

THE BORDEN STAR

VOLUME XIX

MARCH 27, 1991

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



AFTER TEN YEAR DROUGHT, OAP WINS DISTRICT

DIRECTOR, CAST and CREW OF THE ONE ACT PLAY. Front Row: RICHARD BUCHANAN, SHAWN LEWIS, JACQUELYN McPHAUL, KRISTIN MONGER, JEANA JONES, DAVID BUCHANAN, CHARLOTTE BALL and MR. JOHN WILSON. Back Row: JASON SHARP, TYLER DUNCAN, BRANDON ADCOCK and ROD JETER.

The Borden One-Act Play cast and crew are advancing to area competition with the play "Ordinary People". They competed on the district level Monday, March 25th at Grady and were chosen district co-champions. Members of the cast are David Buchanan, Jason Sharp, Jeana Jones, Shawn Lewis, Brandon Adcock, Richard Buchanan, Kristin Monger, Tyler Duncan and Jacquelyn McPhaul. The crew consists of Rod Jeter on lights and music, and Charlotte Ball as stage manager.

"All of the kids did a great job Monday. Their performance was practically flawless. I think these kids realize that

this play has a good message and they really work to get that message across. Four excellent plays were presented and it is really an honor to be able to go to Area", John Wilson, director said.

Chosen for individual honors were following:

HONORABLE MENTION:
Jeana Jones
Brandon Adcock

ALL STAR CAST:
Jason Sharp
Shawn Lewis
Jacquelyn McPhaul

The play will travel to Imperial-Buena Vista for Area competition on Saturday, April 6. Everyone is invited. The time will be announced in next week's paper.



THE EASTER THAT LASTED A LIFETIME

By Vicki Hinson-Smith

She'd seen more than 80 Easters in her time, but this one, her last one, would be special. I was not yet three years old and didn't remember my previous Easters, so this one, my first one, would be special, too.

She was my grandmother with whom my parents and I lived in an old two-story house in Northeast Texas. I was her only grandchild, and at the age of "two-going-on three" I finally was old enough to hunt Easter eggs and hear the Easter story.

We'd been waiting for this, my grandmother and I, and finally it was Easter morning. The rails on her in-home bed were lowered, and she stretched out a hand to help me up. Carefully I climbed upon her bed to search in quiet excitement for the Easter eggs hidden there among her covers. I muffled a squeal as I found each treasured egg that, unknown to me, had been hard-boiled and colored by my parents the night before and placed in my grandmother's bed that morning.

The first egg I found was red, hidden inside the pocket of her soft flannel gown. A lump

near her foot looked suspicious, and I crawled beneath her covers to retrieve the blue egg hidden there. Looking up, I saw a flash of yellow between her neck and pillow, and in snatching the egg I tickled my grandmother's neck. She laughed, but only for a moment, because in my haste I moved backward and sat down on a green egg, crushing it. My grandmother was philosophical, though, and as she scooped up the egg with a tissue she assured me eggs weren't supposed to be green and that I should give it to the cat who would not "know the difference anyway."

The hunt continued for another minute, and with each egg discovered my grandmother feigned surprise, supporting my belief that the Easter Bunny himself had made a recent visit. Dim eyes grew bright, reflecting my childish enthusiasm, while knurled-oak hands tugged protectively on the ruffle of my yellow Easter dress, should I fall from her high bed like some wee Humpty Dumpty.

With the Easter basket full, I lay it aside and sank quietly down beside the ancient

woman. As her large, flabby arms folded gently around me, gathering me to her in a hug, I remembered other such mornings when she and I had spent good times together.

I remembered the morning about six months earlier when she had taught me to drink coffee, much to my mother's consternation. My father, however, had waived his hand in approval, saying it was all right if the coffee stunted my growth--since he believed I was "too big in the britches, anyway."

Then I remembered the morning, almost three months before Easter, when in spite of her weakness my grandmother had picked me up and placed me atop the kitchen counter, had handed me a foot-long butcher knife and proceeded to teach me to peel potatoes. That got my father's attention, and from then on my grandmother peeled while I watched.

I remembered the buttermilk biscuit mornings, too. As she kneaded the dough she had pretended to look the other way as I poked gruddy little fingers into the mixture, licked my fingers and stuck them right back in. Such mischief never seemed to affect the biscuits, though. They were always fat and fluffy and jelly-filled.

Cont. to pg. 4

Opinion



Bailey Marshall

Director's corner

Focus on positive educational experiences

Developing a positive educational experience in all UIL activities by and for all UIL participants, coaches and fans should be the focus for all educators this year, and the continued focus until we accomplish that goal. Somewhere over the past few years we have lost sight of that mission and are at a serious crossroads for our competitive activities.

