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Rep. Saunders Played Role In Battle To Curtail Drug Abuse

State Rep. Robert Saunders, D-La Grange, played a significant leadership role in the battle to curtail drug abuse by children and adolescents in Texas, the Texans' War on Drugs Committee announced.

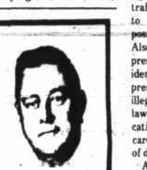
The Texans' War on Drugs Committee, established by Gov. Bill Clements and headed by Ross Perot, was formed to combat illegal drug trafficking in Texas. The committee's weapons are the education of parents, support of anti-drug legislation and improved communications among state law enforcement officers.

"Saunders and several other legislators went above and beyond the call of duty to support the Texans' War on Drugs program," said Perot, chairman of Dallas-based Electronic Data Systems Corp. "He heeded the call from parents all over the state to protect the children of Texas from the drug culture."

Perot emphasized that without the effective teamwork of state officials like Saunders and concerned Texas parents, the five-part legislative package developed by the Texans' War on Drugs Committee would never have been passed. Perot also stressed that support from House Speaker Billy Clayton and Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby was also an integral part of the program's success.

New statutes passed in the session toughen penalties for delivery of drugs to minors, tighten the laws against drug trafficking and make it illegal to manufacture, deliver or possess drug paraphernalia. Also passed was a triplicate prescription bill that will help identify persons who divert prescription drugs to the illegal market. The fifth new law permits immediate revocation of licenses of health care professionals convicted of drug-related felony crimes.

All of the laws became effective September 1, with the exception of the triplicate prescription bill.



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Come one and all to the Eagle Lake Lions Club Parade and Carnival Sat., Oct. 3rd. Parade begins at 4 p.m.

Free Pizza

Grace Wick this is a ticket for a free pizza at the Eagle Lake Dairy Delite, where you get the finest foods in town including delicious pizza. Clip this out and present at the Dairy Delite for your free pizza not later than Sept. 29, 1981.

Hearings On Redistricting Thurs., Fri.

The Legislative Redistricting Board will receive testimony concerning state senate and house districts during public hearings to be held in Austin on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24 and 25, according to Senator Kent Caperton of Bryan.

"A number of persons from the 19 counties of the Fifth Senatorial District offered written and oral testimony during last spring's legislative hearings and all of this has been presented to the redistricting board," Caperton explained. "However, these new hearings will give persons who did not testify a chance to do so if they wish or let those who did reiterate their views."

The legislative redistricting board is responsible for the development of new state legislative lines and must complete its work by October 29, 1981. Members of the board include Lieut. Gov. Bill Hobby, Speaker of the House Bill Clayton, Attorney General Mark White, Comptroller Bob Bullock and Land Commissioner Bob Armstrong.

Persons interested in testifying should contact Robert I. Kelley, Secretary of the Board, P. O. Box 12123, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711; telephone number 512/475-2736.

Senator Caperton added that Dolores Ashley, his district representative, is also available to assist in making arrangements. She can be reached at 4301 Carter Creek Parkway, Suite 205, Bryan, Texas 77801; telephone number 713/693-7853.

St. Philip's Parish Picnic At El Campo Sun.

Delicious foods, games, entertainment and an auction will be the order of the day when St. Philip's Parish in El Campo holds its Annual Picnic on Sunday, Sept. 27 at the American Legion Center.

Dinner will be served starting at 11:00 a.m. and will feature barbecue chicken and sausage with all the trimmings at $3.50 per plate. There will be plates to go. Also, barbecue-on-bun and sausage-on-a-stick will be sold.

There will be the usual games, concessions, music, and an auction.

Holy Masses will be celebrated at St. Philip's Church on Saturday at 6:00 p.m. and on Sunday at 6:30, 8:00, 9:30 and 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

New Teachers At Primary School

Eagle Lake Primary School has a record five new teachers for the 1981-82 school year, reports Principal Major Benge. Pictured standing from left to right: Mrs. Cathrine Kovar, resource teacher from Southwest Texas State University; Mrs. Patsy Gertson, Kindergarten teacher from Texas A&M University; Mrs. Barbara Ardis, Third Grade teacher with 9 years experience coming from Odessa Public Schools; seated - Mrs. Claudette Powers, Early Childhood teacher with one year experience at E-L.M.S.; and Mrs. Rosalinda Leos, English Language teacher with 3 years experience in the Tidehaven School District.-ELPS Photo.

