

Call Crime Stoppers • 234-5555 • It Pays Rewards

MEMBER
Texas Press
Association

THE EAGLE LAKE HEADLIGHT
(USPS 653-760)
P.O. Box 67—220 East Main—(409) 234-5521
CITY OF EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS 77434-0067
Published Weekly—Every Thursday
ADVERTISING AND NEWS DEADLINE:
5 P.M. MONDAY

Produced By:
John & Jeannine Fearing
Marilyn Mueller
Shirley Lueddecke
Kay Clipson
James Shane

Subscription Rates:
Colorado County, Lissa, East Bernard,
Glen Flora and Egypt \$12.75
Payette, Lavaca, Austin and other
Worship County residents \$14.24
Other Texas Residents \$15.94
Outside of Texas \$16.50
*These rates include tax

Single Copy Price: 35-Cents
(includes Sales Tax)
Second class postage paid at Eagle Lake, Tx.
Address Corrections should be sent to P.O.
Box 67, Eagle Lake, Texas 77434-0067

Tax agreement blew up with no solution in sight

The compromise tax agreement blew up in the legislative leadership's face after only a few days' life, and at last week's end, no popular solution was in sight.

The House, in fact, dashed hopes of raising a few quick dollars by crushing a bill allowing Texas voters to decide whether to create a state lottery.

That action leaves the beleaguered budget in conference committee where the House and Senate have about two more weeks to hammer out a compromise spending figure that appears, the way things are going, to be unacceptable to the governor.

It was Gov. Bill Clements' apparent reversal on enlarging the tax base to create new revenue that killed the Big Four compromise. What actually happened may never be known. Some parties, Gov. Clements, for one, said the agreement was never there in the first place. He said the press distorted his role, making it seem he had caved in to new taxes.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

Angry Republicans
Lots of People distorted many of the issues in this affair. Only after a shocked, angry Republican Party moved in to stop him did the governor actually renege his position that he had not erased the spending line he drew during his campaign.

State Capitol Highlights By Lyndell Williams

Maybe, when Clements sat with 11 Gov. Bill Hobby, Speaker Gil Lewis and Comptroller Bob Bullock to explain their plan to the press, his real position just got lost in the conversation.

Some surmise that House Republicans had gone soft on their support of his potential budget veto, and rather than risk an embarrassing defeat of his veto, Clements decided to take his half of loaf and make the best of it.

It was the first time in a long while that one could remember Texas Republicans breaking ranks to leave one of their own stranded in an awkward position, much less a governor.

Clements took the chastisement, ripped the press a bit, and then cancelled his weekly news conferences for the balance of the session.

Annual sessions
The Senate passed and sent to the House a proposal that the Legislature meet once a year instead of every two years.

The constitutional amendment, if voters approve, would add a 60-day session in even-numbered years to consider only fiscal issues.

Supporters argued that in reality Texas already has annual sessions.

Other highlights:
•Dallas-Fort Worth and Annuity are the two Texas finalists in the competition for the site of the proposed supercollider, the world's largest atom smasher.

Clements signed legislation approving \$1 billion in bonds to lure the supercollider to Texas, subject to a statewide vote.

•Attorney General Jim Mattox testified last week that a probe of McLennan County District Attorney Vic Feazell was a state-federal retaliation for Feazell's discrediting alleged master murderer Henry Lee Lucas.

Feazell is charged with 10 counts of bribery and mail fraud. At the trial, Mattox cited agents of the FBI, Texas Rangers and Texas DPS for interfering with Lucas' trial.

•The Texas Pulp said most Texans favor higher sales taxes to finance prisons and approve allowing private firms to build and operate prisons.

•Merger and acquisition activity involved 72 Texas-based firms last quarter, an increase of 50 percent compared with a year ago.

Employer sanctions or immigration
Employer sanctions in accordance with the new amnesty law do not go into effect until September 1, 1987. We ask employers to not dismiss employees who are in the process of checking to see that they will qualify for the amnesty program.

The process of collecting evidence, proofs and documents to make application for this amnesty is a long, slow and costly process. Please give these people the chance to work and earn money while they are collecting their documents in order to defray the cost of applying for amnesty.

If you have any questions on any amnesty laws or changes, please call your local Catholic Church office for information.

Boothe writes about National Cathedral, Georgetown
On Sunday morning, April 5, Sandra and I attended one of the "services" at the Washington National Cathedral. Although it is part of the Episcopal Diocese and officially known as the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, it was chartered by Congress in 1893 as a "House of Prayer for all People" and is essentially interdenominational.