What do we mean by a

positive educational experience through participation in UIL activities. This means obeying all rules, both state and local (to the letter), regarding preparation for an activity and participation in the competition. It also means the coach, sponsor or director treats their opponents and officials as their guests and in a manner they would like to be treated. It means the officials enforce the rules, especially rules regarding the conduct of participants, coaches and fans consistently and without use of foul language or overly aggressive action.

The above description is the ideal—the goal or picture we see as our goal. This is the "end in mind" that we should be directing our activities to reach.

Now, let's look at how we reach that goal or desired end. What steps do we take?

The first decision to be made is do we attempt to reach our goal through forced compliance or through leadership and management. Seldom do rules and regulations and enforcement of the rules and regulations gain compliance as desired, and normally leaves people with "bad tastes in their mouths" about the controlling organization or facets of an organization (police force, FBI, IRS, etc.). Since forced compliance quite frequently provokes ill will toward the organization, let's review the things we as administrators, coaches, sponsors, teachers, officials, fans, press, and participants can do and should do to alleviate the current problems and reach our

desired goals through a positive "action" approach.

Let's start with the sponsor or coach, who has direct influence on the participants and is the most important variable in determining the type of education a student will receive while participating in any competitive activity. First and foremost, the sponsor must accept the premise that they are the key and the goal or desired end described above is the ultimate goal (positive education).

Above all the sponsors and coaches must conduct themselves in a manner to reach the goal and conduct themselves in a manner that they would want the opposing sponsors and coaches to perform—in a way they would want someone working with their own child to conduct themselves. This means they should:

- °abide by rules and regulations;

- °not teach students to try to beat the rules to gain an advantage;

- °not berate the officials, and if they have a question of an official, ask it in an adult manner.

- °use proper language;
- °encourage students to do well in their school work

- °encourage the fans and parents to conduct themselves in a professional manner;

- °do the best they can coaching and teaching participants and non-participants.

Administrators play a large role in reaching this goal. They will be the ones who will need to initiate the actions and projects to sell this goal to the various groups and do things to help these groups develop and maintain positive behaviors. This means they will need to:

- °establish meetings with and for the individual groups and collective groups;

- °provide leadership in educating individuals and selling the goals to the individuals.

- °serve as a model at all educational competitions.

- °be able to withstand and help coaches and players withstand the pressures from special interest groups to win at all costs.

- °serve as a change agent within the school and community when needed.

Next, let's talk about the officials. This group performs more in an area of control and has the responsibility of trying to see that the players, fans and coaches conduct themselves in an educational manner. They too must conduct themselves accordingly when working with coaches and players. They must act as adults even though fans, coaches or players may be hostile toward them—they must not lower their standards and react in a hostile fashion. They must deal with the problem with as little confrontation as possible.

To help reach our goal, the officials must:

- °see that coaches, players and fans follow the rules of expected conduct.

- °work with the school administrators to control volatile situations.

- °control their emotions even though they may be treated inappropriately.

- °report misconduct to the proper authorities when it occurs.

- °prepare themselves mentally and physically for the game.

Participants are influenced primarily by their coaches and their experiences. They normally conduct themselves in a manner that they feel will be accepted by their coaches, the officials and the fans. Quite frequently they receive mixed messages regarding conduct approved by the various groups. We adults are the ones who must send a consistent and clear message to these young men and women.

Some of the things

the students must do are:

- °treat their opponents as they would want to be treated;

- °treat the officials and coaches as adult leaders who are to be respected even though they may err on occasion.

- °work as hard as they can to do the best they can in their academics and activities (within the rules)

- °report rules violations to proper authorities.

The fans are the group that must be reached by administrators, coaches, officials and press. They must accept their responsibilities in our educational process if they are to continue to view public school competition.

Fans must:

- °accept that the school competition is for educational and not a life or death matter.

- °accept that players, coaches and officials make honest mistakes and that this is not professional competition or even college level (where they also err).

- °accept their responsibilities as part of the educational process.

- °treat the opponents and officials as they would like to be treated.

Finally, the media will have to play an important role in accomplishing this lofty goal. They can communicate the goals, objectives and the reasons why it is important that we reach these goals. The media can:

- °express concern about misconduct of players, fans and coaches.

- °create an atmosphere where it is more important to play fair than for them to win dishonestly.

- °carry stories that are educationally positive (success of athletes in academics or sportsmanlike acts).

In closing, all of us must work together to reach this goal for interschool competitive activities. All you

Cont. to pg. 4

The Borden Star
Publication No. 895520
(USPS 895-5200)

CO-EDITORS:
Verna Adcock
Clarajane P. Dyess

Published weekly, except for Christmas and New Years, on Wednesday at Gail, Borden County, Texas 79738, Box 137 Kincaid St. Second Class postage paid at Gail, Texas.