Dist. Gov. Floyd Boze Visits Eagle Lake Rotary Club

Eagle Lake Rotary Club was honored last Wednesday to have as its special guest and speaker, Floyd Boze of Dickinson who is the current Rotary International District Governor for District 589. Dist. Gov. Boze met with club president Dan A. Thornton, vice president Bob McInteer, and secretary Harold L. Williams for a conference Tuesday evening in The Farris 1912. The Thorntons hosted the officers and directors and their wives for a delicious dinner following the conference.

Following the dinner, the district governor discussed some of his experiences while traveling in many countries while in the United States Air Force and while a Rotarian.

At the noon luncheon Wednesday, District Governor Boze challenged the Rotarians and guests to determine "Why are you in Rotary?"

He pointed out that membership in Rotary "will not make you rich, but it will involve you in a lot of things that you might not pay attention to otherwise."

He stressed that there is nothing in Rotary that says it will make you a better person, but it will happen if you will let it by active participation in the avenues of service, club service, vocational service, international service and community service.

"You were selected to become a Rotarian because you had the attributes to meet the challenges of the four avenues of service, he stated and added that "Rotary membership will provide you with a passport to the entire world where Rotary clubs are located."

World Peace

District Gov. Boze discussed the theme chosen for the 1982 year, "World Peace and Understanding Through Rotary" commenting that the Rotary principles can contribute greatly to a world peace through understanding our fellow man and his environment.

"I consider it a privilege to be in Rotary because I love to be with people so unselfish in so many wonderful ways. . working for the betterment of the human race through service to their fellow man," concluded the district governor.

District Governor Boze is a former United States Air Force pilot, a retired professor serving at Texas Tech and the University of Houston Clear LakeCollege; and is currently associated with the First City Bank of Clear Lake, Texas. He discussed briefly plans being made for the 589th District Convention to be held next April in Guadalajara, Mexico and promised that information on the conference, which promises to be one of the best ever, will be forthcoming to wives of Rotarians soon.

President Thornton announced dates for two forthcoming Rotary events, the annual Chuck Wagon Barbecue Supper to be held on Tues., Oct. 13th. in the Community Center and the annual Ladies Night Christmas Party to be held on Dec. 15th.

He also pointed out that the 1981-82 Rotary International convention will be held in Dallas in the summer of 1982 and urged Rotarians to make plans to host some of the visitors to the international R.I. meeting in their homes and enjoy fellowship with Rotarians from other parts of the world.

To order rubber stamps, call The Headlight, 234-2783.

Mentz Parish Picnic Set Sun., Oct. 4

St. Roch's Catholic Church in Mentz will hold its 127th Annual Picnic on Sunday, Oct. 4th and citizens from throughout the area are invited to make plans to attend.

Holy Mass will be said at 10:00 a.m. and a buffet style barbecued beef and sausage dinner will be served at noon for $3.50 for adults and $2.00 for children under 12. Barbecue beef and sausage will also be sold at the pit by the pound and at 3 p.m. barbecue sandwiches will be sold.

A big auction will be held at 1 p.m. and the event will climax with a dance featuring the music of the Country Pickers.

There will be kiddie rides and a hay ride for the entertainment of children.

Hallettsville Merchants Get Tax Break

State Comptroller Bob Bullock says merchants and businesses in Hallettsville whose records were destroyed by flooding would be given special tax consideration.

Bullock said he will waive any penalty or interest payment on late returns from those affected by the flooding.

He also said his office resources would be made available in the coming weeks to those who want to reconstruct damaged or destroyed tax records.

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Decision On Spoil Bank

(Cont. from page one)

rado counties boundaries six river miles southeasterly from Garwood.

• The structure was proposed to be trapezoidal in shape, approximately 15,000' in length, varying in height from less than 10 feet to approximately 40 feet and varying considerably in width. The director of Data and Engineering Services of the Department of Water Resources determined that the proposed plans were not adequate for the reason that the existing spoil bank would preclude the natural meandering of the Colorado River. This resulted in Lone Star removing some of the levee and the firm filed an amended application on June 20, 1980 including modifications: "plus or minus 1,500 foot opening in existing bank at River Mile 93.9 and plus or minus 1,300 feet spread to not more than three feet above ground level on the lower end of the spoil bank."

