

Volunteer firefighters fight for survival

By FREDERICK M. WINSHIP
America's volunteer fire fighting service, a problem-plagued holdover from Colonial times — will be able to survive if recruiting can be stepped up and training improved. That's the consensus of experts in the field contacted by UPI in a survey of the nation's largest and most dangerous volunteer effort. More injuries occur in firefighting than in any other occupation. More than 100 fire-related deaths of firefighters are reported annually.

The nation's 28,200 fire departments, 22,450 are totally volunteer (VFDs) and 4,650 are a mix of volunteers and paid firemen with volunteers predominating 5 to 1. Only 1,295 departments are staffed by paid career firemen. Almost all of them are located in urban centers of 250,000 or more population. Even New York City has a few volunteer companies.

Image of volunteers is changing rapidly

The estates of bachelor firemen get nothing, thereby discouraging bachelor volunteers. The National Volunteer Fire Council is trying to correct this. The explosion of bedroom communities around cities compounds the difficulty in recruitment because commuting distances do not have the sort of civic pride and sense of community responsibility that nourishes volunteer firefighting and has given volunteers their sobriquet, "the unique breed."

Recruiting, training needed to stay alive

Evening hours each week at the firehouse studying and rehearsing firefighting and lifesaving techniques. "His or her" training programs. Less than 20 percent of the nation's companies have physical fitness programs. Less than 50 percent require periodic medical checkups. Heart attacks are the leading cause of fatal injury to firefighters, accounting for about 40 percent of deaths, and they are occurring earlier in firemen's lives.

Cost of protection is primary factor

Criminal Justice. "Volunteers should know how to combat fires in these mushrooming high rise buildings and how to detect arson. Volunteers make up 85 percent of the firefighting force in this state and the big problem is that a lot of them work."



Successful

George Hayden, a bank vice president in Bloomington, Minn., stands proudly in front of one of their engines. Hayden boasts it is one of the best in the country with no money problems. The city ungrudgingly provides an adequate working budget of \$350,000 and contributes \$1 million annually to a pension fund for the 130-man corps. (UPI photo)

Public apathy ("people don't think about the problems of fire departments until they've had a fire") and widespread failure to fire suppression ratings for America's towns and cities. From these ratings, insurance rates are set for communities by insurance companies.

The U.S. Fire Administration claims that lack of business management by trained managers is one of the major weaknesses of VFDs. They are institutions with budgets in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and need just as much expert advance planning and up-to-date equipment.

Manchester Herald

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Today's edition of The Manchester Herald is being delivered to a number of non-subscribers in addition to our regular customers.

Temple may fight garage

By MARTIN KEARNS
Herald Reporter
MANCHESTER — Town officials and representatives of Temple Beth Shalom gathered Tuesday in the East Cemetery to discuss Jewish concerns over the proposed placement of a town garage on cemetery property abutting the temple's memorial park.

The town is drafting an ordinance which would allow for the sale of the existing Harrison Street garage to Multi-Circuits Inc. Should a deal be finalized, the town would be left without a facility to service cemetery and park equipment.

Victor Moses, the former town director of public works, Jay Glen, has written a memo to the town manager, Robert Weiss, recommending a new garage be constructed in the cemetery. The proposal supports a recommendation from a town Blue Ribbon Committee that the cemetery would provide a central location for certain town equipment.

Moses today said the temple still must investigate its exact holdings in the cemetery, but held out the possibility it might have legal claims to portions of the property being considered for the garage.

On a controversial issue change which is considered necessary before any sale of the existing town garage could be finalized. Multi-Circuits originally proposed the sale in order to allow for the firm's hoped-for expansion in Residents, however, have for some six months opposed the circuit board manufacturer's efforts to further develop its holdings in the otherwise residential area of Harrison Street.

The temple at the same time has been interested in acquiring additional cemetery space, and in October sought to rent the space now being considered for the new garage. In response to the inquiry, the temple reportedly was told the town intended the land for burials.

Rulings rescue Boston

BOSTON (UPI) — Boston's fiscal volcano simmered down today under court rulings prohibiting the city from closing its near-penniless school system and allowing the reinstatement of 400 police and firemen.