Any errors that we make reflecting on the reputation or standing of any Firm, Corporation or individual that appear in the columns of the Borden Star will be gladly corrected when called to the attention of the staff.

Subscription Rates:
\$8.00 per year

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JR. HIGH THINCLADS COMPETE AT GRADY

The junior high shot putters did extremely well at the Grady meet with Jana Kincheloe putting the shot 23'10" for fourth place, Bobbie Armstrong was fifth with a put of 22'6½" and Shayla Jeter had her best effort of a 21'7" put. The girls' sprint relay team



FORMER BHS STUDENT ELECTED TO OFFICE---
Angela Evans, student at Coahoma High School, was elected and installed as Region I FHA/HERO Vice President of Achievements for 1991-92 on March 1st and 2nd, in Midland, Texas. Pictured here (left to right) is Shane Sayles, 1990-91 Region I Parliamentarian; Barbara Justics, Coahoma Chapter Advisor and Angela Evans.

Angela is the grand-daughter of Slick and Bonnie Sneed of Gail.

consisting of Bobbie Armstrong, DeAnn Parks, Leticia Rios, and Maya Sheen had competed their hand-offs and were in fourth position and closing fast on the third place team when the runner fell and thus failed to complete the race.

Laura Hensley ran the 800 meters and placed seventh with a time of 3:38.1 and immediately came back and ran the 100 meter hurdles and again got seventh with a time of 21:4. In the 100 meter event Maya Sheen ran a 15.0, Leticia Rios ran 16:13 and Bobbie Armstrong ran a 17:01. DeAnn Parks placed sixth in the 200 meters with a fast time of 32.7, Leticia and Maya ran 33:3 and a 33:6 respectively.

In the boys division Bucky Williams was fourth in the triple jump with a leap of 29'1¼". He also ran the 100 meters in 14.3 and was nipped at the finish line for a ribbon in the 200 meters, his time was 29.6. Jessie Watson also ran the sprints and ran a 15:6 in the 100 and a 33:1 in the 200. Both boys entered the high jump but failed to clear opening height of 4'6".

STUDENT LUNCHES AND BREAKFAST April 1 - 6, 1991

MONDAY

Lunch	Breakfast
Homemade Pizza Vegetable Salad Corn Gingerbread Milk	Toast Juice Milk

TUESDAY

Steak Fingers Sweet Potatoes Blackeyed Peas Hot Rolls Applesauce Milk	Blueberry Muffins Juice Milk
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WEDNESDAY

Oven Fried Chicken Mashed Potatoes Green Salad W/ Dressing Apple Cobbler Hot Rolls W/ Honey Butter Milk	Omelet Toast Juice Milk
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THURSDAY

Barbecued Weiners Fried Okra Tator Tots Jello W/ Fruit Milk	Cinnamon Toast Fruit Milk
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FRIDAY

Hamburgers Lettuce - Tomatoes French Fries Cookies Milk	Oatmeal Toast Fruit Milk
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SATURDAY

Sandwiches Chips Lettuce - Tomatoes Fruit Milk	Cereal Toast Juice Milk
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SCHOOL MAKE-UP DAY

SATURDAY APRIL 6....

SCHOOL DISMISSAL TIME AT 2:30 p.m.

MARCH SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

The Board of Trustees of the Borden County Independent School District of Gail, Texas will meet in regular session on Friday, March 29, 1991 at 5:00 P.M. in the Board Room.

Official Agenda:

1. Call To Order.....
2. Conduct Ballot Position Drawing For May 4, 1991 Trustee Election.....
3. Community Input From Visitors Who Have Announced.....
4. Read And Take Action To Approve Minutes Of February 18, 1991 Board Meeting.....
5. Discuss And Take Action To Approve March Bills.....
6. Approve Textbook Committee Report.....
7. Cast Ballots For Education Service Center Board Of Directors.....
8. Discuss Borden County I.S.D. Policy Concerning Unexcused Absences....
9. Accept the Resignation of Mrs. Beverly Copeland and Mrs. Doris Steadman.....
10. Act On Professional Staff Member's Contracts.....
11. Superintendent's Report.....
12. Adjournment.....

WHAT:
PARENTS CLUB
EASTER EGG HUNT

WHEN:
FRIDAY, MARCH 29
at 2:30 p.m.

WHERE:
EXHIBIT BUILDING

WHO:
PRE-SCHOOL & UNDER

Please bring
1 dozen wrapped
candy eggs!

