WED., JAN. 15, 1975

10 CENTS 8 PAGES

Serving the Counties of Borden, Dawson, Garza, Howard, Lynn & Scurry



UPPER COLORADO SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DIRECTORS (seated, left to right) Burl Belew; Walter Stirl, Vice Chairman; and Carl Williams, Secretary-Treasurer; (standing, left to right) Leroy Key; and W.L. Wilson, Chairman.

SWCD Active

Farmers and ranchers in the Upper Colorado Soil and Water Conservation District were very active in the planning and application of soil and water conservation practices during the past year.

The Upper Colorado Soil and Water Conservation District was organized by a vote of the landowners in 1941. Since that time more than 1,175 owners and operators have become co-operators with the district, developing conservation plans and applying conservation practices on more than 960,000 acres of the 1,166,000 acres of land in the district.

The 5-member board of directors direct operations of the district and are concerned with all aspects of the environment in addition to the planning and application of conservation practices on the farms, ranches and other land in Scurry and Borden Counties.

The board of directors include W.L. Wilson, Jr., Big Spring, chairman; Walter Stirl, Loraine, vice chairman; Carl Williams, Hermleigh, secretary-treasure; Leroy Key, Snyder and Burl Belew, Fluvanna.

Soil Conservation Service personnel assisting the district, headquartered in the Snyder Field Office, are Erwin Pavlik, district conservationist; Dick Herndon, soil conservation

technician, James Crownover, soil conservationist, Richard Hagelstein, range conservationist, and Leon Sterling, soil conservation technician (WAE). Thomas Hall, soil conservation technician (WAE), R.D. Lewis, soil conservation technician (WAE) and Von Kleibrink, district conservationist also provided assistance during part of the year. Gloria Saucedo, a senior at Snyder High School provides part-time assistance to the District and the Soil Conservation Service Field office through the West Central Texas Council of Governments Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

Other technical specialists headquartered at Big Spring and Lubbock provide part time assistance to the local Field Office personnel assisting the district.

Walter Stirl of Loraine was re-elected as director for Zone I for a period of 5 years, his term expiring in 1979. It is the District's policy that no person in the district regardless of race, creed or national origin be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of or subjected to discrimination under any activity receiving assistance from the district or the Soil Conservation Service.

cont. to page 8

Cowbelles

In the regularly scheduled meeting of the Tejas CowBelles held January 7, 1975, plans were made for a Get Acquainted Tea to be held January 19. The Tea will be at the home of Mrs. Harry Middleton, 2808 Coronado, Big Spring. The hours will be from 3 until 5. Anyone interested in the beef industry is invited to attend.

The February meeting of the CowBelles will be in the form of a Family Get-together. It will be held February 12 at the Pioneer Natural Gas Co. at 6:30. A short meeting will be held following dinner.

Letter

Dear Borden Star,
It would be appreciated most sincerely if you would print my Austin and Snyder address in your local paper as soon as possible so that the people of the 63rd District will be aware of how I may be reached.

Austin address; Capitol Office 108-A, telephone No. 512-475-2617; mailing address: P. O. Box 2910, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78767.

Snyder address: P. O. Box 1124, Snyder, Texas 79549, telephone No. 915-573-2316.

Thank you,
/s/ Michael H. Ezzell

Awards To Area Men

Ray Herring and Elton Beck were honored recently at a District soil Conservationist luncheon in Snyder.

Mr. Herring received a plaque designating him as the outstanding conservation farmer of the Upper Colorado SWCD for 1974. Ray operates an 870 acre farm and livestock operation near Fluvanna in Borden and Scurry County.

Elton Beck, who operates approximately 2,000 acres of farm and ranch land in the northern part of Scurry County, received a plaque naming him as the outstanding conservation rancher of the Upper Colorado SWCD

for 1974.

William R. McMullan, vocational agriculture teacher at Snyder High School was nominated by the Upper Colorado Soil and Water Conservation District for conservation teaching citation from the Texas Advisory Committee on Conservation Education for his conservation education work. This citation was awarded and presentation was made by a member of the Committee on Conservation Education at the Snyder Independent School District Board meeting on December 10.

Wanda Hudgins, fifth grade teacher at West Elementary School in Snyder, was presented a Conservation Scholarship by the District. Miss Hudgins participated in an environmental conservation workshop at Abilene Christian College the past summer to broaden her knowledge in the environmental conservation field. The District plans to make scholarships available to other teachers in

the District.

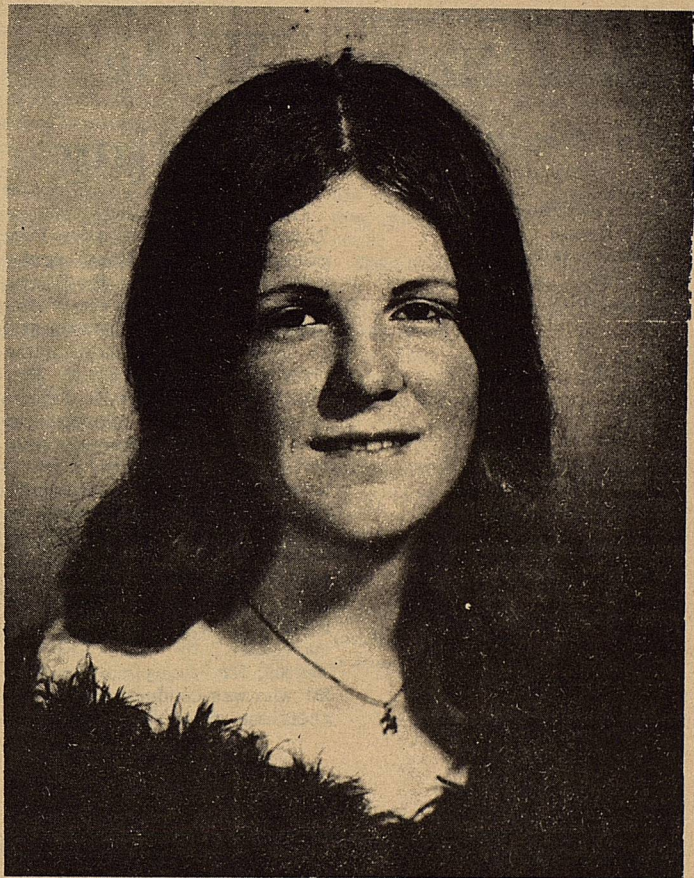
Conservation Programs were presented to schools and Civic Clubs during the year. A weekly radio program is presented each Saturday morning over Radio Station KSNY - Snyder.

Energy Crisis

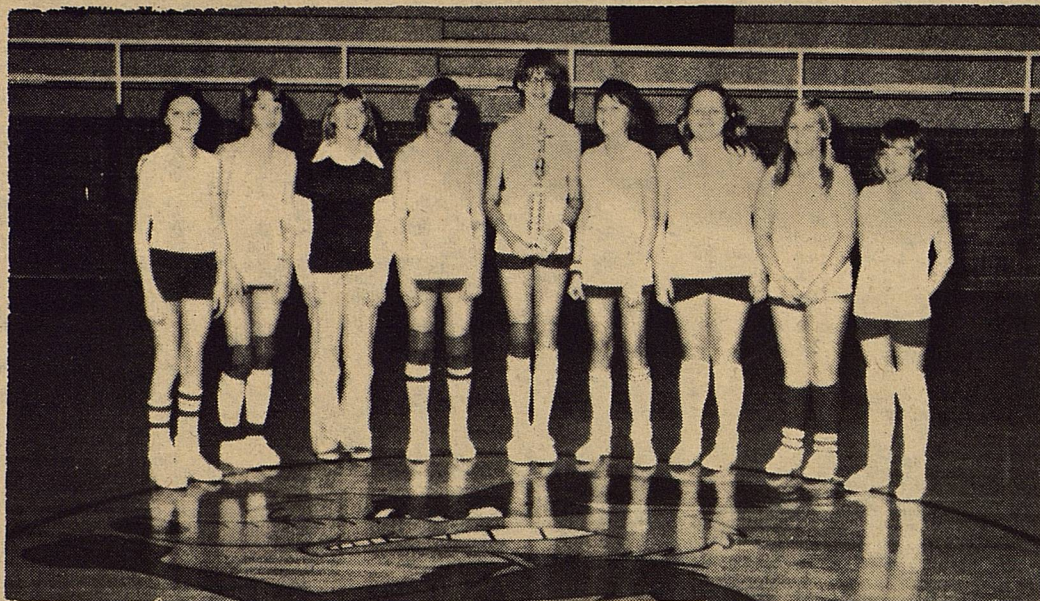
Mr. Z. D. Bonner, president, Gulf Oil Company--US, recently made these comments about the energy crisis:

...."The Arabs are NOT to blame for our energy crisis. The energy situation has been creeping up on our nation gradually... Perhaps historians in years to come will say the Middle East oil producing nations did us a favor in 1973. They gave us a kick in the pants when we need-

cont. to page 5.



