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"Equal Access"—No Big Deal

What is Equal Access? Question:

Equal Access means any long distance company that wants Answer: to be on equal footing with AT&T can have their customers

use their service by dialing 1 + . Call America can save you

more by not being an Equal Access company. Question: Will Equal Access cost more?

Answer: Yes! Equal Access long distance companies will pay a premium access charge for this service and it will be passed on to you, the end user. We estimate Equal Access will

cost 7.3° to 9° more per minute.

Question: When I receive the ballot to select a long distance com-

pany, what should I do?

Select AT&T as your official long distance company, but Answer: continue to use Call America and save up to 50%. If you select AT&T on your ballot, there will be no change in the

way you now make your long distance calls.

Question: What's the big deal?

There is no big deal. Select AT&T on your ballot and Answer:

nothing changes.

If you are not currently using Call America as your low cost long distance service, or if you have any questions about Equal Access, call us. We have the answers.

Call more. Hear more. And pay less.



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Senate rejects amendment requiring balanced budget

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate narrowly rejected Tuesday a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget, killing by a single vote a proposal that opponents argued could "grind the government to a halt.

The vote was 66-34, one vote short of the 67 votes — two-thirds of the Senate's 100 members voting — going to be a long time before we get cans voted for the measure. needed for approval. The Senate's vote reversed one taken four years ago, when the chamber approved a balanced-budget constitutional amendment by a vote of 69-31. A similar proposal in the House that year failed by 66 votes to get the needed two-thirds margin.

The White House issued a statement saying that President Reagan "is disappointed that the Senate failed by only a single vote to simply ask the American Congress to do what every American family must: spend no more money than they

dential spokesman Larry Speakes had said earlier that Reagan was lobbying senators by telephone on the

an opportunity to pass it again.

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, another sponsor of the amendment, said, "Unless we replace some of the members who voted against this, I don't see any way we are going to pass this in the next Congress. This

was a very, very crucial vote."
Sen. Paul Simon, D-Ill., said, "Gramm-Rudman was a crucial factor, people say 'we have Gramm-Rudman, we don't need this,".

Sen. Daniel Evans, R-Wash., who led the opponents, agreed with Simon that the deficit-reduction law had an impact on the outcome. tion by 38 states.

"Tonight's close vote merely spurs Evans said"I think it had a prope

us to come back and try again," the impact.

"I think there is a great reluctance." to amend the Constitution, our for-

fathers were wise to require a two thirds vote. Ten Republicans joined 24 Demo

Hatch expressed "some real irriation" that two members of the Republican leadership, Sens. Joh Heinz of Pennsylvania and John Chafee of Rhode Island, voted

against the proposal. The proposed constitutional amendment, which would have required Congress to spend no more in a fiscal year than the government collects in revenues, needed appro val by two-thirds of those voting in the Senate. It also would have needed approval by two-thirds of voting House members and ratifica-

Aquino signs temporary constitution

MANILA, Philippines (AP) President Corazon Aquino signed a temporary "freedom constitution" Tuesday that gives her powers ri-valing those Ferdinand E. Marcos exercised under martial law in the 1970s, including rule by decree.

The interim constitution guarantees civil rights but abolishes the National Assembly, which was con-trolled by the exiled former president's political party.

Aquino said she hoped to have a new permanent constitution and National Assembly in place within a

She did not use the word "revolutionary" to describe her government, which came to power when Marcos fled the country Feb. 26. Her justice minister called it "revolutionary in origin and nature, democratic in essence, and essentially transitory in character.

The president said: "Today, I am announcing an interim constitution under which our battered nation can shelter after years of dictatorship. Our newly won rights and liberties will be protected by this temporary freedom constitution.

Marcos ruled the Philippines for two decades, including more than eight years of martial law that began in 1972. He was driven out by a military-civilian revolt supported by the

"Today, I am announcing an interim constitution under which our battered nation can shelter after years of dictatorship."

- Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

Philippine hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church.

Blas Ople, labor minister under Marcos, said Aquino was taking on the "powers of a dictator in a one-party state." He threatened to reopen the National Assembly despite its abolition under the interim con-

Other political opponents were less defiant. Jose Rono, executive secretry of Marcos' party, the New Society Movement, acknowledged the new president's wide support and said of her action: "There's nothing we can do about it.

Leonardo Perez, Marcos' political affairs minister, called Aquino's government an "open-ended dictatorship" and added: "We all hope that while she exercises all these extraordinary powers, the will not be abused.

Aquino signed the proclaimation on nationwide television one month to the day after Marcos resigned in office and fled the presidential pa ace to Clark Air Base en route to Ha

Some essential differences exist between the powers Aquino now had and those Marcos exercised under martial law She can make laws, set election

dates, appoint and dismiss mayor and governors, appoint new judge in all courts, reorganize govern commissions and name all 30 to M people to the commission to write new constitution.

Marcos also could arrest people for any reason and jail them for a long as he chose. Aquino has no specific powers of arrest under the provisional constitution.

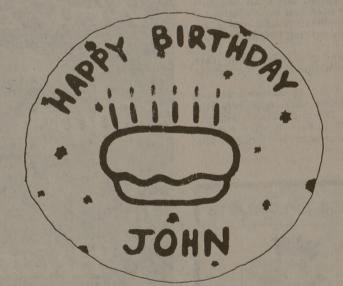
Aquino's temporary constitution includes a clear line of succession with Vice President Salvador H Laurel taking over in the event of her death, resignation or incapacity.

Marcos dismissed his vice pre dent under martial law and did no restore the office until naming running mate for the fraud-tained Feb. 7 presidential election that kt

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