A stone wall and heavy barred wire surround the Catholic cemetery in the Falls Road area. Belfast where Maze hunger striker Bobby Sands will be buried Thursday. Sands died Tuesday in the 66th day of his hunger strike. (UPI photo)

Security

Dublin is now scene of IRA-backed riots

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (UPI) — Rioting erupted in Dublin today and a letter-bomb campaign was unleashed on British politicians and the royal family as a second IRA hunger striker slipped closer to death.

Second striker close to death

Army stood in an honor guard vigil at Sands' coffin draped in the orange, white and green flag of the IRA. But at Maze Prison from where Sands' emaciated body was borne home in the rain, convicted murderer Francis Hughes entered his 33rd day of a hunger strike and was reported having problems with his vision.

Focus/Food

Deportation likely

A U.S. immigration judge says former Nazi death camp guard Fedor Fedorenko could be deported for lying on his application for a visa to enter the United States in 1949.

Scattered showers

Scattered showers tonight, ending late tonight. Considerable sunshine, breezy and cooler Thursday. Detailed forecast on Page 2.

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Law irks masseur

By HILARY ROSENBERG
Herald Reporter
MANCHESTER — At the European Health Spa on Middle Turnpike, Kevin Smith provides the unique treatment of massage therapy to relieve chronic muscular disorders.

Ferry, freighter collide

NEW YORK (UPI) — A packed Staten Island ferry with a history of mishaps collided with a Norwegian freighter in dense fog just south of the Statue of Liberty today, injuring scores of commuters.

Inside Today's Herald

Delicious desserts to make ahead and freeze are featured on the cover of today's Focus/Food section. Page 21.

Cheney Tech in impressive baseball win

Cheney Tech in impressive baseball win over George Mitchell due in Hall of Fame. Page 18.
Larry Bird again paces Celtic success. Page 12.

OPINION / Commentary

U.S. aid to Pakistan might lead to disaster

WASHINGTON — Several weeks ago, I warned that the United States was inviting another Iran-style disaster in the Middle East by cozying up to Pakistan's hated dictator, Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq.

Since then, according to the latest intelligence reports, the situation has deteriorated inside Pakistan. Yet the Reagan administration, instead of backing away from this potential nightmare, is planning to commit the United States even more deeply to Zia's unpopular, repressive regime.

Secret foreign intelligence cables reviewed by my associate Jack Mitchell reveal that the "Shah Syndrome" is already beginning to materialize in Pakistan. American citizens have been assaulted in broad daylight on the streets of the country's largest cities — for the sole reason that they are identified with the United States, thus supporting their detested dictator.

Zia has deluged three times the free elections he promised, has instituted unprecedented martial law and has arrested and tortured

thousands. He is caught in a vicious circle of his own making. The more he cracks down on his countrymen, the more unpopular he is and the more vocal his opponents become. This then causes him to tighten the screws still more.

But though Zia sits precariously on a powder keg, White House policymakers seem determined to justify support of the shah. The United States needs a "dependable ally" in the region to confront the Soviet Union, and Saudi Arabia must be protected to assure a continued flow of oil.

But diplomatic sources warn that time may be running out on Zia, just as it did for the shah. Pakistan's highest judges have refused to go along with the general's kangaroo courts, in which defendants are convicted without benefit of witnesses, surrounded by shameless yes-men. Zia has deluged three times the free elections he promised, has instituted unprecedented martial law and has arrested and tortured



Jack Anderson
Washington Merry-Go-Round

charges and tortured. The recent burning of a DC-10 at the Karachi airport was officially termed an accident, but government insiders say it was sabotage.

Still, the repression continues. Newspapers carry photographs of cruel floggings, and the possibility has been discussed of punishing auditors by publicly stoning the trespassers to death.

Education is deteriorating; Zia and his generals have closed down schools as a means of curbing opposition. The government has also increased censorship of the media.