PLANS REVEALED—Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Mason of Ira, announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Brenda, to Jimmy W. Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Gray of Lake Thomas. A February 14 wedding is planned to be held in the Ira Church of Christ.



PEE WEE GIRLS WITH FIRST PLACE TROPHY-Left to right: Debra Kountz, Suzanne Walker, Joie Brummett, Heather McPhaul, Jana Edwards, Monica Dyess, Tammy Telchik, Charla Vaughn, and Becky Miller.

6th Girls Win 1st Place

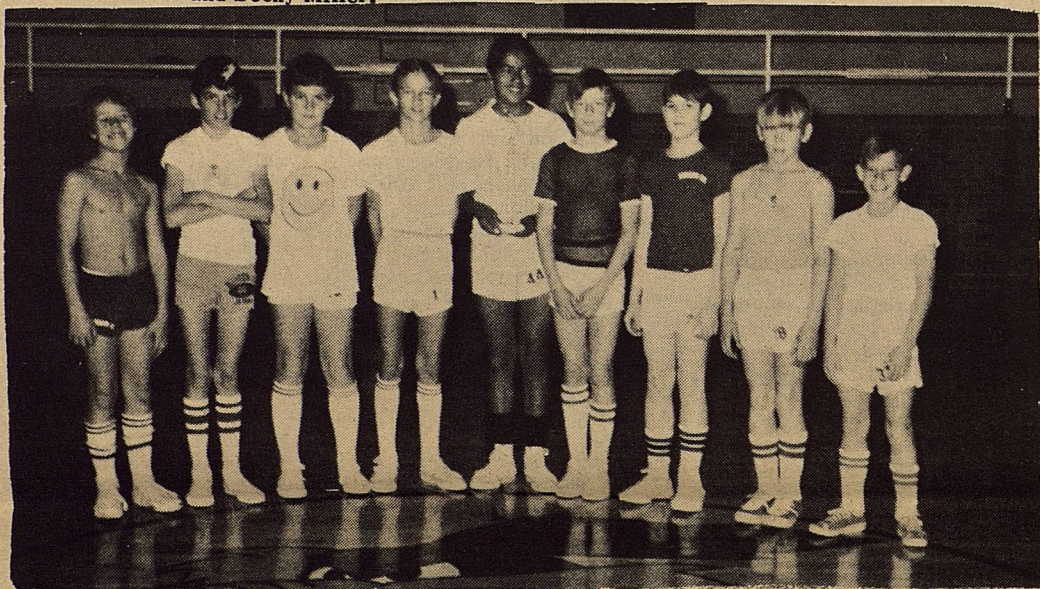
The 6th grade girls won first place at the Klondike Pee-Wee Tournament January 10-11 with wins over Klondike, Sands, and Dawson. The Borden girls defeated Klondike 20-8, Sands 29-1, and Dawson 39-4. In the game with Klondike Tammy Telchik and Monica Dyess each scored 6 points, Becky Miller 4, and Jana Edwards and Joie Brummett 2 points each. Monica, Jana, and Tammy had 3 rebounds each and Monica and Jana both came up with 4 re-

coveries. Suzanne Walker and Debra Kountz each had 3 recoveries.

Against Sands, Monica scored 19 points, Becky 8, and Tammy 2. Jana had 8 rebounds and Joie had 5 recoveries.

In the game with Dawson, Monica scored 22 points, Jana 7, and Becky, Tammy, Debra, Joie, and Heather McPhaul each scored 2 points. Debra had 9 rebounds and Joie had 9 recoveries. Charla Vaughn had 3 recoveries.

Pee-Wee Boys Place 2nd



PEE-WEE BOYS WITH SECOND PLACE TROPHY. L-R: Jay Stroup, Tim Taylor, Danny Holmes, Brad Smith, Ruben Vidal, Keil Williams, Van Lee York, Martin Powell, and Ricky Smith.

The Borden Pee-Wee Boys Team played three games in the Klondike tournament. Borden lost to Klondike 22-12, beat Sands 28-23, and won over Dawson 28-15.

In the Sands game Ramon Vidal led the scorers with 10 points. Others scoring were: Tim Taylor 8, Yan York 2, Ricky Smith 2, Keil Williams 2, Jay Stroup 2, and Brad Smith 2.

Borden scoring leader in the Dawson game was Tim Taylor with 14 points. Others scoring were: Ramon Vidal 10 points, and Jay Stroup 4 points. Borden led 16-8 at the half.

In the Klondike game the leading Borden scorer was Tim Taylor 6 points. Other scoring were Keil Williams 4, and Brad Smith 2 points.

Successful Boys Lose Short Course Squeaker

Sixteen Borden County men successfully completed an oxy-acetylene short course held in the vocational agriculture shop at Borden High School on January 6-9. The short course included cutting; welding of steel and cast iron; and hard surfacing of steel. The first session was conducted emphasizing oxy-acetylene safety. MR. Yeates also gave the safety lecture to all Vocational Agriculture students, Thursday evening. Men attending the short course were the following; Dave Briggs, Johnny Kite, Babe Underwood, O.D. Jackson, Bob Ludecke, Marvin Boyd, Woody Fowler, Buster Taylor, Bobby Powers, Murvin Swinney, Pat Porter, Kent Holmes, Jimmy Gray, and A.L. Smith. The meetings were coordinated by Mr. James McLeroy, Borden School Superintendent, and Mr. Sid Long, Vocational Agriculture teacher.

The Union Wildcats slipped by the Borden Coyotes 57-53 Thursday night, January 9. "It was the finest game the team has played this season and they were up against a tough squad", commented Coach Bob Dyess. Union, undefeated thus far in district action, had a close battle throughout the contest on the Coyotes home court.

Four Coyotes scored in double figures in their third district game. Clifton Smith, John Anderson, Monte Smith, and Larry Simer netted 14, 13, 11, and 10 respectively. Also adding to the score board was Richard Long with 3 points and Ken McMeans, 2.

Dickie Faught was high point man for the Wildcats with 20 points. He was closely followed by Collis Booth, hitting the bucket for 18.

Varsity Boys

The Borden Coyote boys varsity team was defeated on Klondike's home court January 7. Final score was 70-54 for the district action game.

Clifton Smith was high point man for the losers netting 28 points. Monte Smith and John Anderson each scored 10 points. Tacking on 6 more points was Richard Long.

•School athletic trainers must be certified by the state board governing their activities. Coaches and athletic trainers are authorized to use diathermy and ultrasound in rehabilitation and treatment of athletes.

