

Folks Attend Centennial Celebration

Several Borden County folks attended the centennial celebration of the Pitchfork ranch Sunday, October 16 in Dickens.

Ceremonies highlighting the day included dedication of a ranch museum, a Texas state historical marker and a book on the famed ranch, which sprawls over 166,000 acres of Dickens and King counties.

The Pitchfork Ranch is a remnant of the Old West where cowboys work cattle with horses and ropes in the time-honored way.

To the ranch industry, the Pitchfork is a forerunner of range innovation and modern practice.

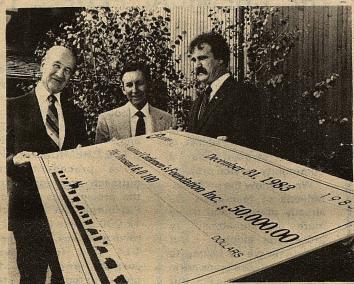
To the stockholders, who gathered Sunday to celebrate 100 years of ownership, it's an investment and a joy to hold forever.

Eugene F. Williams III was spokesman for the stockholders, while ranch manager Jim Humphreys did the honors for the cowboys.

Making the dedications was Dr. David J. Murrah, director of the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech and author of "The Pitchfork Land and Cattle Company: The First Century."

During the afternoon of festivities, Pitchfork cowboys from the past and present entertained visitors from far and wide with an exhibition roping.

Glowing with pride as they cheered their cowboys were descendants of Eugene F. Williams of St. Louis who, with a distant cousin, Dan Gardner, set up



Jim Maness of Cooper Animal Health presents king-size check to W. D. Farr and Dub Berry of NCA.

the present ranch structure in 1883, two years after Gardner and J.S. Godwin purchased the brand for cattle to graze Dickens and King range.

Bil! Phinizy of Borden County is a former Pitchfork cowhand. He moved to the 100 year old ranch in 1965 as a bachelor. Bill moved his bride, Mary John, to the ranch in 1968, where they lived until 1973 when they moved to Borden County. Both of their children, Will and Kate, were born while their dad held the job as assistant manager of the famed ranch.

The museum, put together by Mrs. Humphreys in the old office building, was a trip down memory lane for the oldtimers, a lesson in Pitchfork history for young cowboys and Pitchfork stockholders making a first visit to the famed ranch headquartered east of Dickens.

What started out as a pictorial history grew to include samples of all the barbed wire even to fence in Pitchfork cattle, a five-foot rattlesnake skin, a chuck box, saddles, the original minute book of the first meeting, even the tail of an

Eclipse windmill.

Winding up the day was a Fandangle Sampler from the Fort Griffin Fandangle.

"If Dan Gardner could see the Pitchfork today, he would be amazed, but happy, with the changes," Murrah said.

Radio-dispatched pickup trucks, crossbred cattle and helicopter roundups are changes which can be seen on the surface of the ranch which Murrah terms "one of the most modern, efficient, well-run ranches in North America, a model ranch" and one that made its money without the oil production backup.

For one thing, the Pitchfork, contrary to historic trend in the face of natural and financial disasters, is bigger today than it was originally, spreading its operation over three states--Texas, Kansas and Wyoming--for a total cattle operation.

Sidelines and supplements to cattle are a hog farm and 4,000 acres in cultivation for feed also used in a Pitchfork feedlot.

One of the greatest contributions to its longevity and its place in the pioneering of range

con't on pg 8

HEAD NCA ANNOUNCES MARKETING PROGRAM

Denver, Colo.,--A new marketing research program--designed to improve the cattle and beef marketing system--was announced today by the National Cattlemen's Assn.

The research, supported by contributions from Cooper Animal Health Products, will result in methods to determine beef and cattle values more accurately, said W. J. (Dub) Waldrip, NCA president. It also should lead to improvements in the market reporting system through which these values are communicated.

Specific grants to research institutions will be decided upon by the National Cattlemen's Foundation, Inc. (NCFI), a non-profit research and education corporation associated with NCA.

Support for the new program was pledged by J.L. (Jim) Maness, national sales manager for Cooper Animal Health, a national associate member of NCA. During a recent visit to NCA headquarters, Maness presented a "King-size" check facsimile to the foundation, as a token of actual payment to be made after Dec. 31.

"To support cattlemen and their research foundation in a practical way," Maness said, "Cooper is earmarking a portion of the proceeds from every dose of Rocking R brand cattle vaccines sold this fall, up to Dec. 31. We don't know now just what the amount of the check will be, but our goal is \$50,000."

W.D. Farr, Greeley, Colo., con't to pg 6

HOMECOMING SCHEDULE

Pep Rally & Bonfire...4:00

Barbeque---4:30-6:30

Ballgame-Borden vs McCaulley--7:00

Halftime-Crowning of Homecoming Queen, Football Beau, Football Sweetheart, Band Sweetheart

Reception In the Cafeteria honoring the Class of 1973



PITCHFORK COWBOYS, Nov 21, 1911

Borden County School News

HOMECOMING 1983 TO BE FRIDAY

The bonfire is already in the making for Homecoming 1983. On Monday morning, at least 3 loads of firewood had been dumped just east of the school building. By Pep Rally time, 4:00, Friday, October 28 the collection should be at least 15 foot high. The high school classes have a contest each year to see which class can gather the most lumber for the fire.

A barbeque, sponsored by the Booster Club will begin at 4:30 and serving will continue until 6:30. Cost of the meal is \$4.00 for adults, \$3.00 for students and \$2.00 for pre-school. children. Booster wives are providing home-made pies to make the dinner even more special.

The Homecoming Football Game (Borden vs McCaulley) will begin at 7:00. Halftime activities will include the revealing of the Football Sweetheart, Pep Squad Beau, Homecoming Queen and Band Sweetheart.

The Borden County Coyote Marching Band will perform during halftime. The band will demonstrate the routine that they have been practicing for the contests coming up.

A reception will follow the game in the school cafeteria honoring the Class of 1973. Class members are Bill Benavidez, Janice Browne, Randy Crittenden, Jimmy Hayse, Randy Hensley, Mike Herring, Sherry Jackson, Steve Lockhart, Steve McMeans, Vickie Newton, and Roby Rios.



Mrs. Jan McCathern teaches her Drama Class to Make-up Characters. This knowledge will help the girls during the one-act play contest.

THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE TO BE SHOWN

THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE will be shown to all interested persons on November 2 and Nov. 9 at 7:30 p.m. in the Borden County School Conference Room. The broadcast is being shown as a community service project.

We all know the problem. Millions of teen-agers are already abusers and many more are threatened by drugs and alcohol. But when will we be willing to admit that those teens are in our communities, our schools, and our homes--not someone else's? Can we ever stop feeling helpless--and act?

Now you can join a dramatic community-wide campaign to fight school-age substance

On November 2 and 9, Public Television will broadcast THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE, a two-part series especially designed to bring concerned parents and citizens together and offer them guidelines for helping our young people. Hosted by First Lady Nancy Reagan, this unprecedented effort has the participation of over 30 national organizations, and nearly 300 local PBS stations all across the country.

