

Summer sports in winter

# Sports bubbles spreading

**United Press International**  
— Summer sports are increasingly translated into winter sports by means of air-supported structures popularly called "bubbles."

From Miami to Vancouver, bubbles are rising on the surface of the map like the fizz on champagne. Some 3,000 tennis courts are estimated by the industry to be sheltered by sturdy, translucent polyester structures secured by ground anchors and inflated by forced air. They account for 80 to 90 percent of the racquet sports facilities in U.S. and Canadian cities.

Some 7,000 other bubbles are doing duty as enclosures for swimming pools, ice skating rinks, soccer fields, riding arenas, school gyms, and other recreation facilities.

Sports bubbles can be heated in the winter, usually at an ideal 55-60 degrees, and

air-conditioned in the summer for round-the-calendar play. But most bubbles are taken down and folded up next to the site during the warm months in order to save on energy costs.

Since most of the newer bubbles are translucent, daytime use does not require artificial light and there is a 25 to 35 percent saving on electricity. Lights are used at night, of course.

Next to their use for warehousing, racquet sports clubs and resorts are the biggest customers of bubble manufacturers. Dan Fraioli, who is president of Air Structure International, Tappan, N.Y., said 42 bubbled courts have surfaced in the New York-Long Island-New Jersey area in the past three years and about 20 have been installed in Colorado alone in the past two years.

"The tennis boom is supposed to have slowed down, but the call for air-supported tennis enclosures is amazing," he said. "An enclosure covers three courts on an average. The fabric most in use now is Dupont Tedlar which provides self-maintenance because every rain leaves the structure clean and white. Dirt just rolls off it."

Most bubbles are encapsulated in a net system supported by aircraft quality cables attached to the field anchors. The cable support system relieves the structures of wind-load stress.

"An air-supported structure in Hawaii withstood winds of 146 miles per hour that blew down so-called permanent structures," Fraioli noted.

Skip Hartman, who owns three tennis clubs in New York City including one that is

bubble-enclosed, said the life of a polyester bubble is 10 to 15 years based on continued translucency, whereas pre-Tedlar translucency was good for only a year or two.

"It only takes a few days to install bubbles and a day or two to take them down again," Hartman observed. "Gas or oil is used as fuel and the same air that holds the bubble up is recirculated into the heater and forced into the bubble."

Hartman and others noted that in almost all communities, bubbles are considered temporary structures and are not taxed as permanent improvements to property.

"It's allowed a lot of clubs to go into the business because of the initial low investment and the no-tax aspect," said Walter Ptaszek, international sales director of Air Tech Products, Fairfield, N.J.

# Death toll climbs in Arizona floods

**United Press International**  
PHOENIX, Ariz. — A helicopter flying a rescue mission through a heavy storm over flood-ravaged Arizona crashed Sunday in a mountainous region, apparently killing the two crewmen aboard.

At least eight people were feared dead as the storms swept across the state. Gov. Bruce Babbitt declared a state of emergency before making a helicopter tour for a personal assessment of the situation. Damages mounted into the millions of dollars.

Thousands of people abandoned their homes, particularly in the mountainous southeast corner of the state. Flood warnings were extended for some areas through Monday morning.

"It's like something out of a bad movie," said state Sen. John Mawhinney, who watched water runoff thunder out of the Santa Catalina mountains north of Tucson. "The force of the water is enormous, just tearing up the roads and everything in its path."

Homes, trailers, cars, household appliances and other debris were swept down flood-swollen rivers. Power lines were threatened by the rising water and utility service was cut in many areas.

Two Department of Public Safety officers were believed dead in a helicopter crash. They were identified as pilot Thomas P. McNeff, 36, and paramedic Richard G. Stratman, 27, both of Tucson.

Residents trapped on roofs and rooftops were being picked

up Sunday by state and National Guard helicopters flying despite the winds and rain. At least two highways — U.S. 89 and State Route 19 — were closed.

The retirement community of Green Valley south of Tucson was reported isolated because of bridge closures.

"It's a mess," said Allan Schmidt, a spokesman for the Department of Public Safety.

He said authorities were concerned because many hard-hit areas were so isolated it would be difficult to bring in food and other supplies.

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# Sale to protest Reaganomics

**United Press International**  
NEW ORLEANS — Groups in 100 communities nationwide will hold a bake sale Monday to protest Reaganomics and the government's cuts in programs for the needy, organizers said Sunday.

The First National Let Them Eat Cake Sale will be held in front of the Hale Boggs Federal Court building in New Orleans and is a protest of "Ronald Reagan's half-baked policies," said Dr. Sandra Hunter, a spokeswoman for the Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament.

The sale was named after a statement Marie Antoinette allegedly made when she was told France's poor did not have enough bread: "Well, then, let them eat cake."

Organizers said T-shirts and home-baked cakes and cookies would be sold, and the proceeds

would be given to the poor or used to replace funding slashed by local governments because of federal budget cuts.