School Menu

January 20-24, 1975

MONDAY

Hot Dogs with Chili
Green Beans
Vegetable Salad
Brownies
Orange Juice
Milk

TUESDAY

Fish
Blackeyed Peas
Buttered Spinach
Cornbread/Butter
Fruit Salad
Milk

WEDNESDAY

Western Burgers
French Fries
Lettuce - tomato- Pickles
Corn
Pudding
Milk

THURSDAY

Ham
Sweet Potatoes
English Peas
Hot Rolls/Butter
Pineapple Slices
Milk

FRIDAY

Chicken Salad
Macaroni and Cheese
Tomato Wedge
Red Beans
Cornbread/Butter
Cookies
Milk

Vo Ag Meeting

On Tuesday evening, January 7, an In-Service Education Program for the vocational agriculture teachers in the Mesa District was held at the Vocational Agriculture Department at Borden High School. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Hulan Harris, Area II Supervisor, Big Spring. Special guest attending the meeting was Mr. Wilbert Meischen, Executive Director, Vocational Agriculture Teachers Association of Texas, Austin, Texas. Eighteen VAT's from the Mesa District attended the meeting. A special program on metal distortion and hard surfacing was conducted by Mr. Charles Yeates, Oxy-Acetylene Specialist who was conducting an oxy-acetylene short course at Gail.

CAGERS

Fact that basketball players are called "cagers" has nothing to do with the fact that basketball nets look like cages. Gyms were smaller years ago. So wire cages were strung up around the basketball courts to protect the spectators in wild plays. And I wish to report that some of those cages were made of barbed wire, incredibly.

Beauty Pageant

Thursday

January 16

7:00 P.M.

HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

Assembly

For The Birds?

Apparently this title is appropriate as Borden Students viewed the talented maneuverings of four parrots and a cockatoo in the auditorium on Monday, January 13th.

Mr. Robert Greenwood, the trainer, was raised in the Ft. Worth-Dallas area. He got his start in animal training while working at Lion Country Safari near Six Flags. He was offered a job as assistant by an animal trainer and he accepted. He has been an animal and bird trainer for 3 1/2 years.

He trains animals and avian actors for Universal Studios in California. He is called "The Bird-Man" by all who know him, because birds are his specialty. Some of his birds have appeared in shows such as Kojak, Columbo, Christie Love, and others.

The birds he featured were Bonnie and Clyde, Roscoe and Ember, and Mr. White. They did everything from play dead to roller skate. The Student body was honored to have Mr. Greenwood and the most intelligent birds in the world!



Mr. Glen Davis

Parent's Club Guest Speaker

The Elementary Parents Club met last Thursday, January 9 in the Elementary library. Mr. Glen Davis, of the Scurry County Child Welfare Department, presented a program on Child Abuse, America's number one killer of children.

Thanks goes out to everyone who helped make the recent bake sale a success. Proceeds from the sale furnished Christmas fruit and candy for all of the Elementary children on Christmas.

Betty Stroup resigned as Club reporter, and Jeri Daugherty was elected to serve.

The kindergarten and first grade classes tied for having the most mothers present at the meeting and divided the candy.

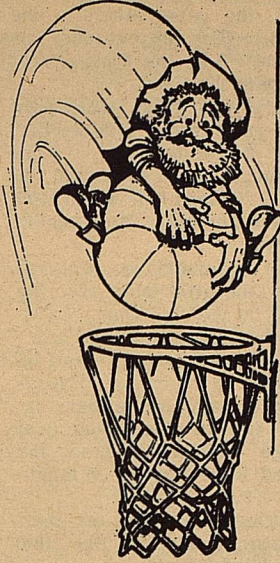
The next meeting is scheduled for February 6, at 2:30 P.M. All elementary mothers are urged to attend.

COURTS SPEAK — A San Antonio district court granted a temporary injunction against business schools in five Texas cities accused of violating state consumer laws.

Texas International Airlines took its fight to continue flying out of Dallas' Love Field (instead of the new Dallas-Fort Worth Airport) to district court here.

The Texas Supreme Court, in a split decision, held Lower Colorado River Authority can raise rates for

BASKETBALL



Jr. High Boys

The Borden Jr. High Boys lost to Klondike Jr. High Monday night, January 13, 31-25. Leading the Coyote scoring was Blane Dyess with 15 points. Other scoring for the Coyotes were: Craig Peterson 6 points, Travis Rinehart 2 points, and Perry Smith 2 points. The Coyotes play at Sands next Monday.

Girls

On January 13 the Jr. High girls lost to Klondike 36-23. Penny Thompson scored 10 points, Karen Williams 9, and Talley Griffin 4 points. Talley and Terrie Smith each had 4 rebounds and Penny had 5 recoveries. The junior high teams travel to Ackerly next Monday for games with Sands beginning at 6 p.m. There will be one girls game and one boys game.

electricity in San Marcos without city council approval.

Reversing itself, the Court of Criminal Appeals upheld a life sentence given a San Antonio man for sale of heroin.

Girls Hi School Win

On January 9 the girls defeated Union 68-42. Deidre scored 29 points, Philena 24, Sue 10, Kristy Smith 3, and Gay Griffin 2 points. Tricia Jackson had 6 rebounds and Deidre pulled down 5. Philena had 4 recoveries followed by Sue with 3.

Lose Girls

On January 7, the Borden High School girls lost to Klondike in Klondike, 63-52. Deidre Tucker led the scoring for Borden with 20 points, followed by Sue Hancock with 18, Philena Farmer 10, and Catherine Jackson 4 points. Lisa Ludecke played an outstanding game on the guard end pulling down 10 rebounds and coming up with 2 recoveries.

"B" Team

The Borden "B" team defeated Klondike "B" 23-11. Dana Westbrook scored 12 points, Kevva Tucker 9, and Twila Telchik 2 points. Donelle Jones led the rebounders with 8.

4-H Horse Show

Seven Borden County 4-Hers participated in the Sand Hills Hereford and Quarter Horse Show in Odessa last week.

In the steer show, Cole Herring placed third, Debbie Herring 7th, and Ty Wills 14th.

In the lamb show Ben Murphy, Glen Gray, Travis Rinehart and Jym Rinehart showed their fine-wools.

The Show was very enjoyable. The families at the show were Mr. and Mrs. Brent Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Gray Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ray Herring, Mr. and Mrs. Don Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rinehart, and Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Kiker County Extension Agent.

Borden Bakers

The Borden Bakers will meet January 28th, from 3:30 to 5:00, in the Homemaking Department of the Borden school.

Please remember, you must provide your transportation home after the meeting.

Also bring a dollar to help pay for our expenses.

The new record books have arrived so, please make a special effort to attend this meeting.

4-H Livestock

Fort Worth (Spl)--Borden County 4-H Club, Gail, Texas will have nine junior steers competing in the 79th annual Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show Jan. 24 through Feb. 2.

Premiums exceed \$275,000 for the livestock exposition, horse show and 20 rodeo performances. More than 13,000 head of livestock are expected to be exhibited in classes for cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry rabbits and pigeons. Special guest entertainer at

Schedule (Revised) Junior High

Jan 20	Sands	T A GIRLS & A BOYS	6:00
Jan 23-25	Union Tour.	T A & B GIRLS & BOYS	
Jan 27	Grady	H A GIRLS, A & B BOYS	5:30
Feb 3	Wellman	H A GIRLS & A BOYS	5:30
Feb 13-15	Dawson Tourn.	T A GIRLS & A BOYS	

High School

Jan 17	Dawson	T A & B BOYS, A GIRLS	5:00
Jan 21	Loop	H A & B BOYS, A GIRLS	5:00
Jan 24	Sands	H A & B BOYS, A GIRLS	5:00
Jan 28	Open		
Jan 31	Klondike	H A & B BOYS, A GIRLS	5:00
Feb 4	Union	T A BOYS & A GIRLS	6:30
Feb 7	Wellman	T A & B BOYS, A GIRLS	5:00
Feb 11	Dawson	H A & B BOYS, A GIRLS	5:00
Feb 13	Loop	T A & B BOYS	6:30

the Fort Worth Rodeo will be Miss Toni Ingraham, country music's newest song stylist from Las Vegas. Also, Mr. Rythm, billed as the king of dancing horses, will perform at the rodeo.