Here's how THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE will Your local PBS work. station and community olunteers are organizing "town meetings" to watch program one which offers hard information about the alcohol and drug abuse proglem. Following the broadcast, a panel of experts at each town meeting--local judges, police, teachers, counselors and teens--will discuss the local situation. Everyone will be invited to return and watch program two at

which time a community task force will be organized. The second program will show how other parents, schools and neighbors are fighting drugs and alcohol and what a task force does.

THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE is a precedent-setting outreach program. When the project was piloted in Pittsburgh last year, over 12,000 people attended 85 town meetings. From there, 114 task forces were formed and are still operating today. The e task forces have established a drug and alcohol hot line, provided training seminars, been active in working with legislators, and much more. These successes can be replicated in every part of the country, but your help is needed. Your local PBS station needs many volunteers to organize town meetings and form panel discussions. Please call your local station listed in this brochure and get involved!

For more information on the national CHEMICAL PEOPLE project: Ricki Wertz, Community Outreach Director, The Chemical People, WQED, 4802 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 1521 (412) 622-1491; Margie Moeller, Support Group Coordinator, (813)

The Facts

- **The single leading cause of death among 15-24 year-olds is drunk driving.
- --Roughly two-thirds of all Americans try an illicit drug before they finish high school.
- --One in 16 high school seniors smoke marijuana daily.

--Over one-third have illicitly used drugs other than marijuana.

--34 per cent of high school seniors regularly abuse drugs.

--About one in 16 drinks alcohol daily; 41 per cent regularly abuse alcohol, with most of them starting chemical use between the ages of 11 and 14.

--While the use of many illicit drugs is declining from peak levels attained in the 70's, substance abuse in America is the highest of any developed country in the world.

Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics

University of Michigan Institute of Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

COYOTE BAND NEWS

The Borden Coyote Marching Band, under direction of Mr. Tom McGuire, will travel to Klondike on Saturday, October 29 and play at 9:15. They will compete in the Regional U.I.L. Conference A Contest at Texas Tech University on November 1 where they are scheduled to compete at 10:30. If they qualify, they will then be eligible to participate in the State Contest on November 14 and 15 in Austin.

Conference A, AA and AAAA bands will compete on Monday, Nov. 14. Conference AAA and AAAAA bands will compete on Tuesday, Nov. 15. Preli arie will be held in Memorial Stadium at UT Aus. and additional sites as necessary.

Acording to the Constitution and Contest Rules, each music region will certify from each conference two bands selected by the judges from those bands earning a Division I. If a band selected cannot attend the state contest, an alternate may be named.

Region contest chairmen will notify the State Office of the region representatives and alternates within 24 hours following the contest. Directors of bands planning to attend the state contest must also notify the State Office within 24 hours.

BOOSTER CLUB WIVES

Please bring 2 pies to the cafeteria Friday for the barbeque

Thanks

The Borden Star Publication No. 895520 (USPS 895-520) Publication No. 895520

Editor: Barbara Anderson

Published weekly, except for Christmas and New Years, on Wednesday at Gail, Borden County, Texas 79738, Box 137, Kincaid Street, 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 may 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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GO BLUE!! BEAT MCCAULLEY!!

SENIOR JACKET SALES

The Senior Class of 1984 is selling jackets as a money raising project for this year. The shell of the jacket is 100 percent nylon white satin sheen with a warm lining. The collar, cuffs, and waist has a red and white knit trim. The front of the jacket will have a coyote school emblem with the words "Borden Coyotes" above it. Jackets can be machine washed, and tumbled dry. he youth sizes come in 6 10-12, 14-16,

costing \$24 each. The adult sizes come in small, medium, large, and extra large with a range from sizes 34-48 and cost \$26 apiece. There is a \$10 deposit required on each jacket ordered. Interested persons may contact any senior class member. Support your school and this year's Senior Class with your purchase.

The Edition Stat Wash Box 3th 1222







Tommy Soto, Chris Cooley, Sammy Williams, Charles Larue, Kirby Williams and Robin Hood were good sports during one of the recent pep rallys. They entered the Baby Sucking Contest, which Sammy Williams won hands down.

BORDEN 30, GRADY 6

The Coyote defense played its best game Friday against the Grady Wildcats. The Coyotes held Grady to only eight first downs and allowed them to complete only eight out of 23 passes. Doug Adams and Dennis Buchanan played extremely well on rushing the passer. Chris Cooley and Sammy Williams again ran well

against Grady's fine defense.

"Kirby Williams and Bric Turner played good football, probably the best either has played all year," said Coach Frisbie.

McCaulley visits Coyotes stadium for the Borden County Homecoming at 7:00 in Gail.

CARNIVAL

The annual Halloween Carnival will be Saturday night, October 29th at 6:00 P.M. There will be dunking Booths, concessions, spook house, cake walk, basketball throws, games of all kinds. Raffle tickets will also be sold. Bring the whole family for an evening of fun and visiting.

BORDEN JR. HIGH 8, GRADY

Ray Martinez played his best game of the season in the Coyotes win over Grady last Thursday.

Martinez blocked a punt and fell on it in the end zone for a two point safety. He also ran eleven yards for

Borden County's only score.
Harold Barnes and David
Holmes played well on
defense.

The Junior High team travels to Ira Thursday for it's last game of the season. Game time is 6:00.

School Lunch Menu

October 31-November 4, 1983

	October 31-Movember 4, 1.	opt that the say to see the service
	Lunch	Breakfast
Monday	Corn Dogs Pork & Beans Vegetable Salad Peach Slices Milk Salad Bar	Buttered Toast Fruit Juice Milk
Tuesday	Chicken Strips Mashed Potatues English Peas Hot Rolls Pudding Milk Salad Bar	Biscuit & Sausage Fruit Milk
Wednesday	Barbecued Polish Sausage Green Beans Buttered Potatoes Jello Hot Rolls Milk Salad Bar	Biscuit & Jelly Fruit Juice Milk
Thursday	Hamburger Steak & Gravy Scalloped Potatoes Vegetable Salad Fruit Hot Rolls Milk Salad Bar	Cinnamon Toast Fruit Milk
Friday	Hamburgers French Fries Lettuce & Tomatoes Cookies Milk Salad Bar	Cereal Fruit Milk

NOVEMBER 1983 Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 8 9 10 End 11 Six End 11 Weeks 12 00 p.m. S. Basketball irls Scrimmage ost - There 7:00 p.m. H.S. Football Paint Creek-Thei 4-H Meeting 11:14 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 :00 p.m. .S. Basketball irls Scrimmage nyder - There 7:30 p.m. Beauty Contest Auditorium 22 23 20 21 25 26 ::00 p.m. 4.S. Basketball Girls & Boys Roby - There 30 27 28 29 p.m. Basketbal



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* AMENDMENT 1 *

D FOR - AGAINST

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING FEWER JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLE PRECINCTS IN COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 30,000 AND PROVIDING FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CONSTABLES, AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WHEN PRECINCT BOUNDARIES ARE CHANGED.