"The idea is to raise money for local groups, to raise people's consciousness about what Reaganomics is doing to local communities and to raise people's spirits away from the gloom of the cutbacks," said Peter Harnik, a consultant to public interest groups.

Confections being sold at the bake sale will boast witty but bitter names, including Chocolate Bargaining Chip Cookies, Got-a-Hole-in-My-Pocket Doughnuts, That's the Way the Cookie Crumbles Cookies, Breadline Pudding, Guns or Butter Cookies, Upside Down Budget Cake, Tin Cupcakes, A Foreclosed Gingerbread House, Flatbroke Bread, Strawberry Short Recovery Cake and Prune the Military Muffins.

# Shooting spree part of 'feud'

**United Press International**  
TEMPLE — A 19-year-old man was arraigned Saturday on an attempted murder charge in connection with a shooting spree which injured three Temple teenagers — one critically — at a high school football game.

The suspect, Prince Ellison, was held in the city jail Saturday in lieu of \$7,000, officials said.

Police Lt. Dale Fletcher said the shooting, which took place near the entrance of Wildcat Stadium in Temple Friday night, had nothing to do with the football game.

"I understand this was just an ongoing feud between these people that had been going on

for several days," Fletcher said. "It had nothing to do with the ball game at all."

Dawayne Morrison, 17, the most seriously injured, was in critical condition at Scott and White Hospital with a wound to the abdomen Saturday.

Yolanda Chestnut, 17, who was shot under the arm, was in serious condition. A 15-year-old boy, whose name was withheld, was shot in the back. He was listed in fair condition Saturday at the same hospital.

A 15-year-old girl who witnessed the shooting and became hysterical was treated, but not hospitalized, spokesman Don Nelson said.

## PUBLIC NOTICE BRIEF EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS SPECIAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1983

### PROPOSITION NO. 1 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 91 proposes a constitutional amendment which requires a county with a population of 30,000 or more to be divided into not less than four nor more than eight justice of the peace precincts. A county with a population of 18,000 or more but less than 30,000 shall be divided into not less than two nor more than five justice of the peace precincts. A county with a population of less than 18,000 shall be designated as a single justice of the peace precinct or, upon a finding of necessity by the commissioners court, shall be divided into more than one justice of the peace precinct but not more than four. The amendment provides further, that in any precinct in which there is a city with a population of 18,000 or more, two justices of the peace shall be elected. The amendment allows a justice of the peace, constable or commissioner to continue in office until the expiration of his term, although a change in precinct boundaries results in the officer no longer being a resident of the precinct for which he was elected or appointed and allows a justice of the peace or constable to continue in office until the expiration of his term even though a change in precinct boundaries results in the abolishment of the precinct or more than one justice of the peace or constable serving the precinct. Vacancies in the office of justice of the peace or constable that result from a precinct boundary change shall be filled by the commissioners court until the next general election. The amendment would take effect on January 1, 1984, and counties with populations of less than 30,000 and with more than four justice of the peace and constable precincts would have until January 1, 1987 to comply with the amendment.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment providing for the advancement of food and fiber production and marketing in this state through research, education, and promotion financed by the producers of agricultural products."

designated, an urban homestead not exceed ten thousand dollars in value without reference to the value of any improvements on the land would be eliminated.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment replacing the limitation on the value of an urban homestead with a limitation based on size."

### PROPOSITION NO. 3 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 1 proposes a constitutional amendment that authorizes the Legislature to enact legislation that permits representative associations of agricultural producers to collect refundable assessments on their product sales to be used solely to finance programs of marketing, promotion, research and education relating to those products. It provides, further, that adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment will bring into effect Senate Bill 607, Acts of the 68th Legislature, Regular Session, 1983, with rejection of the amendment resulting in Senate Bill 607 having no effect.

The proposed constitutional amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment providing for the advancement of food and fiber production and marketing in this state through research, education, and promotion financed by the producers of agricultural products."

### PROPOSITION NO. 4 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 30 proposes a constitutional amendment which authorizes the Legislature to enact laws to provide for the succession of members of the Legislature in the event of enemy attack and allows the suspension of procedural rules imposed by the Constitution in the event of, or immediate threat of, enemy attack. The amendment empowers the Governor, after consultation with the Speaker of the House and the Lieutenant Governor, to suspend the constitutional requirement that the Legislature hold its sessions in Austin and allows the suspension of procedural rules by the Governor issuing a proclamation in which the House of Representatives and Senate concur by resolution approved by a majority of the members present. Suspension of the constitutional rules may not exceed a period of two years under a single proclamation; however, the Governor may renew the suspension by issuing a new proclamation incurred in by the House of Representatives and the Senate through a resolution approved by a major-

ity of the members present.

The amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "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."

### PROPOSITION NO. 5 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 12 proposes a constitutional amendment that authorizes the Legislature to enact legislation providing for the use of the permanent school fund and income from the permanent school fund to guarantee bonds issued by school districts. The amendment provides, further, that the Legislature may appropriate part of the available school fund for administration of the permanent school fund or of a bond guarantee program established pursuant to the amendment.