Mike Cervi Championship Rodeo Co. of Sterling, Colo., will provide top bucking horses and bulls and strong roping calves and doggin; steers for the rodeo contestants, who will be seeking over \$85,000 in purse money.

Tickets for the World's Original Indoor Rodeo are available by mail at P.O. Box 150, Fort Worth, Texas 76101, or at the rodeo box office in the lobby of Will Rogers Coliseum.

Driver Education

Governor Dolph Briscoe will recommend an expanded driver education program in his legislative proposals to be presented to the next session of the Texas Legislature.

The plan is one of many, designed by Governor Briscoe, to upgrade and provide the necessary financial support for driver education in the state's high schools.

Recently, the State Board of Education included driver education expansion in one of fourteen propositions for improvement of the school systems.

While many students are participating in the program, thousands of eligible high school pupils are not being reached, primarily because behind-the-wheel instruction requires a laboratory fee of between \$40.00 and \$60.00. Currently, federal funding provides only \$10.00 per student and federal regulations prohibit even this amount of funding beyond June 30, 1975.

Essentially, this means that the student is presently required to pay a large percentage of the fee and will be required to pay

100 percent of the fee after that date.

Often, this prohibits lower-income students from participation in the driver education program. One observer termed the high fees as "discriminatory" to students with a desire to improve themselves despite a lack of money.

Should the legislation be approved, 100 percent funding would be provided for behind-the-wheel instruction. This would permit an estimated additional 74,000 eligible students being offered driver education in 1975-76 school year. Presently, 158,983 students are receiving driver education courses in the Texas school system.

Other advantages of additional state funding would allow districts to provide more comprehensive courses, authorize cooperative programs among districts, and would assure a continuing driver education program.

FFA Stock

Fort Worth (Spl) --Gail FFA Chapter will have two junior steers competing in the 79th annual Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show Jan. 24 to February 2.

Premiums exceed \$275,000 for the livestock exposition, horse show and 20 rodeo performances. More than 13,000 head of livestock are expected to be exhibited in classes for cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry, rabbits and pigeons.

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BORDEN COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT CALENDAR 1974-75

Jan. 2-Feb. 20
Feb. 21
Feb. 24-Apr. 4
March 10-14
April 7-May 22
May 18
May 20-22
May 22
May 23
May 23

Fourth Six Weeks
Teacher Work Day
Fifth Six Weeks
Spring Vacation
Sixth Six Weeks
Baccalaureate
Final Exams
High School Graduation
Junior High Graduation
Teacher Work Day
(Close Second Semester)

Is a
child's life
worth a
phone call?

You decide.

There's no decision to
be made, actually.

Either you care or you don't.

If you do, call this number
to report child abuse:

1-800-292-5400

STATE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Jerre's Gottings

Errors once made are seldom rectified. The Texas legislature made one big error two years ago when it ratified the proposed ERA to the U. S. Constitution. By this vote, Texas became one of 33 states to ratify the amendment which will provide that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." That's it--one sentence--but what an error in ERA.

There is a flurry of activity among women hoping to convince the legislature to rescind their action. An organization called Women Who Want to be Women (WWW) are busily gathering signatures petitioning the legislators. There are letter writing campaigns being started. This is all to the good, but I fear too late, in Texas anyway. While the Women Whoers were minding their children and doing their needlepoint, the activist libbers were stirring the political pot. Now we must get in high gear in order to undo what those geese have done.

Two other states are attempting to rescind their previous ratification. From lay men's reports, such action will not hold up in court. Therefore, activity should be directed not only to our politicians but to the legislators (and friends) in states which the libbers have reason to believe will ratify this year. (N. Carolina, N. Dakota, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, Indiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Arizona).

Well, what's the big error in ERA anyway? First off, it is redundant. By law, all women have already been granted equal job opportunity and equal pay for equal work. And that was the complaint which brought about the whole braha in the first place. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission busies themselves with enforcing the anti-discrimination law. It is no longer a matter of lack of protection by the law--it is now only that of law enforcement.

Since there is an adequate law now on the state and national books, a Constitutional amendment is unnecessary. Amendments, once ratified by 38 states, are permanent--there to stay--and should be enacted only as a last resort--only after al-

ternatives have been tried or until laws relating to the subject have been so perfected that permanence is desirable.

This leads to a second objection. The amendment is ambiguous and leaves doors open all over the place (i.e. restrooms doors). "Equality of rights-----" it says, but those rights are not defined. In the Bill of Rights and Constitutional amendments pertaining to "rights," such rights are clearly defined--the right of peaceable assembly, the right to bear arms, the right of freedom of speech, etc. Go back and read the amendment. What right does it refer to--and when--or where does it apply? By its ambiguity, it could be interpreted to the detriment of the very women who are promoting it.

A third reason for opposing ERA is that it will negate the centuries of amassing laws and traditions which for a reason treat women as different from men. We have a Judeo-Christian tradition of laws that govern child custody, divorce, adultery, inheritance, abandoned mothers, aged widows, and more. Even godless societies have and do respect laws and mores involving the difference between the sexes. There is a difference, you know. God did not create a unisex society. And we in our humanity will never be able to climb back in Adam's rib cage.

Surely there are enough people who are aware of the sad portents of the Equal Rights Amendment. If not, we shall surely suffer for the "era" of our ways.

"Happy Lives"

Don't believe the trash about the happy lives that people once had before all this nasty industrialization came along.

Let's consider what life was really like in America just 150 years ago. For one thing, life was very brief. Life expectancy of males was about 38 years. It was a grueling 38 years. The work week was 72 hours.

The women's lot was even worse. They worked 98 hours a week scrubbing floors, making clothes by hand, bringing in firewood, cooking in heavy iron pots, fighting off insects without pesticides. Most of the clothes were rags by present day standards. There were no fresh vegetables in winter. Vitamin deficiency diseases were prevalent. Homes were cold in winter and sweltering in the summer.

Epidemics were expected yearly and chances were high that they would carry off some members of the immediate family. If you think the water pollution is bad now, it was deadly then. In 1793 one person in every five in the city of Philadelphia died in a single epidemic of typhoid as a result of polluted water.

Many people of that time never heard a symphony orchestra, or traveled more than 20 miles from their birthplace during their lifetime.

Many informed people do not want to return to the "paradise" of 150 years ago. Perhaps the simple life was not so simple.

In summary let me state that we are not on the brink of an ecological disaster. Our oxygen is not disappearing.. There will be no buildup of poisonous car-

bon monoxide. The water can be made pure again by adequate sewage treatment plants. The disappearance of species is natural.

Large percentage of pollution is natural pollution and would be here whether or not man was on Earth. We cannot solve our real problems unless we attack them on the basis of what we know rather than what we don't know.

Let us use our knowledge and not our fears to solve the real problems of our environment.

Teachers Experience

It is true, the participants have assured Carol Wilson, Valley View school librarian the recent experience of a cousin of Carol's and the cousin's friend, both young women teachers in a town near San Antonio.

The two teachers decided to spend Saturday shopping in San Antonio. As they walked out of their home to begin the drive they saw on the front lawn a dead cat.

They did not want to leave the thing there all day. So, working gingerly with a stick and a rake, they got the cat swathed in old newspaper and into a shopping bag.

The girls put the shopping bag, into the trunk of their car. They would drop it at a roadside litter barrel.

It was a beautiful day. The young teachers were carefree, but for the cat. And driving along talking they soon forgot that.

At noontime they returned laden with parcels to their parked car. They drove to a favorite eating place and found a spot to park near the entrance. Still, they did not want to leave their packages in sight, temptation to some thief. So they opened the trunk of the car to stow the things away during lunch.