The amended application proposed that the additional spoil material be deposited inside the existing spoil bank, and that the maximum height of the spoil bank be 40 feet and the maximum width at the top of the spoil bank to be 600 feet. The Director of Data and Engineering Service approved these modifications.

During the time that notices of hearings were being made, Lone Star amended its application further to increase from 1,500 to 3,000 feet an opening proposed in the levee and removed 600 to 650 feet of the spoil bank beginning 800 feet upstream from River Mile 93.9.

3:1 Slope On Levee

The order by the Commission noted that a 3:1 slope on the face of the spoil bank adjacent to the river will permit the spoil bank to be maintained and minimize possible failure of the spoil bank. The bank was to be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the river channel or vegetation line.

The order set out that the Commission found that the spoil bank as modified "will not interfere with the natural pattern of meander development on the Colorado River. . is not intended or designed to restrain or carry water or to prevent innundation of any lands, nor is it intended or designed to protect any lands from overflow." The Commission went on to state that "a 3:1 slope on the face adjacent to the river will not increase flooding or divert water in such a way that any person's life or property will be endangered or subjected to significantly increased flooding. . . nor will it endanger life or property or create a public hazard."

It is noted that Lone Star plans to add over the next 20 years additional spoil material to the inside of the remaining existing spoil bank as future mining operations occur, but the spoil bank shall not be higher than 40 feet or wider than 600 feet at the top. Further the gravel company is obligated in the order to "remove the spoil bank to natural ground level by pushing the remaining spoil material into the sand and gravel pits which result from mining operations upon cessation of mining operations or 20 years whichever occurs first."

The Applicant was authorized to commence construction within fifteen days of the issuance of the order August 20th, 1981.

Abutting Landowners Object

Landowners with properties abutting the Roan Bend plant or the Colorado River on both sides of the river in the area of the levee objected to the construction of the levee stating that the erection of the levee would indeed change the natural meandering of the river and increase flooding, in particular on the west side of the river, across from Roan Bend. They noted also that the company did in fact move some of the levee as directed by the Commission in its earlier order, to a level height however, this filled in areas where the river had at one time made a bend and which absorbed some of the flooding possibilities to the area.

They pointed out to the Water Commission that the levee construction will cause the river to erode onto properties on the west bank of the river and Schilling testified as to losses of land already suffered by recent flooding.

In addition to Braden, parties in opposition to the erection of the spoil bank or levee were: Braden in his own behalf and Braden Estates, Lillius Schilling, William Abell, Arthur Mahalitc, John Matthews and E. H. Henry, Sr.

Representing this group at the Commission hearings was Attorney Paul Gosselink of the firm of Booth, Lloyd and Simmons of Austin, Texas. The group had 30 days in which to appeal the ruling of the Commission (30 days from August 20th) and that time passed without appeal hence the Order has been made effective.

Restoration Advisory Committee

A Colorado County Courthouse restoration advisory committee assisted the County Commissioners and Judge Lester Cranek in conducting the restoration project. The committee was praised by Judge Cranek for its guidance and assistance. Shown left to right are: restoration project director Arthur J. Willrodt of Columbus; Mrs. Margaret Griffith of Alleyton; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hopkins of Garwood and Columbus; former County Commissioner [Precinct 3] Crockett Leyendecker and David R. Wintermann of Eagle Lake. Also present but not shown were Mrs. Laura Ann Dick Rau and Ernest Lawrence of Columbus. Another committee member, David Gunn of Weimar, was unable to attend the program.

History Of Courthouses

(This history of Colorado County Courthouses was presented by Mrs. James G. Hopkins of Garwood and Columbus, chairman of the County Historical Commission, at the courthouse restoration program in Columbus last Saturday.)

About Christmas 1821 Robert and Joseph Kuykendall and Daniel Gilleland, members of Stephen F. Austin's "Old three hundred" settled in this area and W. B. Dewees joined them January 1, 1822. This was the beginning of the settlement of Anglo-Americans on the bend of the Colorado River, in the same location that an Indian village called Montezuma had been. At the time of the first settlement this area was in the Spanish Province of Texas. However shortly after the settlers arrived Mexico declared their independence from Spain, therefore it was necessary for Stephen F. Austin to go to Mexico City to renegotiate his colonization contract with the Mexican government. While he was gone in August of 1822, Gov. Felix Trespalacios divided Austin's colony into two districts, one on the Colorado and one on the Brazos. John Tumlinson was appointed alcalde for the district of the Colorado. He administered the duties of the office from his home, making his home the first seat of government on the Colorado.