(From American Passage Series by Thomason-Grant, Inc.) This beautiful edifice has been under construction since 1907, and the construction is not expected to be completed until the 1990's. What a wonderful example of Gothic architecture it is with its stone carvings, stained glass (more than 2,000 pieces of glass in the Rose Window), and other works of art!

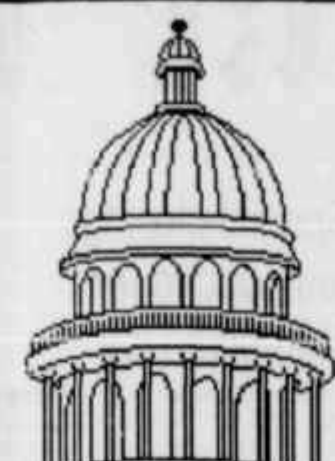
The United Nations and armed forces are among the organizations for which services have been conducted. Each week a different flag

of the city, where I believe most of the houses are built "wall to wall." Many that I remember seeing were not wide but could have several stories. Sandra and I were not timid about asking questions, and the driver was able to enrich our historical knowledge very much.

Following is an excerpt from the same booklet containing the quotation about the National Cathedral: "Georgetown has, throughout the years, retained its distinctive character and charm. Since 1950, when the old Georgetown Act declared the town a National Landmark, great efforts have been made to preserve the facade of Georgetown's 18th and 19th century houses and to assure that the designs of the new houses are in harmony with the old."

I'll look forward to "touring" with you next week.

—Elizabeth Boothe



17 special sessions in the last 11 months.

In other action, the Senate gave final passage to bills outlawing fishing for striped bass, tarpon and snook in the Gulf and allowing counties to collect a fee for hot check writers.

The House targeted violent offenders with a life sentence without parole, and outlawed the wearing of masks by the Klu Klux Klan and other secret societies.

Also, a House committee advanced a bill to validate the current school finance system, which opponents charge is an attempt to undermine the "Robin Hood" school finance lawsuit.

House sponsors put together a reform package together than the version sent over from the Senate, despite warnings it could sink the entire issue, and passed it without committee.

Other highlights:
•Dallas-Fort Worth and Annuity are the two Texas finalists in the competition for the site of the proposed supercollider, the world's largest atom smasher.

Clements signed legislation approving \$1 billion in bonds to lure the supercollider to Texas, subject to a statewide vote.

•Attorney General Jim Mattox testified last week that a probe of McLennan County District Attorney Vic Feazell was a state-federal retaliation for Feazell's discrediting alleged master murderer Henry Lee Lucas.

Feazell is charged with 10 counts of bribery and mail fraud. At the trial, Mattox cited agents of the FBI, Texas Rangers and Texas DPS for interfering with Lucas' trial.

•The Texas Pulp said most Texans favor higher sales taxes to finance prisons and approve allowing private firms to build and operate prisons.

•Merger and acquisition activity involved 72 Texas-based firms last quarter, an increase of 50 percent compared with a year ago.

Employer sanctions or immigration
Employer sanctions in accordance with the new amnesty law do not go into effect until September 1, 1987. We ask employers to not dismiss employees who are in the process of checking to see that they will qualify for the amnesty program.

The process of collecting evidence, proofs and documents to make application for this amnesty is a long, slow and costly process. Please give these people the chance to work and earn money while they are collecting their documents in order to defray the cost of applying for amnesty.

If you have any questions on any amnesty laws or changes, please call your local Catholic Church office for information.

Boothe writes about National Cathedral, Georgetown
On Sunday morning, April 5, Sandra and I attended one of the "services" at the Washington National Cathedral. Although it is part of the Episcopal Diocese and officially known as the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, it was chartered by Congress in 1893 as a "House of Prayer for all People" and is essentially interdenominational.

(From American Passage Series by Thomason-Grant, Inc.) This beautiful edifice has been under construction since 1907, and the construction is not expected to be completed until the 1990's. What a wonderful example of Gothic architecture it is with its stone carvings, stained glass (more than 2,000 pieces of glass in the Rose Window), and other works of art!

The United Nations and armed forces are among the organizations for which services have been conducted. Each week a different flag

of the city, where I believe most of the houses are built "wall to wall." Many that I remember seeing were not wide but could have several stories. Sandra and I were not timid about asking questions, and the driver was able to enrich our historical knowledge very much.

Following is an excerpt from the same booklet containing the quotation about the National Cathedral: "Georgetown has, throughout the years, retained its distinctive character and charm. Since 1950, when the old Georgetown Act declared the town a National Landmark, great efforts have been made to preserve the facade of Georgetown's 18th and 19th century houses and to assure that the designs of the new houses are in harmony with the old."