They remembered the dead cat.

They took the shopping bag which held it and put in on the front seat so they would not forget it again. They put their new purchases away and went in to eat.

This is a self-service sort of restaurant. They get their food, found a table by the front window and settled down to eat.

They could see their car outside. They noticed a woman wander by, eyeing it as she passed. A few minutes she wandered back. As she got to the car she glanced around, saw none looking, quickly opened the front door and grabbed the shopping bag.

The teachers, convulsed with laughter at the happening, congratulated themselves. That took care of the dead cat. And what a surprise awaited the thief!

The teachers resumed lunch and then stopped in amazement when they spied the thief, purse and shopping bag hanging on her arm, walking through the restaurant self-service line.

She loaded her tray, looked around for a seat, located one near the two teachers. They sat there, forks at half-staff, mouths ajar, watching.

The woman seated herself, set her food off the tray, sugared and stirred her tea. As she did she kept glancing at the shopping bag by her chair.

Finally curiosity won. She had to know what was in the heavy sack newly acquired. She opened the sack, and

pulled the paper aside. She looked. She let out one loud scream. And she fainted dead away onto the floor.

There was great excitement in the restaurant. The cashier called an ambulance. Some customers gathered around the woman. Others said stand back and give her air. The teachers sat mute.

The ambulance arrived. Gently the attendants put the woman on the stretcher. Carefully they set her purse and shopping bag by her. And off they tore to a hospital. Everyone was very concerned, except two teachers who drew strange looks because they seemed to be choking on laughter.

Imagine the scene at the emergency ward.....But they were rid of the cat.

Sourdough Division

The holidays have come and gone. I see in the Borden Star that we got some new faces in the court house. Hope they like their new jobs.

Not much news from here. We had a big fire 2 weeks back. But we kept it from getting to any of the houses.

My neighbor Mr. Brooks is busy in his blacksmith shop. He can get the farmers tools all sharpened up for 1975 season.

We have got the mail route changed to come around the circle so we don't have to go for our mail.

We have lost one of our neighbors. Mr. Hartman Hossier's health got so bad he had to move back to Big Spring so he would be near a doctor. His place is vacant and he wants to rent it to someone.

Mr. Charley Jones has been in the hospital for back surgery. He is back home now.

Lake Thomas News
S. W. Poy

News

Gets

Around

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane of Ira, have returned after visiting with relatives at Glennrose, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Murry and son spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Ruth Alford at Causey, New Mexico.

Earl Cary returned Wednesday after a holiday visit with his son and daughter's families in and around Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gordon have been visiting with relatives at Waco.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Todd of Lamesa were dinner guests Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Murry.

Mr. and Mrs. Rick Jones and daughters have returned to their home at Silver City, New Mexico after visiting with Borden Co. and Ft. Worth relatives.

Mrs. Young of Dallas is visiting with her brother Leo Hart and wife after their return from a stay in the Methodist Hospital at Lubbock.

Mrs. Ruby Sawdy and daughter of Lubbock were Sunday visitors of friends at Snyder.

Tex.

Architecture

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Farm-facts

Compiled From Sources Of The Texas Department of Agriculture
John C. White, Commissioner

The Same Sad Story . . . Texas Is First, Second, And Third . . . Cotton Marketing Still Dull . . . Census Forms In Mail.

It continues to be the same sad story for Texas farm prices and parity. As of the middle of December, parity stood (or slumped) to 73; this is down three points from November and off a whopping 17 points compared to a year ago.

All categories of livestock continue at levels well below parity. Crop prices, with the big exception of cotton, are above parity.

Wheat in Texas averaged \$4.62 per bushel; parity is \$4.21. Sorghum averaged \$5.34; parity is \$4.76. However, both wheat and sorghum were higher priced in November than in December, reflecting a general softness in grain markets.

Cotton averaged 32.7 cents per pound while parity stood at 76 cents per pound.

Hog prices are \$10 below parity; feeder cattle are virtually two-thirds under parity. Beef cattle prices are about half of parity. Hog prices a year ago were \$3 higher; feeder cattle prices were twice what they are now; and beef cattle prices were \$7 higher a year ago than now.

Milk averaged \$9.40 per 100 pounds while parity is \$11. Eggs at 70 cents a dozen as of the middle of December compared to 75 cents a dozen parity ratio.

Wool and mohair are also at prices considerably below parity.

TEXAS is the first, second and third in production of vegetables in 1974. Texas is first in the nation in harvested acreage for fresh market of cabbage, spinach, and watermelons.

It is second in harvested acreage of cantaloups, carrots, cucumbers, honeydews and onions.

It is third in harvested acreage, production and value of fresh market vegetables. Texas ranks behind California and Florida in this category.

Estimated production of 14 principal fresh market vegetables and melons for 1974 is 12 per cent less than 1973. And they had a total value of \$135 million. This is 26 per cent below a year ago. Leading crops in order of value were onions, watermelons, carrots, cabbage, and cantaloups.

COTTON marketing continues on the dull side. Markets throughout the state were reported more active, but producers were continuing to decline offers. Prices ranged from 20 to 34 cents per pound throughout the state.

Cotton planting is set to begin in February in the Rio Grande Valley, but the outlook for cotton continues bleak due to a recession in the general economy and a downturn in business in the textile industry.

Currently, the estimate for cotton production in the Valley is around 150,000 to 175,000 acres. This would be about 40 to 50 per cent less than in 1974. Similar cuts in production are expected throughout the state.

IF YOU FARM, you should have received it by now. It's time for the countdown on the 1974 census of agriculture. Census forms have been mailed by the Census Bureau, and you should likely have yours by now.

You are required to answer all questions that apply to your individual operation.

If you have any questions you should contact your county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service office. That agency is equipped to give you the information you need to answer any of the questions on the census form.

Reynolds Metals Expand

The most extensive and far-reaching expansion program in the history of the aluminum recycling industry was announced recently by Reynolds Metals Company, TCC member with two major plants in Texas.

The company says that in the next 12 to 18 months it will approximately quadruple the number of permanent recycling plants it operates and nearly triple to number of mobile recycling units on the road.

"In launching our new multimillion dollar program expanding our recycling capacity, we are making aluminum recycling more convenient to the public in more parts of America," Reynolds said.

In late June, the company operated 12 permanent recycling centers throughout the U.S. PLUS 28 MOBILE UNITS. Since that time, as part of the expansion, new facilities have opened in Utica, N.Y., Twin Falls, Idaho; Brisbane, Calif.; Dallas; Belleville, Ill.; Stockton, Calif.; Longview, Texas; Cocoa, Fla.; and Williamsburg, Va.

By the time the full expansion program is completed, the original 12 centers will be increased by 71 to a total of 83, and over 100 mobile recycling units will be on the road literally "taking recycling to the people." The Reynolds network ties in with the more than 1,300 recycling collection centers operated by the aluminum, beverage and packaging industries.

Last year the company recycled 45 million pounds of aluminum. It is anticipated that when the expansion program is in full steam collections will be increased threefold. The company currently is paying 15¢ a pound for aluminum cans and other household aluminum scrap.

Reynolds noted that since the inception of the company program, more than \$15 million has been paid to consumers. Almost six billion aluminum cans have been recycled, diverted from the litter and solid waste stream. Last year, Reynolds recycled about 25 per cent of the cans it produced.

cont. from page 1.

ed it.
.... "The U.S. does not lack basic energy resources. We are faced with a serious shortage because the capital investment in energy for a long time has been inadequate. The U.S. Department of Interior has estimated that 55 per cent of the nation's recoverable oil and 66 percent of our recoverable natural gas still await discovery--mainly on the U.S. Continental Shelf, off our three coasts.
.... "We must stop bickering about whether there is an oil shortage--who caused it--how long it will be with us. Such talk will not provide one gallon of gasoline or heat one home."