The constitutional amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing use of the permanent school fund to guarantee bonds issued by school districts."

### PROPOSITION NO. 6 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 1 proposes a constitutional amendment which would permit the Legislature to provide for the garnishment of wages to enforce court-ordered child support payments. The garnishment remedy would not be available for other purposes.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to provide for additional remedies to enforce court-ordered child support payments."

### PROPOSITION NO. 7 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 14 proposes a constitutional amendment that authorizes the Veterans' Land Board to provide for, issue, and sell general obligation bonds of the State of Texas in an amount not to exceed \$800 million to provide financing to veterans of the state. The amendment requires that three hundred million dollars of the state bonds be dedicated to the Veterans' Land Fund. The Fund is to be used to purchase land to be sold to veterans under such terms, rules and regulations as may be authorized by law. The amendment creates the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund and requires that \$500 million of the state bonds authorized by the amendment be dedicated to the Fund. The Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund will be utilized by the Veterans' Land Board for the purpose of making home mortgage loans to veterans for housing within the state and for the administrative

costs of administering the fund and issuing the bonds. The amendment provides, further, that if there is not money in either the Veterans' Land Fund or the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund available for payment of principal and interest on the general obligation bonds issued pursuant to the amendment, then money coming into the Treasury in each fiscal year is appropriated in an amount sufficient for payment of principal and interest due in that fiscal year.

The proposed constitutional amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment for financial assistance to veterans and to authorize the issuance of \$800 million in bonds of the state to finance the Veterans' Land Program and the Veterans' Housing Assistance Program."

### PROPOSITION NO. 8 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 1 proposes a constitutional amendment that authorizes political subdivisions to exempt veterans' organizations from ad valorem taxation on their property. The amendment requires that the veterans' organizations be chartered by the United States Congress, be composed of members or former members of the United States Armed Forces, and be organized for patriotic and public service purposes. The amendment provides, further, that political subdivisions may exempt fraternal organizations from ad valorem taxation on their property. The amendment requires that the fraternal organizations be organized to perform and be primarily engaged in charitable or benevolent functions. The Legislature would be authorized to enact laws that prescribe eligibility requirements for benefit from the exemption and to pass legislation limiting the types or amount of property owned by a fraternal organization which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation.

### PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 70 proposes a constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to provide, by local or general law, a method by which judges of statutory courts with probate jurisdiction may be assigned to any other statutory court with probate jurisdiction and to any constitutional county court in any county in the state.

### PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

The proposed constitutional amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment to authorize taxing units to exempt from taxation property of certain veterans' and fraternal organizations."

### PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment to change the Board of Pardons and Paroles from a constitutional agency to a statutory agency and to give the board power to revoke paroles."

### PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 70 proposes a constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to provide, by local or general law, a method by which judges of statutory courts with probate jurisdiction may be assigned to any other statutory court with probate jurisdiction and to any constitutional county court in any county in the state.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment providing for assignment of judges of statutory probate courts to other statutory county courts with probate

jurisdiction and to county courts."

### PROPOSITION NO. 10 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 17 proposes a constitutional amendment that authorizes the Legislature to enact laws which would allow a city or town to expend public funds to relocate or replace sanitation sewer laterals on private property if done in conjunction with the replacement or relocation of sanitation sewer mains serving the property. The amendment requires that the law authorize the city or town to affix a lien on the private property, with the consent of the owner, to cover the costs of the replacement or relocation of the sewer laterals on the property. The lien may not be enforced until five years have expired since the date the lien was affixed. The amendment provides, further, that the law require that the costs of the replacement or relocation of the sewer laterals on the private property be assessed against the property with repayment to be amortized over a period not to exceed five years and at an interest rate provided by law.

### PROPOSITION NO. 10 ON THE BALLOT

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "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."

### PROPOSITION NO. 11 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 13 proposes a constitutional amendment that would change the Board of Pardons and Paroles from a constitutional agency to a statutory agency and would eliminate the Governor's power to revoke paroles. The Legislature would be authorized to establish the Board of Pardons and Paroles and to require it to maintain records of its actions and the reasons for its actions. The amendment would empower the Legislature to enact parole laws. Constitutional language specifying the qualifications and terms of office for members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles is eliminated. The constitutional language governing the composition of the Board of Pardons and Paroles and the manner of filling vacancies on the Board is eliminated.

### PROPOSITION NO. 11 ON THE BALLOT

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment to change the Board of Pardons and Paroles from a constitutional agency to a statutory agency and to give the board power to revoke paroles."

### PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 70 proposes a constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to provide, by local or general law, a method by which judges of statutory courts with probate jurisdiction may be assigned to any other statutory court with probate jurisdiction and to any constitutional county court in any county in the state.

Estos son los informes explicatorios sobre las enmiendas propuestas a la constitución que aparecerán en la boleta el día 8 de noviembre de 1983. Si usted no ha recibido una copia de los informes en español, podrá obtener una gratis por llamar al 1/800/252/9802 o por escribir al Secretario de Estado, P.O. Box 12887, Austin, Texas 78711.

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