THE EASTER THAT LASTED

A LIFETIME

Cont. from pg. 1

Just like my grandmother, or so I had thought each time I climbed into her lap and sat upon her rotund belly to eat the biscuits, spilling crumbs and jelly and butter drip-pings on us both.

That was life, I knew at age two-going-on-three.

so I snuggled closer to the object of that love on Easter morning, and I listened, amused, to the clacking of her dentures as she spoke of a man named Jesus who had died on the cross but rose again one Easter long ago. I began to whimper when she said "nailed to the cross," so my grandmother skipped quickly to the part about "rose from the dead." When those words frightened me further, she brought the story to an abrupt but positive end "lived-happily-ever-after."

That was just as well, though, because her voice was growing weak. The once-large body seemed so much smaller now, and as I looked into her face--into that highway of wrinkles--I wondered that she could have once been young like me.

I was the "spit'n image" of my grandmother, the family told me. I had her face-shaped and her short, stocky build. As the years passed their words became truer with time, because not only did I grow to look more like her, but I learned to love the things she loved. Strong coffee, homemade biscuits, the big old house, the swings on the long front porch, her wide rocking chair, writing long letters--all the things she had so loved.

She was a genteel lady from South Texas who had met and married a ruffian from the Red River Valley, my grandfather. After raising two sons she had longed for a daughter, or so the family told me. My father was almost 50 when I was

born, so my grandmother's house had waited many years to be filled with a little girl's laughter.

We were making up for it this Easter, though, as we cuddled and cooed beneath the covers of a quilt she had made with her own hands.

Then it was out of the corner of my eye that I saw them--my parents. They were quietly peeking in at us from the half-closed bedroom door as my grandmother and I lay in bed together. My father's eyes were misty. My mother was already wiping away tears. They knew something I didn't. They knew my grandmothers' heart was growing precariously weaker--the tumor in her side, inoperable, growing larger every day. They knew she was tired, ready to take a rest from life. They knew she was dying, I saw but did not understand that knowledge in their eyes on Easter morning.

My grandmother never noticed my parents in the hallway. Instead, exhausted from her recitations and my egg hunting, she closed her eyes and began to snore softly. In sleep she relaxed her grip on me, and I reluctantly eased out of her arms and climbed down off the bed, clutching the little Easter basket and its contents. My father entered the room to help me down and raise the rails, and my grandmother was separated from me.

There were no more egg hunts in the weeks to come--no more mugs of strong coffee or pans of buttermilk biscuits. Even my visits to grandmother's room became fewer, and sometimes she didn't even open her eyes when I climbed upon her bed to lay in her arms.

Then a month after Easter I was awakened in the night by a loud pounding noise. My grandmother was beating on the wall with her

walking cane. It was a familiar signal. She needed something.

Then the knocking stopped.

When I awoke next morning my father was gone "uptown on business," and my mother's eyes looked tired. My grandmother had gotten sick in the night, my mother told me as she began to pack my suitcase. I was going to my other grandmother's house for a visit. And no, I could not stop by Granny's room to say goodbye.

So off I went, never knowing, never suspecting. When I returned home in two days I ran to my tricycle, and before my parents could

Opinion

Cont. from pg. 2

have to do is observe some of the cheating, playing outside the rules, fighting, and other unacceptable practices during the past two years to know something has to be

stop me I peddled furiously down the hall--straight toward my grandmother's room to greet her, to climb upon her bed, tug upon her gown and rest forever on her breast.

In side the room, though I saw the hospital bed was gone. The walking cane rested mutely over the arm of my grandmother's rocker, and the harsh odor of disinfectant rose from the freshly mopped linoleum floor.

I sat there on my tricycle, wide-eyed and open-mouthed, not comprehending. All was quiet. Even the sound of my mother and

done to preserve public school educational competition. Hopefully this change can be effected without a lot of rules or regulations or without some large statewide organized effort, but effort by everyone involved in our programs.

father's frantic footsteps in the hall had ceased when my parents realized I was already inside the room.

Reverently my mother tiptoed in, followed by my father, and together they lifted me from the tricycle and into their arms. We huddled there together, saying nothing. Yet the ensuing silence thundered a loud, resounding message: Granny was gone. Forever.

Only the memories, like those of Easter morning, remained to last a little girl a lifetime.

(Vicki Hinson-Smith, now 36, is an award-winning, widely published professional writer through Texas.)

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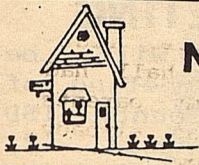
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of
Easter
Dresses



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NOTES FROM HOME

BY DEBRA POLLARD

Home Demonstration/CEA

NUTRITION ADVICE FOR WOMEN

Consumers today are subject to many dietary do's and don'ts, many of which are deceiving. Women are particularly vulnerable to nutritious misinformation because of cultural factors emphasizing a slender figure. In hopes of achieving this, women turn to fad diets and quick fixes. This misinformation, along with poor food choices and inconsistent eating habits may be compounding the problem.