* * EXPLANATION * * *

Article V. Section 18 of the Texas Constitution requires each county in Texas to have at least four and not more than eight justice of the peace and constable precincts. Each precinct must have one justice of the peace (JP) and one constable. Any precinct that contains a city with a population of 5,000 or more must have two JPs. To sum up, at present a county must have two JPs. To sum up, at present a county must have from four to eight constables and from four to 16 JPs. Currently 105 Texas counties have fewer JP and constable preincts than are required by the constitution

cincls than are required by the constitution. This proposition would amend the constitution to permit counties with a population of less than 30,000 to have fewer than four constable and JP precincts. Counties with a population of less than 30,000 but more than 18,000 could have from two to five precincts. Counties with a population of 18,000 or under, could have from one to four such precincts. under, could have from one to four such presences. Each precinct would have one JP and one constable unless the precinct contained a city of 18,000 or more in which case two JPs would have to be elected. Texas has 25 counties—146 with less than 16,000 inhabitants and 39 with more than 18,000 but

The proposition also provides that in the event of any precinct boundary changes the incumbent JPs, constables, and county commissioners would serve out the terms to which they had been elected.

- . Many counties have no need for four JPs and our constables, and the requirement creates an mpossible financial burden.
- Allowing variation to fit the needs of the individual counties will contribute to more effective local government and will save the taxpayers
- Minority rights will be protected by the requirement for approval of boundary changes by the U.S.
 Justice Department.

* * * * AGAINST * * *

- Reducing the number of elected officials sets a and precedent and might lead to cutting the number
- It might dilute representation of minorities in counties where the number of constables and JPs is reduced. Each boundary change would have to be cleared with the Justice Department, a cumbersome
- If the number of justices and constables were reduced people would be burdened with longer and more inconvenient trips to receive the services of a JP or constable.

* AMENDMENT 2 *

□ AGAINST

(Wording on Ballot)
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REPLACING THE LIMITATION ON THE
VALUE OF AN URBAN HOMSTEAD WITH A
LIMITATION BASED ON SIZE.

The Texas Constitution exempts a person's home-stead from forced sale to pay off creditors except under specific circumstances. Homestead protection is scaliable for either rural or urban property. Rural homesteads may not exceed 200 acres and an urban

homestand lot or lots may not exceed \$10,000 when first designated a homestead, in both cases home-stead protection applies to the improvements on the

ty. nomesteds but would replace the \$10,000 urban nomesteds but would replace the \$10,000 urban nomested limit with a one-acre limit, together with ny improvements on the land. The new definition yould apply retroactively to all urban homesteads in

* * * FOR * * *

- Homestead protection is a Texas tradition but because of rising land values in urban areas fewer
- Busing the urban homestead exemption on land area rather than land value would make constitu-tional revisions unnecessary.
- . It is important for the amendment to be retroare really protected from furced sule under current law has dwindled.

- · A one-acre exemption is too generous; a half-acre limit would be sufficient.
- · The one-acre limit treats homestead owners in different locations inequitably much more in affluent areas of large cities than it poor sections of small towns.
- . The homestead exemption's purpose is to provid mily home security, not to avoid payment of debt. se current exemption of a \$10,000 lot or lots plus a unlimited amount of improvements is sufficient provide for an adequate home.

* AMENDMENT 3 *

- AGAINST

- FOR

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PRO-VIDING FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF FOOD AND FIBER PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN THIS STATE THROUGH RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND PROMO-TION FINANCED BY THE PRODUCERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

Legislation passed in 1967 allows Texas producers of a specific crop to create and elect Producers Boards that promote sales of the crop and support research programs for such purposes as control of disease and predators. Seven boards now operate in all or part of the state for the following commodities: corn, grain sorghum, mohair, peanuts, pork, soy-beans, and wheat. (Rice, flax, and cattle producers

are specifically excluded by the statute authorizing the commodity boards.)

At present, activities of the Producers Boards are financed by fees that are collected when the commodities are processed or sold. The maximum amount of the fee is set when the Board is created. Payment of the fee is voluntary. A farmer or rancher who does not wish to pay the fee may file a request for an exemption or may apoly for a refund request for an exemption, or may apply for a refund

within two months after payment.

By authorizing "refundable assessments" this amendment and its enabling legislation would allow a Producers Board to prohibit exemptions from fee payments. Refunds would still have to be allowed.

* * * FOR * * *

- Uniform collection of fees will yield additional revenue and will enable the Producers Boards to do a more effective job of marketing and research. Revenues have dropped because the processors who collect the fees (such as grain-elevator operators) dislike this task and encourage producers to apply
- Agricultural producers strongly support the boards. All of the Producers Boards now operating were approved by wide margins in votes of the affected farmers and ranchers. An individual pro-ducer who does not wish to support a Board's activities can still get a refund of any fce.
- Mandatory contributions will help ensure that all producers of a commodity who benefit from the promotional programs help pay for them.

* * * AGAINST * * *

- The paperwork of applying for a refund will discourage producers from trying to get their money back. The exemption option, which this amendment would abolish, is much more convenient. Payment of production fees should remain voluntary.
- Activities of the Producers Boards often duplicate services of the Texas Department of Agriculture, Texas A&M University, and private organization that promote the same commodities.
- Texas voters rejected a similar amendment in 1977.

* AMENDMENT 4 *

- AGAINST

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR SUCCESSION OF PUBLIC OFFICE DURING DISASTERS CAUSED BY ENEMY ATTACK, AND AUTHORIZING THE SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL RULES RELATING TO LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE DURING THOSE DISASTERS OR DURING IMMEDIATE THREAT OF ENEMY ATTACK.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

Article III, Section 62 of the Texas Constitution, approved by the voters in 1962, requires the legislature to provide for succession to public offices, except members of the legislature, in case of discussions. disuster caused by enemy strack. This amendment is designed to fill a perceived gap, and to provide for other emergency measures. Article III, Section 58 of the constitution declares Austin to be the sent of government and requires the legislature to hold its sessions there. Article IV, Section 8 permits the governor to convene the legislature at a different place if Austin is "in possession of the public enemy

or in case of prevalence of discuse threat." However, the Constitution makes no explicit provision for convening the legislature at a location other than Austin in the event of a nuclear attack.

to provide for emergency interim suclegislature to provide for emergency interim suc-cessors to replace legislators who become "unavail-able" due to enemy attack and would allow the House and Senate to suspend constitutional rules governing actions of the legislature for up to two years by concurring with a proclamation by the governor to that effect. The suspension may be renewed with another proclamation and concur-rence. It would also permit the governor to keep the time and place of the meeting of the legislature time and place of the meeting of the legislature secret. Implementing legislation, HB 1216, provides that emergency successors would be chosen from former state senators or representatives living in the former state senators or representatives living in the district where the legislators had become "unavailable". The lieutenant governor and Speaker of the House would choose successors from a list of seven names submitted by the executive director of the Employees Retirement System.