THE BORDEN STAR, WED., JAN. 15, 1975...5

PUBLIC NOTICES

The Texas Highway Department is planning the construction of F.M. Highway 1054 from its present terminal point 11.2 miles South of U.S. 180, South to F.M. 1584.

The proposed highway is 4.5 miles in length and is located approximately 14 miles Southwest of Gail. It will be a usual farm to market type highway, consisting of a two lane, 20 ft. asphalt paved surface. Construction will be within the existing 100 ft. right of way except in the area of three curves near the beginning of the project where additional right of way will be required.

Maps and other drawings showing the proposed location and geometric design, environmental studies and any other information about the proposed project are on file and available for inspection and copying at the Resident Engineer's Office at 111 North Avenue V, Snyder, Texas. Also, the drawings showing the proposed geometric design have been placed on file with the County Judge of Borden County.

Information about the State's Relocation Assistance Program, the benefits and services for displacees and the relocation assistance office as well as information about the right of way and tentative schedules for construction can be obtained at the Resident Engineer's Office.

Any interested citizens may request that a public hearing be held covering the social, economic and environmental effects of the proposed location and design for this highway project by delivering a written request to the Resident Engineer's Office on or before January 22, 1975.

In the event such a request is received, a public hearing will be scheduled and adequate notice will be publicized about the date and location of the hearing.

Sealed proposals for constructing 106.711 miles of Seal Coat from Glasscock Co. Line to FM 700 in Big Spring, from SH 70, S. of Jayton to Stonewall Co. Line, from Haskell Co. Line to Aspermont, from 4.5 miles N of Roby to SH 92 in Rotan, from 6.4 Mi. W. of Hamlin to Jones Co. Line, from S. of Wild Horse Cr. to Mitchell Co. Line, From 5.6 Mi. SW of Snyder to Snyder, from FM 53 to Taylor Co. Line, from FM 669 to 4.9 Mi. E, from US 180 to SH 350 at Ira, from SH 350 at Ira to SH 208 at Dunn, from Scurry Co. Line to Hobbs, from US 180 to Fisher Co. Line on Highway Nos. US 87, US 380, SH 6&US 380, SH 70, SH 92, SH 350, FM 126, FM 1785, FM 1606 & FM 1614, covered by C 69-1-22, C 106-18, C 106-6-21, C 263-4-15, C 318-2-13, C 693-1-18, C 693-3-21, C 733-4-12, C 1155-5-3, C 1155-5-3, C 1526-1-6, C 1526-2-5, C 1532-1-4, and C 1532-2-7, in Howard, Kent, Stonewall, Fisher, Scurry, Nolan and Borden Counties, will be received at the Highway Department, Austin, until 9:00 A.M., January 23, 1975, and then will be publicly opened and read.

Plans and specifications including minimum wage rates as provided by Law are available at the office of Joseph H. Smoot Resident Engineer, Big Spring Texas, and Texas Highway Department, Austin, Usual rights reserved.

The feasibility of tapping vast pools of extremely hot water, sealed below the sands of the Texas Gulf Coast, as a source of geothermal energy is under study by The University of Texas.

Geothermal energy holds promise for the future, for when hot water trapped in geopressed sands is brought to the surface, it flashes into steam which can be used to power electric generators.

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NO NEW CROPLAND

College Station-- "No new cropland will be added in Texas during 1975 although 1.1 million acres of former reserve cropland will be returned to production," says Charles K. Baker, marketing economist for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, in taking a look at the coming year.

The economist predicts some shifts in acreage of major crops, causing an increase in plantings of sorghum, wheat and corn and a decrease in cotton acreage.

The situation is not optimistic for beef cattle prices, contends Baker. "Fed cattle prices should improve in December and prices of feeder animals should increase toward spring, but there are still large numbers of feeder animals available."

Pork production for 1975 may be down 10-15 per cent from 1974 levels, says the Texas A&M University System economist. "Because of higher feed prices and increasing production costs, Texas pork producers are cutting farrowings by 6 per cent."

Baker says that lamb slaughter in the coming year should also run below 1973 levels, with commercial sheep and lamb slaughter down 7 per cent.

Prices for poultry and poultry products should increase during the last part of 1974 and into the coming year, but net income from poultry products will be lower due to decreased production and higher feed costs.

"The range situation is good in Texas at present," notes Baker. "Because of the high cost of feed, there will be more reliance on range grasses."

Turning back to the crop outlook, Baker points out that many cotton farmers will be switching to alternative crops such as sorghum in 1975 due to low cotton prices. Cotton acreage will be about one million acres below the available acreage.

Due to the shift from cotton to sorghum, sorghum acreage should be up substantially in 1975, contends the economist, while wheat acreage should increase about 10 per cent.

Texas peanut production will be down this year with average yields about 25 pounds per acre lower than 1973 levels, says the economist. Plantings in 1975 should equal or exceed those of 1974.

WHITE TAILED FAWNS

What are the odds on a white-tailed fawn reaching maturity? This is a critical question from a management standpoint since the recommended harvest of a given deer herd is directly related to its increment of fawns.

A three-year research program to determine fawn mortality was initiated in 1971 and conducted on the Steinemann and Allen ranches in Lavaca County and on the Barnhart and Lord ranches in Gonzales County.

Each year 20 fawns were captured on each study area as soon after birth as possible. Fawning dates were determined from reproductive tracts of deer harvested during the hunting

season.

Fawns were captured at night using spotlights and long-handled dip nets. Each was weighed, measured, fitted with a color-coded collar with a radio-transmitter attached and then released at the capture site.

The transmitter frequency was varied with each area and signals were receivable by a mobile unit within a half-mile radius. To further pinpoint the fawn's exact location it was necessary to attach a hand-held directional loop antenna to the receiver.

Fawns were located daily during the first month after capture and their physical conditions visually checked. During the second month, they were checked every third day. At the end of the two-month period, surviving fawns were recaptured with the aid of tranquilizer guns, weighed, their transmitters recovered and then they were released.

The study showed predation and disease were the most common causes of fawn mortality. Predator kills were determined by canine marks around the head and neck and, in some instances, the entire carcass except for a few pieces of bone and hide had been devoured. In deaths resulting from causes other than predation, necropsies were performed and the carcass sent to the animal disease laboratory at Texas A&M University for diagnostic examination.

In Lavaca County, death losses varied from 25 to 50 percent with the highest loss occurring in 1972. Five of the ten fawns lost that year were victims of coyote kills; the other five died from disease or starvation.

Gonzales County was experiencing a major drought when the study began in 1971. Adult deer were dying of starvation and pregnant does were in very poor physical condition. By the time the drought ended, about half of the adult deer population had been lost. Hungry coyotes coupled with a lack of hiding cover resulted in the loss of 12 of the 20 Gonzales fawns captured in 1971. Two more were killed by bobcats and four of the remaining six were victims of disease and starvation.

The study showed that weakened deer and poor range conditions resulted in high fawn mortality, especially where a higher predator population was present.

Texas Meat Exports Drop 40 Percent

AUSTIN--Exports of Texas red meat dropped nearly 40 percent this year while production increased eight percent, another financial blow for an already ailing livestock industry.

According to Agriculture Commissioner John C. White, marketings of beef, pork, lamb and mutton reached 1,763 million pounds in September. Of this, 247.2 million pounds have been exported.

White said two large potential markets, Japan and the European Common Market, embargoed U.S. meat to protect domestic production. Canada drastically reduced U.S. meat imports and for a period prohibited sales of U.S. beef.

The U.S. has retaliated by reducing meat imports. A greater decrease is expected as a result of this country's recent restriction on Canadian meats, retroactive to Aug. 12.

This year's national cattle slaughter is expected to exceed 36 million head, a

seven percent increase over last year coming mainly from grass-fed beef. Fed cattle slaughter will be down seven percent.