John Tumlinson was killed by Indians while on a trip to San Antonio to secure powder and lead for the Rangers to protect the settlers from Indians, making him the first man to die in Texas Ranger Service. In 1824 when Stephen F. Austin issued land grants Elizabeth Tumlinson, his wife, received the grant where Columbus now stands. After Tumlinson's death the settlers elected James Cummins alcalde to replace Tumlinson, hence James Cummins was the first elected official in Texas.

After Stephen F. Austin returned from Mexico he surveyed and platted a town site where he planned to establish his capital. However Indian depredations were so bad that he selected a site on the Brazos River, called San Felipe, instead of Columbus, for the capital of his colony. The settlers remained and prospered, the settlement became known as Beason's Crossing which of course later became Columbus.

Texas organized a provisional government in 1835 and the settlers on the Colorado petitioned to organize a municipality to be called Colorado with the seat of government to be called Columbus. This is the first recorded evidence that the town was named Columbus. The municipality of the Colorado elected delegates in 1836 to the council of the provisional government, William D. Lacy and William Menefee were delegates from the district of Colorado. After Texas declared its independence in 1836, the Alamo fell, Sam Houston retreated from Gonzales, burning Columbus after camping on the Colorado for six days, before retreating on to San Jacinto where his army defeated the Mexicans April 21, 1836.

County Government Formed

The government of the Republic of Texas was organized as was the county government in early 1837. Sam Houston, president of the Republic of Texas, appointed William Menefee as chief justice of the county of Colorado. We were still having Indian troubles in the area and John G. Robinson, representative to the Congress of the Republic of Texas from Colorado County, was killed by Indians and William Menefee was appointed to replace him. In 1838, William J. E. Heard was elected to replace Menefee as chief justice.

Since the town was burned during the retreat of Sam Houston's army to San Jacinto there was not a building left in which to hold court, so first district court was held under the famous "Court Oak Tree."

In 1837, W. B. Dewees and J. W. E. Wallace replatted and resurveyed the town of Columbus. They advertised in the Telegraph and Texas Register "Town Lots for sale in the town of Columbus, the seat of government of Colorado County." At the same time Dewees and Wallace donated a block in the town for a courthouse and a block for a seminary.

Plans were made to build a courthouse building in 1838. Pine lumber was acquired at Bastrop and floated down the river to be stopped at Columbus by an obstruction put in the river for that purpose, but the river rose and the lumber floated on past the town.

During the Republic of Texas, the other chief justices struggled with the problem of a courthouse. In 1840, $300 was paid to W. B. Dewees for rent on a building which was used as a courthouse.

It was not until Texas joined the Union in 1846 that any real progress was made in erecting a building to be used for a courthouse. John Tolliver, chief justice, appointed a committee to inquire into the propriety and probable expense of building a courthouse. In 1847, J. N. Fisher agreed to build a building 32 feet in length and 20 feet in width for $950, using post oak for the foundation, ash for the weather boards and floor and cotton wood for the shingles. It was to have 12 windows with 18 lights in each. The judge's stand and jury boxes were to be constructed in workman like manner. The $950 was to be paid out of the first money to come into the hands of the treasurer. The commissioners court approved various additional amounts of money for the courthouse, $85.50 for additional services, $35 for paint and George Metz was paid $27.75 for painting the courthouse. In 1848, the courthouse was not complete or adequate because Stephen Townsend was allowed $15 rent for a house in which to hold court. The building was completed and was the first courthouse building in Colorado County.

In 1852, when Kidder Walker became Chief Justice, it was decided that an addition to the courthouse and a jail was to be built on the west side of the present courthouse. Plans were drawn and A. Frazer was to build the addition and jail. After starting the building, A. Frazer died, and the building of the addition to the courthouse and the jail were at a standstill. About this time it was ordered that the sheriff of the county keep the courthouse yard clean of horses and animals. It was decided in 1852 that the jail should be separate from the courthouse, the present addition should be completed for a courthouse only.

In 1855, when A. M. Campbell was chief justice, bids were taken to sell the old courthouse and remove it from the location so that a new one could be built. It appears that by 1858 the new courthouse was completed and in 1859 furniture was bought for the courthouse. This was the second courthouse and it was used for many years. In May, 1874, James A. Tolliver was allowed $100 for having a well dug and furnished in the courthouse yard.