* * * FOR * * *

- The state government lacks crucial powers to respond to enemy attack or the " reat of enemy attack. The nutterities would need an orderly plan for bypassing the anal restrictions which could become a hindrance during an emergacy.
- · Proper civil defense planning , uch as this could

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONA

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• The advanced weaponry likely to be used could isolute the state and prevent reliance on the federal

* * * AGAINST * * *

- In the event of a nuclear attack the federal government will most likely assume total control of governmental functions, making this amendment
- this proposal is an exercise in futility. Even if some governmental authorities could survive a nuclear attack, they might not be those designated to issue emergency edicts and to choose successur-legislators. Possibly all the "qualified" substitute legislators in a given district would also be "unavailable."
- . This amendment would give the governor danger threat" could possibly aggravate an international crisis by precipitately exercising emergency powers.

* AMENDMENT 5 *

O AGAINST

(Wording on Hellot)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING USE OF THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND TO GUARANTEE BONDS ISSUED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

* * * EXPLANATION * *

The Permanent School Fund (PSF) is a perpetual trust fund made up of income from public lands that are constitutionally set aside for the support of the state's public schools. The cost of administering the PSF is currently paid out of general revenue. Earnings from the PSF, together with certain taxes make up the Available School Fund (ASF). The ASF is distributed annually to the local school districts.

operation costs. There is no study program to assist school districts with construction costs, which are usually financed through the sale of school district bonds.

This proposition authorizes the legislature to smart laws providing for the use of the PSF and income from the PSF to guarantee bonds issued by achool districts. It also would permit the legislature to appropriate money from the ASF to administer the PSF or any bond guarantee program established by

* * * FOR * * *

- A bond-guarantee program, by improving most school districts' bond ratings, would lower the interest they must pay on bonds. Because of the state's population growth, many districts face in-creasing needs for school construction.
- the likelihood of default is very small.
- . The administration of the Par should be hundled by experienced investment managers and the legisla-ture is more upt to pay competitive soluties for these positions if they are funded by 1919 manay rather than by general revenue

* * * AGAINST * * *

- If the state is going to use the PSF to guarantee school district bonds, it should also be prepared to spend part of the fund in the event of a default.
 Although defaults have been rure, the Texas economy is depressed in some areas and defaults may become some content.
- the PSF has enabled it to grow phenomenally providing income for operation of the schools. The real risk of this amendment is allowing the principal of the PSF to be used for this purpose. Some people think the amendment would open the door for future attacks on the multi-billion-dollar fund

* AMENDMENT 6 *

(Wording on Ballot)
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ALLOWING THE LEGISLATURE TO PROVIDE
FOR ADDITIONAL REMEDIES TO ENFORCE COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

Since 1876 the Texas Constitution has prohibited Since 1876 the Texas Constitution has prohibited the garnishment of wages-that is, seizure of a person's current pay to satisfy the claims o creditors. This constitutional prohibition has beer interpreted as a bar to any Texas law permitting involuntary withholding of wages to satisfy court ordered child support obligations-a mechanism used in 47 other states to enforce child support orders.

Single-prent families are the fusical growing

persons who have been ordered by a court to support

their children has risen sharply. Along with the rise of court-ordered child support payments has come a rise in the number of parents who do not obey those orders and fail to provide adequate support for their children. Texas law requires that parents support their unmarried minor children. The methods cur

* * * * *

provide for the garmshment of wages to enforce court-ordered child support payments. The garmsh-ment would not be available for other purposes.

- This proposed solution is one of the most effective means of on-going enforcement of support obligations according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.
- . The Legislative Budget Board and the Department of Human Resources estimate an annual tax savings of \$9,000,000 on welfare cases alone by 1985
- · Parents rather than taxpayers need to support

* * * AGAINST * * *

- . It would be an administrative burden on em ployers. Information concerning an employee's private life would be known to an employer and employers might discriminate against employees who are subject to wage assignment.
- There are practical limitations to wage assignment. Employees might quit or change jobs frequently to avoid the assignment. Assignments are ineffective signified tobtors who are self-employed, paid in cash, or unemployed.
- . This could be a first step in allowing garnish-

* AMENDMENT 7 *

□ AGAINST

(Wording on Ballot)
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS AND TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF \$800 MILLION IN BONDS OF THE STATE TO FINANCE THE VETERANS' AND THE VETERANS' AND THE VETERANS' LAND PROGRAM AND THE VETERANS' HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

This amendment authorizes \$300 million in additional bonds for the Veterans' Land Fund and \$500 million to create a Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund. The new Housing Assistance Fund would be managed by the Veterans' Land Board, a three-member board chaired by the State Land Commissioner which now manages the veterans' Land Fund. These bonds would be general obligation bonds, backed by the credit of the state.

The smendment also authorizes the Veterans' Land Board to use future income of the Funds tover and above amounts needed to retire outstanding bonds) to finance additional loans from either Fund. The Constitution now requires that Veterans' Land Fund income not required for bond payments be deposited in the General Revenue Fund. In addition, the proposed amendment authorizes the Board to issue m the General Revenue Fund. In addition, the proposed amendment authorizes the Board to issue revenue bonds to provide further financial assistance to veterans for either land purchases or homertgages. No limit is placed on the amount of revenue bonds that the Board may issue. Thus, the loan programs could be continued indefinitely without further bond authorizations by the voters. Elizibility requirements for loans from either Fund

Eligibility requirements for loans from either Fund include: 90 days' service in the U.S. armed forces, and Texas residency either at the time of entering service or for five years immediately before filing the

The Veterinia' Land Program was created by a 1946 constitutional amendment with an initial bond authorization of \$25 million. Since that time Texas voters have approved six amendments adding to the Land Pund. The total amount now authorized is \$950 million; however, no loans have yet been made from the \$250 million in bonds authorized in 1981.

from the \$250 million in bonds authorized in 1981.

Over the years, more than 77,000 veterans have received assistance in purchasing more than four million acres of land through the Veterans' Land Pund. Because of a minimum accenge requirement of 10 acres, virtually all of this land has been in rural

the Land Fund to a maximum of \$20,000 to any veteran, with a 5% down payment required. Lending rates are set by the Board, generally at about 1% above the interest on the bonds financing the loan. The current rate is 8.5%. Loans are for a 40-year

term. The proposed new Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund would make available 40-year \$20,000 home mortgage loans at rates similar to those for the Land Program. These loans would be handled through commercial lending institutions, which could provide any additional financing needed by

* * * FOR * * *

- The long term, low interest mortgage loans offered by the new Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund would enable thousands of Texas veterans to finance homes that they could not otherwise afford. These loans would probably be offered on more favorable terms than mortgages available through the federal VA and FIIA programs.
- · Additional home purchases by veterans would stimulate the home-building industry and the state economy. Thousands of new jobs would be created.
- The proposed Housing Assistance Program would have an even broader appeal than the existing Land

Program, since most veterans live in cities and have a more immediate need for housing than for rural land. Younger veterans, especially, would make use of this new program.