I'll look forward to "touring" with you next week.

—Elizabeth Boothe

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Keep teal season as before

To the Editor:
The Houston Chronicle recently carried an article stating that the Texas Parks and Wildlife was proposing to open the teal season a week later than usual this year — September 19-27.

Teal generally arrive in our area around August 17, and the concentration builds to peak around September 10. The birds then begin to move south. The dates of September 12-20 are the best for availability of birds, and I hate to be

Sincerely yours,
David R. Wintermann

45 percent more community hospitals closed in 1986

The number of community hospital closures across the nation jumped 45 percent in 1986 over the previous year, reaching the highest level of the decade, according to a new study. The study was conducted jointly by the University of Illinois School of Public Health and the American Hospital Association's Hospital Data Center.

A total of 83 hospitals closed last year, 71 community facilities and 12 specialty hospitals. That represents a 36.1 percent increase over the 61 closures during 1985 and brings to 414 the total number of hospitals that closed between 1980 and 1986, according to AHA data.

Closures for community facilities declined between 1980 and 1982, then increased annually. Closures among specialty hospitals tended to follow a cyclical pattern, however.

From 1980 to 1986 the majority of hospitals that closed were small community hospitals and specialty hospitals, with the community hospitals having fewer beds on the average. In fact, 59 of the Community and seven of the specialty hospitals that shut their doors last year had fewer than 100 beds. Only seven facilities in all—three community and four specialty—had 200 or more beds. The typical defunct community hospital in 1986 averaged 68 beds, whereas specialty hospitals averaged 225 beds during the same period.

Beds lost to closure totaled 7,543, 4,844 for community hospitals and 2,699 for specialty facilities. California lost the most beds (805), followed by Illinois (618).

Sixty-six of last year's closed hospitals were not-for-profit; 59 were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Community hospitals were defined as all non-federal, short-term general and other hospitals whose facilities are available to the public; excluded were hospital units of institutions. Specialty hospitals were defined as noncommunity hospitals; they include federal, psychiatric, rehabilitation, tuberculosis, chronic disease hospitals, chronic disease hospitals, and other special facilities such as those for the mentally retarded.

Colorado County Courthouse Report

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Michael Anthony Gentry, 29, and Mollie Alicia Fields, 34.
Jack Graydon Craig, 54, and Delores Boone, 35.

DIVORCES FILED
Rose Marie Ramirez and Raymond Olquin.
Jerald Joy Alexander and James Wm. Alexander.

DIVORCES GRANTED
Kirk Douglas Ward and Linda Sue Ward.
Juan Campo Matute and Mary Ybarra Matute.

REAL ESTATE DEEDS
Subsidiary Trustee's Trust, Donatita R. Wiesse to Martin F. Casey Jr., trustee, 103.52 acres, A. Alley Survey, 5-5-87.
Gift Deed: Grace M. Zalupak to Jerry

Kay Zalupak, undivided interest in 117.075 acres, James Cummins Upper Hacienda League, et al; 4-30-87.
Deed, Carolyn D. and Larry J. Poinchost to Shirley Ruth Hauerland, undivided interest in 146.33 acres, Jacob Lynch Survey, et al; 4-20-87.

Deed, Shirley Ruth and Anthony Hauerland to Carolyn D. Poinchost, undivided interest in 146.33 acres, Jacob Lynch Survey, et al; 4-20-87.
Deed, Albert A. Otto to George H. and Doris L. Mendel, 6 acres, J. Thompson League, 5-5-87.

Deed, Glen Geraldine Hoogenmeyer to David J. and Connie J. Vornstad, 2.6 acres, Basil G. James Survey, 5-1-87.
Deed, Allen G. Marquant to Joe K. and Norma J. Moore, 2 acres, Ludwig Lindstrand Survey, 5-5-87.

Deed, Allen G. Marquant to L.M. Smith, 20 acres, Ludwig Lindstrand Survey, 5-5-87.
Patsy Ruth Holder, Jimmy Dale Houston, Danny Ann Holder and Johnny Ray Holder to Veterans Land Survey of Texas, 14.968 acres, John Cassidy Survey, 4-30-87.

Garwood/Nada News By Georgia Michalka
Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Bubala celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary on May 2. They began with a Mass at 5 p.m. at St. Mary's Church in Nada. Immediately following the Mass, the couple was honored with a reception at St. Mary's Parish Hall given by their children.