Though beef supplies are expected to remain abundant through 1975, pork, lamb and broiler production will be down. Hog producers have reduced breeding stocks and plan fewer farrowings for next year. Sheep and lamb slaughter likely will decline as producers reduce their herds due to higher finish feeding costs.

These cutbacks indicate higher prices for consumers, White said.

Women are moving up the enrollment ladder in The University of Texas Graduate School of Business.

An all-time high of 81 women are enrolled this fall in the two-year graduate business program, a figure which has more than tripled over the past three years. Women now represent 12 per cent of the Graduate School of Business student body.

Women who complete the graduate business program at UT Austin have no more trouble getting jobs than men of comparable ability, school officials say. The top women, like the top men, get five to 10 job offers when they graduate.

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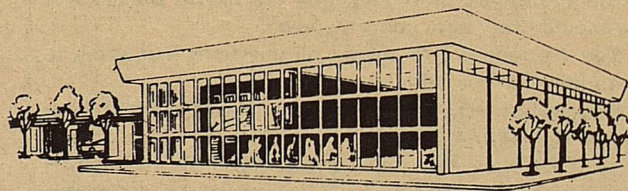
WEATHER AT THE COUNTY SEAT
By K. T. Reddell.

		MAX	MIN	RAIN
MONDAY	1-6	67	32	0
TUESDAY	1-7	69	39	0
WEDNESDAY	1-8	62	34	0
THURSDAY	1-9	66	42	0
FRIDAY	1-10	49	32	0
SATURDAY	1-11	49	27	0
SUNDAY	1-12	44	13	1 in. snow

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Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., January 8 took actions which set the organization on a 1975 course of legislative work aimed at putting producer income protection back into the government cotton program, maintaining agriculture's high priority in the allocation of natural gas and other fuel supplies, and seeking handling techniques that will make "barky" cotton more usable on the open-end spinning system.

Larry Combest, Agricultural Assistant to Senator John Tower, a guest at the meeting, expressed the temper of the board when he said that if Government continues to ask farmers to expand production, the producer must be given some assurance of acceptable prices that is not in the present law "which has become obsolete very quickly."

The only protection available to producers on 1974-crop cotton under current law is a 25.26-cent Commodity Credit Corporation loan, basis middling inch cotton, which is far below 1974 production costs, noted Donald A. Johnson, PCG Executive Vice President.

A much misunderstood 38-cent "target price" in the law will be of no help at all on the 1974 crop, Johnson continued, even though current market prices are well below 38 cents.

The law specifies that producer payments under the target price system will be equal to the difference between 38 cents and the average price received by all farmers for all cotton. That average, because of 1973 crop cotton sold in 1974 prior to the price break, and 1974-crop cotton being delivered on contracts written in 1973 and early 1974, according to USDA calculations, is around 50 cents per pound.

Declaring that the low loan and target price system "have proven totally inadequate in the protection of cotton producers against financial ruin . . ." the PCG board adopted a five-point resolution calling for:

1. A Commodity Credit Corporation loan level realistically related to the inflated cost of production, and a CCC interest rate no greater than six per cent, in order that the loan program can be used effectively by producers as an orderly marketing tool;
2. CCC loan regulations which guarantee producers the opportunity to hold cotton under the loan for a minimum of 28 months;
3. CCC resale prices which under no circumstances will permit government-owned cotton to compete in the marketplace with grower-owned cotton;
4. A target price for cotton high enough to reflect the tremendous increase in production costs since 1973 and a method of computing the average price paid to farmers for cotton which will reflect actual on-the-spot cotton purchases during a given year without the influence of contract purchases reflecting market conditions a year or more removed; and
5. The defeat of any and all proposals which will in any way restrict or depress markets for U.S. cotton either here or abroad.

This resolution will be mailed to all PCG board members with a request that they discuss with farmers in their respective

counties and convey to PCG other suggestions which may need to be included in a more specific legislative policy for subsequent board approval.

PCG President Don Marble of South Plains leveled a "gross misadministration" charge at USDA in connection with procedures being used to determine producer eligibility for payments under the law's disaster provisions.

Marble cited, as one of many, an example in which a farmer who inadvertently underplanted his 108-acre grain sorghum allotment by less than 2 acres was being denied over \$4,000 in payments on a 66-acre cotton allotment which was destroyed by hail too late in the season for replanting. He referred to the procedure which resulted in the payment denial as USDA's "mandatory substitution rule."

Marble, Johnson and others met with USDA officials in early December seeking a correction of these inequities, but were unable to report any significant success.

In this connection, the board adopted the following resolution:

"That the Board of Directors of Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. commend its officers and staff for actions taken in an attempt to remedy the obvious injustices that have resulted from arbitrary rulings and procedures in the administration of the law's disaster provisions, and "Further instructs the officers and staff to continue exploring all practical avenues of relief for 1974 and of preventing similar injustices in connection with the 1975, 1976 and 1977 crops."

Nurse's Notebook

by Francis Burkett
School Nurse

Chiropractors

Did you know that Chiropractic is a method or system in which the practitioners adhere to the doctrine that disease can be cured by the manual manipulation of the spine. Chiropractors are prohibited by law from prescribing drugs or performing surgery.

Chiropractic schools are not accredited by any recognized educational accrediting body in the United States.

High school or its "equivalent" is the only stated "requirement" for admission to most schools of chiropractic. However, a recent study of chiropractic school admission "requirements" showed that five of seven schools involved in the study granted admission to applicants without high school diplomas.

Nearly 50 per cent of the students in some schools attend classes only at night. There

are no medical schools in the United States which allow students to attend school only at night.

The majority of instructors in chiropractic schools are not trained or qualified as teachers of the basic sciences, and do not possess college degrees.

Chiropractic spokesmen in 1960 claimed there were 25,000 chiropractors in the United States. The United States census in 1960 showed there were 14,360.

A device (Micor Dynameter) used by chiropractors for "diagnosing" disease was ruled by a federal court in 1963 to be worthless for "diagnosis." More than 1,000 of the devices were seized by the Federal Food and Drug Administration or surrendered from offices of chiropractors.

Chiropractors are not allowed to practice in any hospital accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Another Fine Texas Recipe

LIZZIES

- 1 cup raisins
- 2 cups dates
- 1 cup diced candied pineapple
- 1 cup candied cherries, halved
- 2/3 cup bourbon
- 2 cups sugar
- 1/2 lb. butter or margarine, softened
- 4 eggs
- 1/4 tsp. ground cloves
- 1/2 tsp. ground cinnamon
- 1/2 tsp. allspice
- 1 tsp. salt
- 3 tsp. soda
- 2 tsp. hot water
- 4 cups flour
- 4 cups chopped pecans

Heat oven to 350. Toss fruits with bourbon; reserve. Measure butter, sugar and eggs into large mixing bowl. Beat 1-2 minutes on low speed, scraping bowl constantly. Beat 2 minutes on medium speed. Beat spices, salt and flour into butter mixture, scraping bowl occasionally. Mix soda and hot water, then add to mixture. Stir in reserved fruits and nuts. Drop dough by teaspoonsful onto greased baking sheet. Bake until light brown, 12-15 minutes. Cool completely on waxed paper on wire racks. Yield: 6-7 dozen cookies.