* *

* *

Land Program would extend the availability of this program. It is also appropriate that surplus revenues created by good management of the Funds be used for additional assumance to veteratis. Allowing the Veterans' Land Bourd to issue revenue bonds for the two programs provides another possible source of funding for the programs without further commitments of the state's credit.

* * * AGAINST * * *

- A disproportionate amount of the state's credit is now being used for assistance to veterans. More than half of the present state debt is for Veterans' Land Fund bonds. The \$800 million in additional state bonds proposed by the amendment would significantly increase this debt. The state's crean should be used to meet addit made rather than should be used to meet public needs rather than to assist in the purchase of homes and land by
- Mortgage loan assistance for veterans is already available through the federal Veterans Administra-tion. In addition, veterans receive many other state and federal benefits, such as college tuition, medical care, and hiring preferences for civil service jobs.
- State assistance for housing should go to those who cannot otherwise afford decent residences. Maximum income limits are set for recipients of mortgage loan assistance from the Texas Housing Agency. But, need as not a consideration in the proposed Veterans' Housing Assistance Program.
- The provisions of the proposed amendment that would allow the Veterans' Land Hoard to use fund surpluses and issue revenue bonds for an unlimited period of time and in unlimited amounts are bad public policy. The Legislature and the voters should retain some control over all state spending.

* AMENDMENT8 *

OF AGAINST

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO AUTHORIZE TAXING UNITS TO EXMEMPT FROM TAXATION PROPERTY OF CERTAIN VETERANS AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

The Texas Constitution permits the legislature to exempt from taxation a number of different kinds of property including buildings used exclusively by public charity institutions. In addition, a section of the Tax Code provides a property tax exemption for certain veterans' organizations if the property is not used to produce revenue or gain. The constitutionality of this exemption has been placed in dubit by an Attorney General's Opinion in their their foroperties

constitutionally entitled to an exemption. Another section of the Tax Unde exempts real and tangible

section of the Tax Code exempts real and tangible paraonal property of contain "chantable arganizations" that are organized excludively to perform certain charitable functions bated.

This proposition authorices, but does not mandate, political subdivisions to exempt veterans' organizations from ad valorem taxation on their property if certain stated requirements are met. It also provides that publical subdivisions may exempt fraternal organizations from ad volorem taxation if they are primarily engaged in charitable or benevolent functions. The legislature is authorized to establish eligibility requirements and set property limitations eligibility requirements and set property limitations for fraternal organizations to benefit from the

* * * FOR * * *

- This amendment is necessary to ensure that veterans' groups may receive property tax exemp-tions since the current law is in doubt. Many veterans and fraternal organizations have been receiving these tax breaks and would not be able to
- Many fraternal organizations do not meet the "purely public charity" standard imposed by the sourts and used by toe approximate to decide if they quality for an occupation under the Tax Code.
- . With this amendment, each local governing body will be able to decide what type and amount exemptions are justified and what can be afford

* * * AGAINST * * *

These proposed exemptions would shift the tax burden to already pressed taxpayers.

- The amendment does not clearly define "fratern-al organization." Leaving that determination up to each individual taxing unit might invite litigation.
- muy be exempted and to proments for veterans' organizations as with fra organizations.

ABSENTEE VOTING OCT. 19 - NOV. 4

regarding absentee voting contact the

County Clerk's Office

PITCHFORK CENTENNIAL **CELEBRATION**

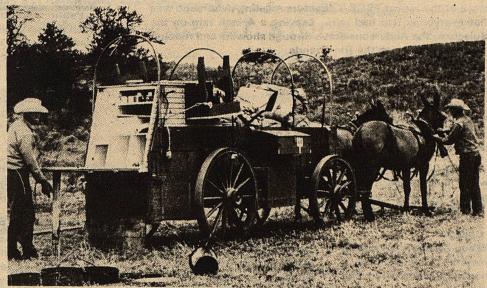


PHOTO BY: ELNA WILKINSON PHOTOGRAPHY

CHUCK WAGON

Combining the old with the new, the chuck wagon preparing dinner may be seen from the helicopter spotting cattle and driving them to the round-up on the 100 year old Pitchfork Ranch.



HELICOPTOR

CRUDE OIL CONTRIBUTES TO COUNTY **ECONOMY**

The sale of crude oil and natural gas from Borden The county's wells produced 7.6 million barrels County wells made an of crude oil, valued at important contribution to \$239.8 million, and 6.5 the county's economy in billion cubic feet of natural 1982 and accounted for gas, valued at \$ 13.6 \$253.4 million of the \$41.1 million. Owners of royalty in billion wellhead value of the county received \$31.7 Texas petroleum production million as their share of the last year. output, the Association In its annual survey of the economic impact of oil and

gas industry operations in

the significant producing

counties of Texas, Texas

Mid-Continent Oil and Gas

Assoc. reported that the

county ranked 45th among

Texas' 254 counties on the

basis of value of its

marketed petroleum

production includes

condensate and casinghead

production.

Such

noted. "The figures cited in this survey offer graphic evidence of the continuing importance of petroleum production to nearly every county in Texas, a situation which should continue indefinitely," said the Association's chairman, Joe C. Walter, Jr., Houston independent producer.

"There are a number of

encouraging indication that the oil and gas industry's protracted slowdown in activity is coming to an end. A general economic recovery in the United States and other industralized countries will increase the demand for petroleum products, thereby stimulating geophysical and drilling activity here and abroad. The domestic petroleum industry stands ready to drill more wells as drilling projects become economically feasible," Walter said.

In addition to paying property taxes cities, counties, and school districts, producers in the county supported state CON'T ON Pg 8

* AMENDMENT 9 *

- AGAINST

* * *

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES OF STATUTORY PROBATE COURTS TO OTHER STATUTORY COUNTY COURTS WITH PROBATE JURISDICTION AND TO COUNTY COURTS.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

The Texas Constitution provides that each county shall have a county court. The elected county judge who presides over commissioners court and is the chief executive officer of the county also presides over the county court. Each of the constitutional county courts has general jurisdiction over probate matters - registration of wills, administration of estates, amountment of guardians, and commitment of the mentally is paired. The legislature has created more than 100 statutory county courts to relieve the

county judge of some or all judicial duties. Many of these courts have some or all judicial duties. Many of these courts have some probate jurisdiction. Eleven specialize in probate matters—three in Dallas County, three in Harris County, two in Bexar County, and one in Galveston County.