Recent research cited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture by Alanna Moshfegh showed that although women are now eating learner meats and drinking lower fat milk, at the same time they are eating more rich deserts, salty snack foods, cheese higher in fat, mayonnaise, regular salad dressings and other fat at the table such as margarine or butter.

Nutritious, quick weight-loss solutions that classify foods as good or bad or eliminate certain food groups from the diet do not make good sense, scientifically. However, there are some types to use in evaluating nutrition advice from various sources:

°Read between the lines. Not all nutrition news can be immediately translated into food choices so try not to cut out certain foods or go overboard on others.

°Don't make too many assumptions. Just because a product has a no cholesterol label does not ensure that it is a heart-healthy choice. This cholesterol claim offers no clue of the amount of saturated fatty acid within.

°Put diet/nutrition into context of your total life. No perfect

foods exist. Diet is only one factor contributing to wellness. Consider your exercise habits and total lifestyle (smoking, alcohol use), too. Realizing that simply adding or eliminating a single food will not be the only remedy.

°Question claims portraying food as good or bad. No good or bad foods exist. What's important is your overall meal plan and how you fit in moderate portions of a variety of foods.

°Consider whether this is something you can live with. Quick fixes offer short-term results, and repeated dieting makes each pound harder to lose. For lasting results, make small but permanent changes in the way you eat. Balance, variety and moderation are keys to healthful eating that will serve you for life.



7 WARNING SIGNALS THAT CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE...IF YOU SEE YOUR DOCTOR!

1. Change in bowel or bladder habits.
2. A sore that does not heal.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Thickening or lump in breast or elsewhere.
5. Indigestion, or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Obvious change in wart or mole.
7. Nagging cough or hoarseness.

WARM WEATHER MEANS TIME TO

START A WALKING PROGRAM

Warm weather is in the air, and it's time for Americans to get outside and enjoy the spring weather. Now is the best time to start a walking program

Walking has become an increasingly popular way to exercise - and for good reason. It helps improve the efficiency of the heart and lungs, relieves stress, promote weight loss and enhance muscle tone.

Here's some helpful tips for starting a walking program:

DEFINE YOUR GOALS:

Getting started is the hardest part of any exercise program. Start with a firm commitment. Then set realistic goals and stick with them.

BUY GOOD SHOES: Good shoes are essential to walking. Major shoe companies now offer shoes specifically designed for walking. A good shoe will have

substantial arch support, a wide "toe box", a firm heel, a well-cushioned heel and midsole and a durable outer sole with good traction.

DRESS RIGHT: Let the weather dictate your attire. On a warm day, wear light-weight, loose-fitting clothing made of fabrics that breathe. When it's cool and windy, a windbreaker can protect you against excessive loss of body heat. If you walk at night along a road, walk facing traffic and wear light-colored clothing trimmed with reflective fabric or tape.

STRETCH BEFORE AND AFTER

A safe, effective workout consists of five basic steps: warm-up, flexibility exercise, main activity, cool-down and post-exercise flexibility stretches. Stretch for at least five minutes prior to you workout. After each workout,

cool down by walking slowly. Then complete your workout with five more minutes of stretching.

START SLOWLY: Begin by walking 15-20 minutes at a comfortable pace. Gradually increase your time and pace. You should be able to carry on a normal conversation while walking. Remember that the frequency of walking is more important than the pace.

OTHER TIPS: Drink plenty of water, exercise at the same time each day so that it becomes a habit and check with your doctor regularly to ensure maximum benefit from your walking program.

If you experience such symptoms as chest discomfort, extreme shortness of breath or weakness, you should discontinue walking and consult you doctor.



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LUBBOCK, Friday, March 22, 1991

Educating High Plains producers about what they need to know regarding the new farm bill is the goal of two programs sponsored by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service (TAEX) according to Lubbock-based Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. (PCG).

PCG has learned that TAEX is sponsoring two events designed to help area producers equip themselves with knowledge that will aid them throughout the decade of the nineties.

The first is a workshop put together by Dr. Jackie Smith, Extension Economist-Management, Lubbock, and is titled "Strategies for Pricing Cotton: Intermediate Futures and Options Workshop for South Plains Cotton Producers". The second is the 1991 Texas High Plains Cotton Seminar, April 11, under the direction of Dr. James R. Supak, Extension Cotton Specialist, Lubbock.

The seminar will be held in conjunction with PCG's 34th Annual Meeting and the Texas Cotton Ginners Annual Convention and Trade Show in Lubbock beginning April 11.