In February, 1882, when Charles Riley was county judge, an iron fence was put around the courthouse yard which was sold for scrap during the second World War.

At a regular term of the commissioners court May 13, 1889, with Charles Riley county judge presiding and with commissioners Henry Green, H. J. Strunk, A. Leyendecker, and Cicero Howard, a black man and commissioner from Eagle Lake precinct, voted to levy a tax of 10c on each $100 valuation on property in Colorado County for financing a new courthouse and jail construction. The court also decreed that bonds for $60,000 not exceeding 6 percent interest payable in 15 years, be issued. A committee was appointed to determine whether the building should be rock or brick. In August, 1889, at a special session it was decided to advertise for bids for erecting a new courthouse and jail. Also in August, 1889, protests from citizens of Bernardo and Alleyton were presented to the commissioners court praying that the commissioners reconsider their action in contracting bids for the construction of the new courthouse. The commissioners voted to proceed as ordered, because it had already been voted to issue the tax for such structures. In October, 1889, the commissioners court voted to accept the bid of Martin, Byrne and Johnson for $54,596 for the construction of the new courthouse and jail in accordance with plans drawn up by architect E. T. Heiner. Diboll Lock and Safe company's bid of $4615 was also accepted. In May, 1890, architect Eugene T. Heiner and Wm. Martin met with the commissioners court and advised that an addition should be added to the said foundation of the new courthouse so that it would be level with the ground. Also in May 1890 county judge Charles Riley appointed to make arrangements with the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of Texas to lay the cornerstone of the new courthouse. This was done with appropriate ceremonies on July 7, 1890. At a meeting of the commissioners Nov. 1890 Judge Riley was appointed to have a clock placed in the tower of the courthouse. On April 4, 1891 County Judge W. S. Delaney reported that the courthouse and jail were completed. It was agreed to add additional masonry between the footing and the water table line because of the additional foundation that was added. It was reported to the court that Judge Delaney had ordered that a cornice be put in the county courtroom to seal the ceiling. Judge Delaney also reported that the total money spent on the courthouse was $55,315.89. In April, 1891, a committee was appointed to purchase the courthouse furniture. The courthouse served the county well until the 1909 storm. This was the third and present courthouse building.

Storm Damage Repaired

The commissioners court met in special session on July 23, 1909 to consider the storm damage to the courthouse, the lowest bid of $19,575 was accepted. This bid was that of N. C. Jenson. The bid was to include a new finish for the district courtroom. In later years Judge J. J. Mansfield wrote about the 1909 storm. When the roof and tower and much of the brick wall tumbled, the bell of the clock struck the ground a few feet from the well.

In December, 1912, at the request of district judge Kennon, county judge Mansfield and the commissioners decided to carpet the district courtroom and the upstairs hall. The best grade of pressed cork carpet was used. In February 1939, work was done on the courthouse excavation, a basement was planned to provide office space for the county agricultural departments. H. A. Lindsay, W.P.A. engineer stated that the basement made the whole structure stronger. In 1950, during the term of Judge John Hancher, it was decided that more space was needed for the county clerk and the tax assessor and collector, so an addition was planned. The architectural firm of Wyatt C. Hedrick was employed to plan the additions to the courthouse building. Bill Barta of Weimar received the contract for $99,085. On September 14, 1953, the commissioners court accepted the contractor's work. In 1954, the courthouse was rewired. Some time after the remodeling of the courthouse it was decided to seal off the dome in the district courtroom and install acoustical ceiling. A. N. Evans, Jr. was the contractor for the job which included plastering the walls of the grand jury room which had been damaged by rain.

No major structural changes were made to the Colorado County Courthouse from 1953 until the present restoration was done.

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St. Mary's PTC Plans Fall Festival Nov. 8th

The St. Mary's PTC held its regular meeting Tuesday, Sept. 15th in the St. Mary's school library. The meeting opened with a prayer led by Msgr. Victor Schmidtzinsky, followed by the pledge to the flag.

Msgr. Victor spoke briefly by expressing his thanks to all parents for their continued support of the school. He also spoke in favor of continuing the annual Field Day which is held on the last Sunday of April.

President Cel Krenek announced that Mary Ann Gold will be the purchasing chairman for this year.