Under this proposal statutory probate-court judges would be allowed to substitute in any county in the state for months; indicate the state for months indicate the state for months and months indicate the state for months and months indicate the state for months and months are stated to the state of the state

would be allowed to substitute in any county in the state for another judge of a statutory county court with probate jurisdiction or for the judge of the constitutional county court. Implementing legislation provides that the probate judges would elect one of their number to serve as atatewide presiding judge for four years. That judge would be empowered to assign probate judges to substitute in any county in the atate where needed. Both active and retired probate judges would be eligible for such assignments.

* * * FOR * * *

Probate cases can involve complex questions of law. Constitutional county judges are not required to be attorneys. Some statutory county judges may be unavailable or disqualified to sit on some probate

cases. Although probate cases can be transferred by the constitutional county judge to the district court or a special judge may be appointed in certain cases, these options are generally unsatisfactory. Appointment of a special judge is combersome and the appropriate district judge may have overrowded dockets of his or her own. It would be more efficient and more effective to allow judges with special expertise in probate matters to hear cases when emergencies arise outside their home counties.

* * * AGAINST * * *

• Transferring special probate judges around the state would mean that those judges might be unavailable in their home counties. The constitutional county judges would be tempted to disqualify themselves on the slightest excuse. If a county needs a statutory court with probate jurisdiction the legislature should create that court rather than shift the load to a few overburdened probate court judges.

Constitutional authority is not required for the legislature to regulate the administration of statu-tory courts.

* AMENDMENT 10 *

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PERMIT A CITY OR TOWN TO EXPEND PUBLIC FUNDS AND LEVY ASSESSMENTS FOR THE RELOCATION OR REPLACEMENT OF SANITATION SEWER LATERALS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

When it is necessary for a city to relocate a sewe When it is necessary for a city to relocate a sewer main, sewer laterals belonging to private property owners must also be relocated. Some property owners are not able to pay the cost of this construction. The amendment would allow the city, with the consent of the property owner, to contract for the relocation of the sewer lateral, with repayment to be used to the city within a five-year period at an interest rate at the statuse. at an interest rate set by statute.

* * * FOR * * *

This amendment would facilitate needed replacements and relocations of sewage lines. It is permissive for both the city and the property owner.

* * * AGAINST * * *

• The five-year repayment period provided by the amendment is too short. Repaying the cost of a new hardship for individuals with low incomes.

★ AMENDMENT 11 ★

- AGAINST (Wording on Ballot)

(Wording on Hallot)
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO
CHÂNGE THE BOARD OF PARDONS AND
PAROLES FROM A CONSTITUTIONAL
AGENCY AND TO GIVE THE HOARD THE
POWER TO REVOKE PAROLES.

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

* * * EXPLANATION * * *

This amendment removes the Boards of Pardons and Paroles from the constitution and requires the legislature to establish it by law and to enact laws governing parole. This amendment also gives the loard exclusive power to revoke paroles, thus chiminating the governor's power to veto (revoke) parole decisions made by the present board. The governor would retain the power to grant reprieves, commutations of panishment and pardons.

The present limit of three members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles and their method of appointment would also be removed from the constitution.

The implementing legislation would enlarge the board to six m,\dots unit $g(\cdot)$ the governor power to appoint all members.

* * * FOR * * *

Together with its implementing legislation, this amendment will expedite the purole process and save the taxpayers money. A six-member board should spread out the workload and save time.

 The Board of Pardons and Paroles has a trained staff with resources and expertise to determine eligible offenders' readiness to be released from on. Trial judges, prosecutors, and county sheriffe prison. Trial judges, prosecutors, the before a parole is have an opportunity to comment before a parole is

a The present system of a governor's elemency staff of reviewing paroles granted by the board is a duplication of effort, adds three weeks or more to the purole process, and may jeopardize any job the parolee may have been promised upon release. Such a clemency staff receives no special training, nor does it interview the prospective parole; thus it is less qualified than the board to make parole recommendations to the governor.

• Expansion of the Board of Pardons and Paroles and the removal of the governor's power to revoke parole are two of the recommendations designed to climinate overcrowding of prisons which were pro-posed by the 1982 Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Comprehensive Review of Criminal Justice

* * * AGAINST * * *

• The present gubernatorial veto power over paroles is an important safeguard to ensure that only capable and rehabilitated offenders are released from prison. The governor's staff need not investigate each case as closely as the board in order to evaluate the wisdom of the board's recommendations.

The power to deny purole gives the governor the discretion to be tougher than the board.

Additional appointment power given to the governor in the enabling legislation does not compensate for the loss of direct power to prevent selected releases from Texas prisons.

Ed Note: This tabloid nonpartisan publication concerns the Special Constitutional Amendment Election on November 8, 1983.

We are happy to share this with our subscribers and hope it will help us cast an informed vote in November.)

* THIS VOTERS GUIDE WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH FUNDS FROM THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND.

Rich and Barbara Anderson reported the only good news they heard at the recent TSCRA directors meeting in Loreado was that everybody had had rain. Leaving a 4 inch rain on the Muleshoe, the Andersons drove through showers and running water all the way to the Rio Grande.

Ralph Miller was released from the hospital last week. Welcome back to Borden County, Ralph.

A party was given for the Junior High Football team last Thursday, after the game. Thursday's game was the last home game for the Young Coyotes.

COTTON FORMERS FACE MIXED OUTLOOK

College

Station---American cotton growers currently face a good market due to reduced production and increased consumption, but it's not all "peaches and cream" down the road, says a economist in cotton marketing.

'Part of the problem is that higher market prices this season will encourage increased production next year, driving market prices down to perhaps just above the loan level for 1984," points out Dr. Carl Anderson with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University System.

"The other factor dimming the long-term outlook for U.S. cotton farmers is that, while they have worked to reduce production. China and Russia have increased production," notes the economist.

The U.S. supply is much less than was anticipated earlier in the season, Anderson says. Total cotton supply in the nation is around 15.5 million bales--about 3 million less than in 1982 and the smallest crop in 16 years.

Texas cotton production is forecast at 2.25 million bales, the smallest upland crop since 1946. Harvested acres are 19 percent below last year's weather reduced harvest.

However, foreign production is estimated at 59 million bales--3.5 million more than last year. This means that essentially all of this season's world stock reduction will originate in the U.S., notes Anderson.

With some recovery in the world economy, consumption is expected to be up this year, but U.S. textile trade is in a big deficit. Textile imports are

up and exports have fallen, dampening the use of U.S. cotton despite the moderate recovery in total cotton consumption, Anderson says.

Also, cotton has once again lost its price advantage over synthetics. "It is essential for cotton to not only maintain its diminished share of total fiber consumption, but to also regain some lost ground," Anderson says. "The future for cotton depends to a great extent upon the industry's desire and willingness to seek new technological developments in the production and processing of cotton fiber."

Increased prices and consumption will encourage U.S. farmers to increase planted acreage in 1984, Anderson predicts, and foreign producers are unlikely to cut back from their increased production this year.

'Assuming favorable weather, conditions clearly point to a bearish cotton market in the second half of 1984," the economist says. "Therefore, producers should consider pricing a large part of next year's crop early, probably well before planting." Only adverse weather in this country, China or Russia is likely to reduce 1984 global production below consumption, contends Anderson.