The Marketing workshop will be held at the Holiday Inn-Civic Center Cotton Room, Wednesday, April 10, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. There is a \$30 registration fee, which includes educational materials and a noon meal. Registration will be limited to 100 and the deadline for registration is April 3.

"The new farm bill will bring some new challenges for area producers," Smith notes. "With more cotton acres coming into production it becomes imperative that producers become market watchers and be ready to respond to pricing opportunities."

Because of this, topics that will be covered in the workshop include: a cotton market outlook; an overview of the 1990 farm bill; participation decisions regarding flexibility; pricing the 1991 crop; charting prices; and other specific pricing strategies.

"The workshop is not a beginners course in cotton marketing," explains Smith. "It is designed as an intermediate course for individuals who have some experience with the way the market works and have used it before."

The featured speaker at the marketing workshop will be Dr. Carl Anderson, Extension Economist-Cotton Marketing from College Station. In addition three local brokers will also provide information about market strategies.

The cotton seminar will begin at 1:20 p.m. on Thursday afternoon following the PCG annual meeting. The theme for the seminar is "Questions for the 90's" and is designed to address topics that will be of value to producers.

It will include several speakers talking on a wide variety of subjects, from marketing strategies to the future role of genetically engineered cotton.

The seminar will cover a broad range of subjects according to Supak who says the seminar should have something for everyone.

PCG Executive Vice President Donald Johnson says, "The broad scope of these two events should make them beneficial for everyone who attends, hopefully they will bring about a better understanding of what producers are going to face in the future."

Recognizing Our Nation's Providers

Over 16 percent of the entire United States' work force is employed in the food and agriculture industry — an industry that represents approximately 17 percent of our nation's gross national product. That means that more than 20 million American men and women are involved in producing the various crops that make it possible for us to enjoy the foods we eat.

March 21 is National Agriculture Day — an annual observance designed to honor America's providers. The Agriculture Council of America Education Foundation sponsors Agriculture Day. The purpose is to promote agriculture and educate Americans about the importance of youth involvement in upholding the United States' rank as the top agricultural nation.

President Bush will sign a national proclamation to show support for this important industry. In addition, local communities have planned talk shows, educational programs in schools, and recognition of individuals who are considered to be outstanding agricultural figures.

CERVICAL CANCER NEWS

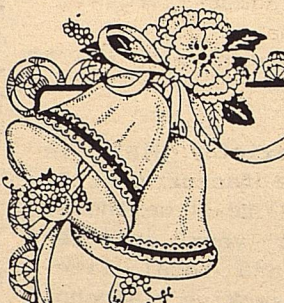
Prevention magazine reports a study which confirms eating foods rich in vitamins E, C, and carotene cuts the risk of cervical cancer in women. Such a diet cannot cure the cancer or substitute for medical treatment, but in the study on 417 women, the diet did reduce the incidence of the disease.



The word *ye*, in such expressions as "Ye Olde Shoppe," is pronounced like the word *the*. The letter *y* in Anglo-Saxon indicated the same *th* sound as apparent in the current spelling.

MEETING

There will be another meeting of Borden County ISD EXES, April 2, 7:00 p.m. in the Conference Room.



HAPPY 45TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY MOM & DAD! JOHN & PEGGY DENNIS ALL OUR LOVE, DAVID, MARY ANN, JACQUIE, DEBO and FAMILIES



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Last week, the parking lot at Texas Stadium.... usually drab during the off season....sprouted over 1,000 brightly-colored tents, seemingly overnight.

This weekend, those same tents will be chock full of every conceivable kind of retail merchandise. All top quality. All name brand. All at bargain prices.

Dubbed a festival marketplace, it is part country fair, part shopping center, part bazaar.

Texas Stadium Corporation President Tommy Hodges said that The Marketplace will enhance the image of the stadium

MJDesigns, Dalworth, Danskin Dancewear, Jones of New York, Rothchild's and Overseas Motors (yes, even Rolls Royces will be sold there!) to name a few.

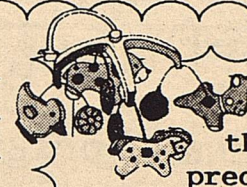
Extra amenities have been added for families as well; attended rest rooms, popular restaurants and lots of amusements (including a carousel) for children.

"We styled The Marketplace after the Orange County Marketplace in California," Hurlburt explains. "It draws some 4.5 million buyers a year; revenues last year topped \$11 million. This strong Texas market should enable us to equal those numbers."

To cover that bet, The Marketplace has lined up top retailers well known to the Metroplex market: Highland Superstores, of Loop 12 and 183.