The Fall Festival which will be held on Nov. 8th in the St. Mary's parish hall, was discussed. As in past years a chili and hamburger supper will be served beginning at 5 o'clock. Kitchen chairmen will be Florence Genz and Marilyn Popp. Entertainment will include games, surprise packages and other fund-raising events.

The group voted in favor of giving the Garwood Lions Club a donation for their annual Fair.

The P.E. teacher, Miss Elizabeth Reed, announced the invitation to participate in the girls volleyball tournament in Columbus on Oct. 10th. All were in favor of accepting the invitation.

The school secretary and teachers aid, Mrs. Helen Berger, expressed her thanks to the president, Cel Krenek, for typing the school handbook. Also thanks were extended to the school board and anyone who helped improve the school in any way. All are grateful to Mrs. E. R. Walker who donated some badly needed fans to the school.

School board member Fritz Leopold reminded all of the annual parish meeting Oct. 8th. A very important school board election will be held and he urged all to attend.

The meeting was closed with prayer led by Mrs. Helen Berger. Refreshments of coffee, tea and doughnuts were served. -Reporter-

UDC Chapter Hears Highlights Of State Meet

The Shropshire-Upton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held a regular meeting Sept. 10th at the Episcopal Hall in Columbus. In the absence of the president, Betty Rutta, Mrs. Myrah Jane Draper presided over the meeting. Co-hostesses were Mrs. Tanner Walker, Mrs. Ruby Paschal, Mrs. Bill Rutta and Mrs. Earl Key.

The program was given by the Col. C. W. Tait Chapter C. of C. Sara Jo Cranek, past historian, read highlights of the 42rd convention, Texas Division, held in Houston June 12 and 13th and Harriet Cranek reviewed the July visit to Nashville for the 27th General C. of C. convention which was very interesting to all.

Refreshments included a sit-down brunch served by St. Elizabeth's Guild of the Episcopal Church and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. -Reported-

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County Agent's NOTEBOOK

(By Leroy J. Hajdik, County Extension Agent Colorado County)

Be Aware Of Possible Kochia Problems

(By Leroy J. Hajdik County Extension Agent)

A weed that many ranchers and farmers consider to be good protein feed for livestock may actually be poisoning their livestock when it's fed alone.

Until more research is completed, ranchers should hold off on reseeding their land into kochia.

Kochia is also called fireweed or burning bush. It is a common weed in most Western states.

Research shows the early growth of this coarse weed is leafy, palatable and nutritious.

Kochia also seems to be drouth resistant, grasshopper resistant, leafy and high in seed yield, protein and carbohydrate content.

In the 1940s, South Dakota State University researched kochia but it never caught on as a domestic forage crop.

Many forage species have both good and bad qualities. For example, alfalfa is an excellent forage crop but it also causes bloating in ruminants.

Under certain conditions crested wheatgrass can cause grass tetany.

Kochia also causes several adverse reactions.

Linked To Problems

Kochia has been linked to photosensitization or an overreaction to light in cattle, sheep and horses. Cattle that have eaten large amounts of kochia may also develop a central nervous system disorder called polio encephalomalacia, blindness, lethargy, jaundice and gastrointestinal distress.

Kochia, particularly under fertilization and cultivation, may be a nitrate accumulator thus leading to nitrate poisoning. Livestock losses have been documented in several locations in the United States.

In at least one instance, over 200 head were lost.

Kochia, like most plants, doesn't always cause these problems. No one knows when it is safe and when it is dangerous.

Any livestock producer using kochia as a f... should be extremely cautious and keep a close watch on livestock grazing kochia. Be prepared to change the diet immediately if you see symptoms of toxicity in your livestock.

There is currently little animal research data available on kochia as a crop.

Perhaps as we learn more about what makes kochia toxic, the ranchers can graze it. But until then, livestock producers should be aware of the possible problems.

Reduced Acreage For Wheat

Secretary of Agriculture John R. Block has announced his intentions to implement a 15 percent "reduced acreage" program for the 1982 wheat crop to offset the effects of record supplies and depressed wheat prices.

Program operating procedures will be issued after pending farm legislation is enacted into law.

Wheat supplies in the United States are 14 percent above last year. The carryover next June is expected to exceed 1 billion bushels, the highest level since 1977-78. The reduced acreage program will strengthen prices by reducing the 1982-83 marketing year supplies.

The increase in supplies and decrease in prices is the result of two successive record U.S. wheat crops and a record-setting 1981 world harvest.

Make the Connection
Texas Department of Public Safety