He suggests that farmers market this year's crop early rather than holding out for a higher price next year because it likely won't come. Cotton prices will probably peak sometime early this fall, says Anderson. Plus holding cotton accumulates monthly storage and interest costs of some \$4 to \$4.50 per bale.

"Life consists not in holding good cards but in playing those you do hold well." Josh Billings

by Jerry Stone ***************

COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Petitions to nominate persons to be placed on the committee election ballots have been mailed to all known eligible voters in the county. If you know of someone in your community who is qualified and willing to serve on the committee, fill out a petition and return it to this office no later than October 31.

COTTON PIK

The availability date for receiving PIK cotton has arrived. Producers who are eligible to receive PIK cotton entitlements from CCC loans may pick up their cotton at any time. CCC will pay storage on the cotton until you take title to it, but no later than March 14, 1984.

PIK cotton coming from CCC inventory has been delayed because of the reopening of the cotton bid purchase program. If you are eligible to receive PIK cotton from CCC, we will notify you when we receive the cotton.

HARVEST FOR PIK

Even after the reopening of the cotton bid purchase program, CCC is still short on the amount of cotton available to use for PIK. Therefore, operators and owners who are to receive PIK cotton from CCC inventory and have cotton planted on the farm will be required to use enough harvested 1983 cotton to satisfy 40 percent of their PIK requirement. The other 60 percent will come from CCC.

If you fit this category, please contact this office after harvest but before you sell any

PRODUCTION CARDS

Production cards for reporting 1983 cotton production have been mailed. If you did not harvest any production please put a "O" in the net lint block and sign and date, and return the card to this office.

If you do harvest cotton, return the card as soon as you harvest all the cotton on the farm. Please do not turn in the card until you are through picking up bolls and ginning remnants.

INTEREST RATE

The October interest rate for CCC price support loans is 10.375 percent.

New Program

con't from pg 1

president of NCFI, said, "Initiation of our new grant program is a major step in improving marketing efficiency and making beef more competitive in the marketplace. We expect the marketing new research---which has been designated by the NCA Research Committee as a priority need---to identify problems in determining and reporting beef cattle values.

"Our objective is to improve the entire marketing system, so that the most- efficient and effective, in all phases of the cattle and beef industries, will be fairly rewarded. Now is the time for all of us in the cattle industry to do our part to keep the industry health."

*************** The longest golf hole in the world is the 17th hole at a course in North Carolina. It measures 745 vards, and is



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CHRISTMAS IN NOVEMBER

Christmas In November will be held on Thursday, November 3, 1983, from 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. in the 4-H Exhibit Building in Gail.

This program is open to all who wish to attend. There will be a salad luncheon with each person attending being asked to bring one salad and crackers if needed. Plates, utensils and drinks will be provided.

There will be a gift wrapping display provided by several Borden County residents as well as a craft book display. There will be domonstrations on the following topics: Christmas Decor, by Sue Travis from Travis Flowers in Snyder; Gifts from the Kitchen and Calligraphy, by Kandy K. McWhorter, County Extension Agent; Napkin Folding, by Trina Lemons; Placemat Power, by Colleen England, County Extension Agent-Garza County; and The Finishing Touches of Christmas, by LaRhea

This program should put everyone in the Christmas spirit since Christmas is just around the corner.

Come join in the fun and fellowship. Looking forward to seeing all of you on November 3.

Educational activities conducted by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service serve people of all ages regardless of socio-economic level, race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

CHRISTMAS IN NOVEMBER

November 3, 1983

9:30 A.M.-3:00 P.M

4-H Exhibit Building in Gail

Gift Wrapping Display...Borden County Residents Graft Book Display....Borden County Residents

SCHEDULE FOR THE DAY

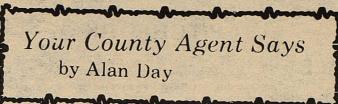
Registration and Coffee	9:30-10:00
Christmas Decor-By Sue Travis from Travis Flowers	10:00-11:00
Gifts from the Kitchen and Calligraphy McWhorter, CEA Borden County	-By Kandy K. 11:00-11:45
Napkin Folding-By Trina Lemons Lunch	11:45-12:15 12:15-1:00
Placemat Power-By Colleen England, CEA Garza County	1:00-2:00
The Finishing Touches of Christmas- By LaRhea Pepper	2.00-3:00

Lunch will be a salad luncheon. Each person attending should bring one (1) salad and crackers if needed. Plates, utensils and drinks will be provided.

HALLOWEEN CARNIVAL

The annual Halloween Carnival will be Saturday night, October 29th at 6:00 P.M. There will be dunking Booths, concessions, spook house, cake walk, basketball throws, games of all kinds. Raffle tickets will also be sold. Bring the whole family for an evening of fun and visiting.





PLACE AT STOCK SHOWS

Seven 4-H members from Borden County participated at the Sough Plains Fair in Lubbock and at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas.

At the South Plains Fair, Tammy Voss placed 4th in the Hampshire Lamb Class. She also placed 15th in the Hampshire Cross Class. Tammy Miller placed 12th and 15th in the Southdown and Suffolk Cross Classes. Kim Wills placed 15th in the Finewool Class. Wacey Parks stood 14th in the lightweight Suffolk Cross Class. Michael Murphy showed two finewool lambs but did not place.

At the State Fair of Texas, Mickey Burkett placed 10th out of 62 lambs in the Hampshire Class (Cross). He also placed 28th out of 82 in the lightweight Suffolk Class. Tammy Voss placed 16th in the Hampshire Cross Class and 34th in the Finewool lamb

These 4-H members should be commended for their fine showings at these livestock

PRUSSIC ACID POISONING IN LIVESTOCK

Frost will be hitting Borden County before long, and this could lead to prussic acid poisoning in livestock grazing certain pasture grasses and forage.

Although many plants contain the toxic material that causes poisoning, those causing the highest mortality in livestock when grazing after they have been frozen and wilted are Johnson and Sudan grasses and sorghum or hybrids of these.

The most dangerous time as far as the grazing of these plants is concerned is following frost when the plant material begins to wilt. Livestock should not be allowed access to the wilted material until it has dried completely. This usually takes three or four days of good sunlight. New plant growth usually becomes nontoxic and can be grazed within 10 days to two weeks following a rain.

As far as prussic acid poisoning is concerned, the poison acts rapidly and can kill animals within minutes. In most acute cases, animals become affected within 10-15 minutes after eating toxic material and can die in two to three minutes. Symptoms may include a brief period of stimulation followed by depression and paralysis. Signs of colic may be present. Stupor (loss of sensibility), difficult breathing and frequent convulsions may result. Death is caused by suffocation since oxygen remains in the blood and is not exchanged to the tissues. This also causes the blood to appear bright red.