Throughout the year, The Marketplace will open every weekend when The Cowboys are not playing a home game. Regular admission will be \$1 for adults; children under 12 will enter for free. Free parking will continue as will trams from the parking lots to The Marketplace.

The Marketplace at Texas Stadium is located in Irving at the juncture of Loop 12 and 183.



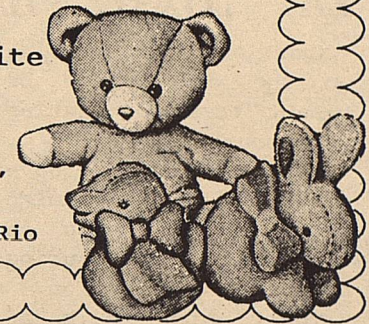
Bob & Cookie Dyess are happy to announce the arrival of another precious granddaughter...

HILARI BREANN

Born: March 21, 12:20 p.m.
Weight: 7 lbs., 5 1/2 ozs.
Length: 20 1/2 inches

Parents: James & Monica White
Big Spring

Grandparents:
Taylor & Pat Rudd,
Big Spring
Carleen White, Del Rio



'Winter Texans' pump money into state economy

Long-term winter visitors to Texas spend an average of \$2,373 per travel party while in the state, according to the latest edition of the department's Texas Auto Visitor Survey.

The latest survey of people visiting Texas by car or recreational vehicle covers December 1990 through January 1991. When compared to data available for the winter quarter at this time last year, the average amount spent is up from \$2,301, while the average number of days in the state by those staying more than a month was 79.7 this winter, up from 78.1 last winter.

Like last year, the state sending the most "Winter Texans" was Illinois, with a whopping 13 percent of visitors this year, up from 8 percent.

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Susan Stephens is looking for Ranch Day-Work. Please call (915)399-4511.

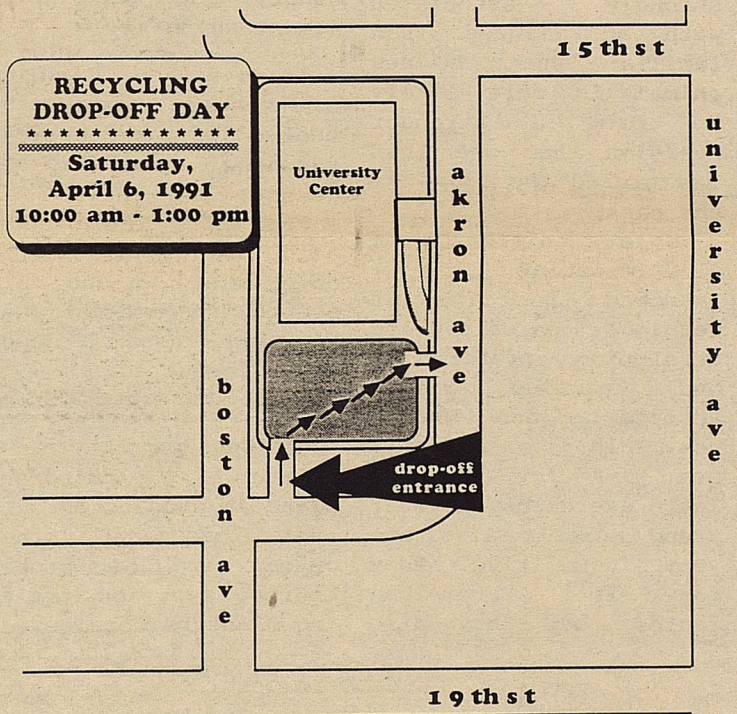
DROP-OFF RECYCLING DAY LOCATION

CHANGED FOR APRIL

The Community Action Network (C.A.N.) of Texas Tech University will sponsor the tenth Drop-Off Recycling Day on Saturday, April 6, 1991 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Music Building parking lot (south side of the music building on the Tech campus) on Akron. This location is being used for the month of April only due to the unavailability of the University Center loading dock, the usual site of the Drop-Off Day.

Any Lubbock area residents are invited to drop off their recyclable materials to the Drop-Off site. Residents are asked to sort items in the following manner: newspapers (free of glossy or color inserts of any kind, no more than one year old); aluminum beverage cans; white paper (bond, photocopy, notebook,); computer paper; and cardboard (no wax coated cartons). Glass (lids and styrofoam sleeves removed) will be accepted also. Plastic cannot be accepted.

All materials will be a donation. All proceeds will be donated to the Masked Rider Endowment Fund.



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LET ME GET MY HAT



BY DENNIS POOLE

RESEARCHERS TRYING TO TEACH LIVESTOCK NOT TO EAT TOXIC PLANTS

Can animals grazing on the open range be taught to avoid eating poisonous plants?