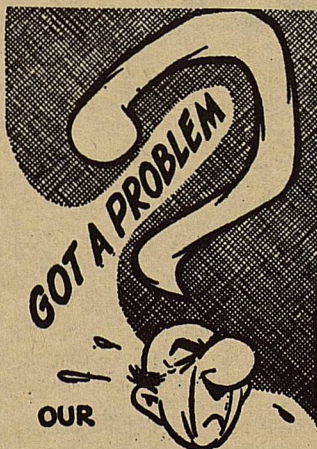
HOT BUTTERED ORANGE PUNCH

- 1 1/2 c. sugar
- 2 c. water
- 10 whole cloves
- 1 Tbsp. cinnamon
- 3 Tbsp. cut up crystallized ginger
- 1 quart orange juice, strained
- 1/2 c. fresh lemon juice, strained
- 2 c. apple cider
- 1/4 c. butter
- Orange and lemon slices

In large saucepan combine sugar, water and spices. Cook over medium-low heat about 10 minutes. Strain. Add juices and cider. Simmer gently. Add butter and stir until dissolved. Pour into punch bowl. Float orange and lemon slices on top. Yield: 16 servings.

For additional recipes write Commissioner John C. White, Texas Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 12847, Austin, Tex. 78711.

The development of the meat type hog with more protein, less fat and fewer calories has been one of the most dramatic agricultural achievements of the past 25 years, Agriculture Commissioner John C. White reports.



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From The Office Of John Tower

Military Appropriations

This week the Defense Department Appropriations Bill passed the Senate and was sent to the President to be signed into law. I am particularly pleased with this measure because I believe it gives us a better basis for building a strong defense than we have had in the past few years.

During the Vietnam War, the United States spent so much of its defense budget on fighting the war we had very little left for research or development of new weapon systems. At the same time, the Soviet Union was able to devote large portions of their military spending to research and development. As a result, we have seen the U.S. lose ground in terms of the quality of our weapons compared to those of the Soviets.

The Russians have developed as an example, their version of the Trident submarine. They have their own long-range bomber comparable to our B-1 which is still in the development stage.

Soviet technology in the area of land warfare has been moving forward at an equally alarming pace. They have a mechanized infantry combat vehicle, an armored personnel carrier that is armed with a small bore cannon and from which the infantry men can fight without dismounting. The Soviets have a new tank about which we know relatively little. The U.S. will not have similar weapons systems until the 1980s.

The Russians have also been testing four new long-range nuclear missiles with considerably greater destructive force than ours. The U.S. has no programs for improving the size of its ICBM's.

Now that the war in Indochina has subsided, we must try to regain the technological superiority that marked American weapons systems of the last quarter of a century. Efforts in certain committees and on the floors of both Houses of Congress to cut back research and development funding have prevented the orderly progress of several new projects.

This country needs a new strategic bomber, a new ballistic missile submarine, new air combat fighters, new tanks, surface-to-air missiles, attack helicopters and ships. This defense budget just passed by Congress should enable the U.S. to proceed in an orderly fashion with those programs and more--to enable America to recover and retain that technological lead in all areas of defense that helped deter a major war for the last quarter of a century.

While this year's defense budget provides for adequate weapons vital to the on going defense of the nation. Principle

among these is the provision of \$205.5 million for the procurement of twelve F-111 aircraft. This is the only strategic-capable bomber in production in the free world today. The Airforce has under development the B-1, a long-range strategic bomber designed to replace the aging B-52's. However, due to minor development problems and inflation, the increase in costs of the program may bring the final cost of each B-1 to \$60 or \$70 million and could run as high as \$100 million. I am not certain Congress will be willing to pay that much for an aircraft, even if it does everything planned for it. Therefore, we must have an alternative in the F-111. This year's funding will take F-111 production into late 1977 giving adequate time for a decision on whether or not to buy the B-1.

A second item of interest to Texans is the provision of \$100.1 million for the procurement of A-7 D aircraft, a ground attack fighter that saw excellent service in Vietnam. The Air Force has under development the A-10 to replace the A-7 in the active duty forces. The A-7 will then replace much older aircraft in the Air National Guard.

A final item of particular interest to you is the inclusion of \$18.5 million for the procurement of 48 UH-1H utility helicopters, known as the Huey. This helicopter is the one so often seen on television carrying troops or rescuing victims of natural disasters such as in the relief effort in the Honduras. Unfortunately, both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees had omitted funds requested by the Army for this helicopter. This would have closed the production line for these helicopters. Since the Huey is bought by most of our allies, our foreign military sales would drop significantly. This would have an impact not only on our current balance of payments, but our allies would be forced to buy from our competitors. Because I felt so strongly that we should avoid this situation, I offered an amendment to the bill adding the \$18.5 million and it passed.

By continuing the procurement of certain key weapon systems and at the same time launching a vigorous research and development program, we can insure that America will keep the strength that allows us to negotiate with our adversaries. I believe the bill just passed by the Senate allows us to do that.

SWCD ACTIVE

cont. from page 1

During the year, the district approved conservation programs for four new cooperators. Assistance was provided to eleven producers in the revision of their conservation plans. During the year Great Plains Conservation Program applications were approved on five units and new Great Plains Conservation Program contract were approved on eight units. During the year the Field Office personnel provided 792 services to 242 individual landusers. Of these 123 applied one or more conservation practices on the land.

The District's purpose is to provide technical assistance on conservation problems through the Snyder Field Office of the Soil Conservation Service. This includes everyone whether you are a landowner, businessman, homemaker, teacher, outdoorsman, etc.

The District is an active member of the South Plains and West Texas Associations of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. By working together mutual problems can be easier solved.

The Upper Colorado Soil and Water Conservation District is one of the sponsors of the Big County Resource Conservation and Development Area. Directors have worked actively in the activities of the RC&D Area. Director Walter Stirl is the district's representative to the Big County RC&D Area. It is the hope of the directors that this area will soon be set up as an RC&D Project.

A flood control application under PL-566 was developed and submitted to the State SWCD Board. The State SWCD Board determined the application feasible. It is anticipated that a public hearing to determine planning priority will be held in 1975. During the past year the personnel of the Snyder Field Office, Soil Conservation Service, performed many functions in addition to the assistance provided district co-operators in the planning and application of conservation practices on their farms and ranches. The Snyder Field Office completed Soil Conservation Service responsibility on 168-ECM, REAP and RECP referrals received from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Contributions from Snyder Daily News, KSNY Radio, Snyder Chamber of Commerce, Snyder Independent School District, County officials and others have made it possible for the Upper Colorado Soil and Water Conservation District to complete a very successful year.

Grandpaw Says

If it's true that we are approaching a moneyless society, some of us are ahead of the times.

Technological progress has merely provided us with more efficient means for going backwards.

It seems to me that home is where you can scratch any place that itches.

Every now and then I'm shocked at the things that don't shock me anymore.

A loser is a guy whose junk mail comes postage due.

I woke up last night and found two feet of ice in my beard--both of them belonged to my wife.

Isn't it nice that you never meet a kid who wants to pull out pictures of his grandparents?

The bigger a man's head gets, the easier it is to fill his shoes.

When life gives you lemons, just make lemonade.

Someone said recently that an economy automobile is what you can afford to buy when you finally get enough cash that used to be enough for a luxury car.

I don't think the good Lord intended for us to live in a permissive society. Otherwise, the Ten Commandments would have been the Ten Suggestions.

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THAT'S A FACT

TIPSY TULIPS!

CUT FLOWERS PLACED NEXT TO APPLES IN A COLD STORAGE ROOM, DETERIORATED PREMATURELY! THE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE NOTED THAT THE ETHYLENE GAS GIVEN OFF BY THE FRUIT WAS THE INTOXICATING PRINCIPLE IN WINES AND OTHER FERMENTED BEVERAGES!

HOW TO AVOID...

TEMPTATION! WE MEAN THE TEMPTATION TO SPEND MONEY YOU SHOULD BE SAVING FOR THAT RAINY DAY! ALL YOU DO IS JOIN THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN WHERE YOU WORK AND AUTOMATICALLY AN AMOUNT YOU SPECIFY WILL BE SALTED AWAY AND USED TO BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS!

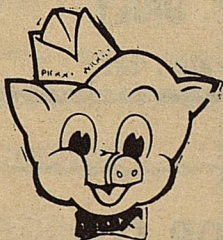
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