At the parish hall guests were greeted with decorations of magnolia branches, and hurricane covered candies, cocktails and a buffet were served. The buffet table consisted of Swedish meat balls, ham and cheese trays, roast beef trays, tea rings, mandarin orange cake, brownies, vegetable dip, cheese dip, ham dip, Mexican layer dip, pickles, olives, chips and French bread.

The focal point was a main table with a wedding cake, a centerpiece of fresh flowers and a silver coffee service.

They were honored by their children David and Betty Schurring and son, Chris; Dr. Ron and Ruth Zorn and sons, Ron II and Ryan; Michael and Sheila Bubala and sons, Aaron, Jaime, Duane and Lance; and Laurie Bubala and fiancée, Thomas Walburga.

Dennis Sanders has asked me to pass on her apologies to all Little League sponsors. She is a little late posting signs for the donors, but promises they will be up soon.

M.G. Lorene and Kelli Lanier hosted a Mothers' Day luncheon at their home last Sunday. Special guests included: Terry, Dixie and Michelle Lanier of Weimar, Mike, Paula and Allison Lanier of Wallis; Chester, Carol Jo, Christopher and Courtney Rasmussen of Wharton; and Mrs. Joe Mendel of Garwood.

Later that afternoon the Laniers travelled to Houston to visit Mr. and Mrs. Les Lanier. Grandpa Lanier is staying at the Twelve Oaks Hospital for treatment.

Mark, Jane and Doug Wedd honored Jennifer Wedd with a special luncheon last Sunday. Jennifer was honored on the occasion of her baptism and confirmation into the Lutheran Memorial United Methodist Church. Joining in the celebration were: Mrs. Dorothy Reeves and Mr. Abbie Parnell of Wharton; Rick, Melba, Lee and Michael Higgins of El Campo; Brad, Judy and Carrie Engstrom; Lillius and Edna Schilling and E.L. Wied, all of Garwood.

The Bill Adkins family enjoyed a visit from Bill's mother, Mrs. Loraine Adkins of Simon, last weekend. The entire family honored Will Adkins on the occasion of his baptism and confirmation into the Lutheran Memorial United Methodist Church by singing out. They also visited Julie's father, Ira Scott, currently in St. Joseph Hospital in Bryan.

Del, Kate, Russell and Stephanie Labay honored Melanie Labay with a luncheon on Sunday, May 10 at their home on the occasion of her baptism and confirmation into the Lutheran Memorial United Methodist Church. Highlighting the weekend were two outstanding speakers. On Saturday night the almost four hundred Lions and ladies present were entertained and inspired by Reagan H. Brown. Among Mr. Brown's many accomplishments, he is widely recognized as one of our country's most sought after humors/entertainment speakers. During the Sunday luncheon, the crowd was very pleased to have U.S. Senator Phil Gramm as featured speaker. Senator Gramm is a co-author of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, one of our country's most impressive pieces of legislation.

The remainder of the Little League schedule is shown below:
May 18: Blue Raiders vs. Red Raiders; May 21: Red Raiders vs. Garwood; May 26: Garwood vs. Blue Raiders; May 29: Red Raiders vs.

Attend the Church of Your Choice...
ST. MARY'S CHURCH: Box 97, Nada, 758-3218. Rev. Mag. Victor G. Schmidtmann, Pastor; Most Rev. Hugo M. Gerbermann, M.M. (Retired).

BETHLEHEM DE JUDIA ANSIBLE DE DIOS: 1000 East St. Street, Eagle Lake. Rev. Manuel Garcia.

CHURCH OF CHRIST: 815 Milam, Columbus. Roy V. Palmer, Minister.

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH: 1207 E. State, Eagle Lake. Rev. Coby Shorter, 234-3736.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: 306 E. Stockbridge, Rev. George T. Welch.

EAGLE LAKE GOSPEL MISSION: Rev. Emory Burz. GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH: Al Flathman, Pastor, 408 N. Stevenson.

LEHMAN MEMORIAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH: Garwood; Rev. James G. Edgar.

LINSSIE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH: Linssie, Rev. Earl Lusk, Pastor.

ROCK ISLAND METHODIST CHURCH: Janet Dupre, Lay Pastor.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH: Rev. Charles E. Raul, Pastor; 301 W. Prairie.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: 106 E. State St. Rev. Charles C. Miller, Jr., Pastor.

VINE OF THE LORD: Paul Aguilera, Pastor.

FRIENDSHIP A-G: 501 Wallace, East Bernard. Fred Chambers, Pastor.

NEW LIFE FELLOWSHIP: Hwy. 60A, Sheridan, Pastor William Carlin, 234-5922.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS: Landmark Bldg., Main St. Sealy. H.D. Geigley,