Researchers have sought to minimize toxic plant losses in livestock by using behavior modification.

Their work is based on an animal's ability to associate a toxic plant's taste with the illness that it causes. A technique called conditioned aversion learning is commonly used in studies of rat behavior. Other experiments have taught coyotes not to prey on sheep. The technique also has been used to help people suffering from alcoholism.

Toxic plants cause major problems for livestock producers. More than 100 species are known to infest Texas rangeland, and about 70 percent of them are found in the western half of the state.

The economic impact is not restricted to actual livestock deaths. Toxic plant consumption also results in reduced calving, kidding and lambing percentage, lower weaning weights, increased supplemental feeding costs and reduced production of more desirable range forage.

These losses have been estimated to exceed \$100 million annually for Texas ranchers. Perennial broomweed alone costs ranchers in excess of \$36 million every year."

To a crusty West Texas rancher, however, the theory that animals can learn good plants from bad may seem farfetched. Researchers argue that native livestock on familiar rangeland suffer less

from toxic plants than do newly introduced animals.

This is a common occurrence that most ranchers know. This phenomenon suggests a learning process. Those native animals have learned to avoid certain plants, but their counterparts have not.

In South Africa, for example, the tulip is a problem only with new animals. As a preventive measure, ranchers typically give new animals a dose of this tulip to have them associate its taste with the resulting illness. Subsequently they avoid eating the plant.

One theory of how learning occurs suggests that when an animal gets sick after eating a plant, illness information is conveyed by the same nerves that also carried the plant's taste, and an association is made. An actual change in palatability occurs, that make the plant distasteful.

This process is not foolproof in nature; we still have large livestock losses to poisonous plants. An animal may not be able to associate which plant made it sick.

One of the principles in conditioned learning is to avoid the interference of other tastes. They associate the taste of just one plant with the illness. The animal can make that simplistic type of association."

In diverting animals from a certain plant, the researchers found one specific requirement: for the association to remain whatever is given to induce illness must cause a gastrointestinal distress. This can be accomplished

by using an emetic. The researchers prefer lithium chloride, widely used in behavioral studies of humans and rats, which causes a rapid nausea without dangerous side effects.

Some stumbling blocks have been encountered in the research; a major one is differences in the individual animals.

"Animals vary greatly in their ability to learn, much as we humans do. They may not be able to discriminate between tastes too well or they may not be too particular about what tastes good and what tastes bad.

To complicate matters, animals may respond differently to the emetic or to the associations made. Some animals may be fast learners, and others may never learn at all.

New tastes are more strongly associated with an illness than familiar ones. A new animal is more likely to form a stronger aversion than one that has grazed the plant in the past.

Age at conditioning is also important.

Around the time of weaning, animals are developing preferences and learning what's acceptable and what's not. This is an appropriate time for them to learn aversions. However, young animals also are very inquisitive. They may form aversions faster, but they also

may lose them faster.

Mature animals on the other hand, once preferences are set, are less likely to change. We're thinking now that mature animals may be the more efficient (learners).

In our studies on larkspur (considered the most important poisonous plant on mountain ranges), we found that peer pressure also was a strong force. If an animal sees his neighbor eating something, and we are not there to dose the animal for that immediate negative feedback, then it will eat more and more until the aversion is gone.

For this reason, averted animals should be kept separate from non-averted ones for the first year or two.

Hunger, however, will extinguish any aversion. When an animal is hungry, it will eat almost anything.

Is aversion training a viable management tool in a typical ranching operation? I guess the answer is maybe, researchers said. We're not to a point where we can make strong recommendations. Too much research needs to be conducted.

But if a rancher has a situation where a palatable poisonous plant is causing persistent losses, and other options are cost prohibitive, aversion training might be considered.

ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR AFROTC

The United States Air Force is now accepting applications for the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) 4-year scholarship program. Current year juniors (members of the class of 92) are eligible to apply.

AFROTC is an officer commissioning program offered at over 600 colleges and universities across America. Successful completion of the program will result in commissioning as Air Force officers followed by challenging and regarding career opportunities.

Applicants must meet the following application criteria: must be ranked in the top 25% of their class; must have a minimum 2.5 GPA; must score 24 composite with a 21 in math and a 21 in verbal on the ACT or score a 1000 composite with a 450 math and 550 verbal on the SAT.

Scholarships pay for tuition, books and fees and provide a \$100.00 per month stipend during the academic year. The average value of scholarships for past winners in this area has been nearly \$50,000.00.

Students interested in applying should contact TSGT Mark Everts, Air Force Recruiting Office, 4206 50th St., Lubbock, TX., 79413 or call him at 806/791-4714.



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