To prevent prussic acid poisoning in livestock, remember these steps:

1. Allow plant material affected by frost to dry throughly before grazing. This may require a week or more of good sunlight.

2. Feed animals hay or a supplement before turning them in on plants that may contain prussic acid. Animals that are not hungry will not be affected as seriously by toxic material since their intake will be limited.

Remove all animals from the pasture if one in the herd shows any signs of poisoning.

4. Call a veterinarian immediately if an animal appears to be poisoned. An antidote to treat affected animals is highly efficient if given early. This product is available from

5. Have suspect plant material checked by the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratories at College Station or Amarillo. Local veterinarians will be happy to submit samples for you.

The overall key to prevent prussic acid poisoning in livestock is to be aware of plant materials that may cause poisoning and then to keep cattle from grazing such plants until a safe period has passed.

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*********** 8...THe Borden Star, Wed., Oct. 26, 1983

HOUSE FOR SALE

The R.C. Vaughn house in Gail is for sale for Those \$6,000.00. interested should call Ruben Vaughn (915) 573-2406 in Snyder or Wanda Tate (806) 744-0561 in Lubbock.

PITCHFORK

con't from pg developments, Murrah stressed, were owners that did not have to rely on the ranch for income, allowing profits to be plowed back into the ranch.

Another was careful management begun by Gardner and continued by succeeding managers down to Humphreys.

THE LEGEND OF **JACK-O'-LANTERN**

by Mary Powell Walter

According to Irish legend, a very greedy, tricky man named Jack died. Jack couldn't get into heaven because he'd been so greedy. He couldn't get into hell because he'd played tricks on the devil. So, Jack was doomed to walk the earth with his lantern. And that's where the name jack-o'-lantern comes from.

The English and the Irish made jack-o'-lanterns from potatoes, beets, turnips, and gourds. These lanterns were supposed to keep away evil spirits that came out on All Hallows' Eve, as Halloween used to be called.



Adapted from Ranger Rick, the National Wildlife Federation's magazine for childr 1412 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Copyright 1983. All rights reserved

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Concord Oil Company, established in 1956, will buy your oil and gas properties (royalties, minerals, overrides, working interests, etc.) for cash.

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1500 Alamo National Building San Antonio, Texas 78205

Phone: (512) 224-4455 Peter Bauerlein Reagan McCoy Tom Pawel



SENATE ACTS ON DROUGHT AID IN FORM OF OLD CORN

An amendment requiring USDA to sell damaged corn at reduced prices to livestock producers suffering from the drought was approved Oct. 7 by the U.S. Senate.

amendment, The sponsored by Senator Lloyd Bentsen, D-TX, and co-sponsored by Senator John Tower, R-TX, and co-sponsored by Senator John Tower, R-TX, was attached to the dairy and tobacco bill.

The Bentsen amendment would require USDA to sell at reduced rates about 83 million bushels of damaged corn held by the government in warehouses around the nation.

The corn would be sold to stockmen in counties suffering from drought or other natural disasters and in declared disaster areas by USDA. There are 26 such counties in Texas. Crockett, Irion and Glasscock were added to the list by USDA Oct. 7.

The corn would be sold at 75 percent of the government price floor for corn, a rate that varies from county to county.

In seeking assistance for stockmen in West Texas plagued with the worst drought in three decades, discounted Bentsen USDA's recent announcement reduced-rate loans. "They need something a cow can

'The irony of this tragic situation is that help is literally around the corner," he said, referring to about 21 million bushels of corn being stored in the Texas Panhandle.

eat, not another note at the

bank," he said.

That corn is costing the government more than \$11 million a year in interest and storage and is so damaged "it is suitable only for livestock feed," Bentsen

Tower said he was optimistic that the provision would also be approved by the House when it returned from its Columbus Day recess Oct. 17.

Previously, TSCRA News Update reported the

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\$100 per Week Part Time at Home. Webster, America's favorite dictionary company needs home workers to update local mailing lists. Easy work. Can be done while watching TV. All ages, experience unnecessary. Call 1-716-842-6000, 13616

passage of similar legislation by a House Agriculture subcommittee. That bill, sponsored by Texas Congressman Kika de la Garza, was expected to be taken up by the full Agriculture Committee Oct.

Meanwhile, W. J. "Dub" Waldrip, NCA president from Lubbock, took the minority viewpoint that low-interest loans would be better drought relief program than the corn.

"I've never seen an emergency feed program that helped anybody except the guy selling the feed," Waldrip said.

Recalling the emergency feed programs of the 1950's, Waldrip called those programs inflationary and a failure in benefiting ranchmen. He also said it's preferable to sell livestock down to the smallest possible number or sell them out entirely in a drought.

Feeding them on the pastures and letting them continue to tromp out the range will do lasting damage to the land, Waldrip said. It would be better simply to keep them in drylot if this were necessary to preserve a bloodline, he added.

Waldrip, who has a doctorate and is the longtime general manager of Spade Ranches in West Texas and New Mexico, conceded his opinion ran counter to Congressmen pushing for the release of corn for the stockmen, but his feelings generally reflected that of the NCA leadership as a shole, he

CRUDE OIL

con't from pg 5

government through production tax payments estimated a \$12.1 million, according to Association survey. Crude oil taxes amounted to 11.1 million, while natural gas levies tatalled 1 million.

Based on Texas **Employment Commission** figures, some 65 oil and gas industry employees in the county received wages of about 2.1 million in 1982.

In the search for new petroleum reserves in the county, oil and gas producers spent a reported \$43.1 million in the drilling of 108 wells, including 20 wildcat, or exploratory, wells. This effort resulted in the completion of 58 oil wells, although some \$23 million was lost in the drilling of 50 dry holes. As of April 1, 1983, there were 672 producing oil wells in the county.

Public Notice

Southwestern Bell, in accordance with rules and orders of the Public Utility Commission of Texas, hereby gives notice of its intent to re-file evidence and appropriate tariff(s) in support of a request to establish rates for the use of certain complex inside telephone wiring in the amount of \$54.5 million annually. This request was previously a part of the considerations in Docket 5141 and now has been re-docketed as Docket 5420.

Customers who do not own the Complex Inside Wire associated with their Customer Premises Systems (such as PBX and Key Systems), and who utilize Southwestern Bell's wiring after January 1, 1984, could be affected by this request. On January 1, 1984, all of the Customer Premises Systems presently provided by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company will be transferred to a subsidiary of AT&T and that subsidiary of AT&T will be almost exclusively responsible for the charges pursuant to the proposed tariff on January 1, 1984. After January 1, 1984. customers who purchase their Complex Customer Premises Equipment and do not purchase, but continue to use, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company's inside wire will be subject to the charges proposed in the tariff

The proposed effective date for these new rates is Janu-

Persons interested in intervening in this matter should file a written motion expeditiously with the Public Utility Commission of Texas. 7800 Shoal Creek Boulevard. Austin. Texas 78757. as the Hearing on the Merits in Docket 5420 is set for Novem-