Yet it is this hated dictatorship that the White House seems determined to identify with, trying to prop up Zia's shaky regime with

hundreds of millions of dollars in military aid. If there are dissenting voices in the administration, they have been effectively silenced by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The really sad part of this is that the administration's policy may actually help to achieve exactly the opposite of its intended goal: By helping Zia, we could drive the opposition — which includes virtually all political parties — and the people of Pakistan into Soviet arms. That would make Zia's downfall doubly disastrous for the United States.

Footnote: The Reagan administration has tried to distinguish between authoritarian and totalitarian regimes, but Zia has been denounced by former sup-



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Surviving an IRS audit

WASHINGTON — April 15 has come and gone, the 1940 is in the mail, and the IRS has extracted its annual pound of flesh. You can sit back and relax for another year. Or can you?

What if the IRS decides to take a close look at you through an auditor's eyes? The mere suggestion of an IRS audit, said a lobbying group called Citizens Choice, "triggers in many taxpayers, even those who are educated and well-informed, a knee-jerk reaction of intimidation and fear."

Your chance of being audited is not great — about 2 in 100 taxpayer returns were audited last year. The odds increase if you're in a higher tax bracket, says an IRS spokesman. For 1979 returns, about 1.1 percent of those earning less than \$10,000 were audited, and 8.7 percent of those earning more than \$50,000.

If you are chosen for an audit, however, the chances are great — 70 to 80 percent — that you'll end up paying Uncle Sam additional money. One former IRS official says an auditor "feels satisfied" if he can find an additional \$300 to \$500 in taxes in a person's return.

On the other hand, some of the 20 to 30 percent of those who leave an audit without paying more actually get extra money from the government when mistakes in their favor are found.

Keeping complete records throughout the year is the best way to prepare for an audit. Such documentation should be kept on hand for at least three years — the IRS has that long to get around to auditing you.

Some tax experts also suggest a citizen about to be audited should consider taking a tax specialist with him to the session. This is especially true if the return is a complicated one. In this case, the audit session would be preceded by a strategy meeting between the two of you over defense of your return.

Paul N. Strassels, a tax law specialist for five years with the IRS in Washington, has outlined a help-

logical case to make for a deduction, you may be lucky enough to get a break from the auditor despite lack of records. But it's a high-risk proposition.

9. Don't allow Harry to go on a fishing expedition at your expense. Don't voluntarily show him the papers on which your strategy or figures are sketched. If you've saved the check, show him the stub in your checkbook instead.

10. Don't dump a mountain of unsorted paper on Harry's desk and defy him to make sense of it. Chances are he will no matter how long it takes and, infuriated, will go out of his way to sock it to you.

11. These points make it seem as though Harry has all the advantages, you're right. Says another former IRS auditor and supervisor, Mary L. Sprouse of Los Angeles: "You are at a disadvantage...The burden of proof is on the taxpayer."

At any rate, armed with records, a heads-up attitude, and perhaps a couple of aspirins, reasonably honest citizens should be able to survive a tax audit and live to file another 1040 next year.

Lee Roderick
Washington Correspondent

ful guide to taxpayers facing audits. Strassels has chosen "Harry" as your IRS auditor, and in his best-selling book "All You Need to Know About the IRS," tells how to put your best foot forward with Harry.

1. Dress the way you usually do for business. Don't disguise your affluence by dressing down, but don't flaunt custom-made suits and fancy jewelry at Harry either.

2. Be on time. This is especially important if your appointment is first thing in the morning or just after lunch — times when Harry is likely to be right on schedule. Keep Harry waiting and "You will have a very long and very costly audit."

3. Don't take more records than you are asked for to the audit, don't volunteer information, and don't be chatty. "You gain nothing by being overly cooperative," and may well unwittingly give Harry the rope to hang you with.

4. Act as natural as possible. If you're nervous, calmly explain that to Harry ("This is my first audit") so that he won't think those beads of perspiration spell guilt instead.

5. Watch your attitude — Harry expects you to be concerned, and if you aren't, he may resent it. Don't seek sympathy — Harry's heard every story there is.

6. If you have a tax specialist with you, let him do the talking. Harry prefers to talk to a fellow pro than to you.

7. Don't plead that "everyone does it." That just irritates Harry. (One IRS agent, told repeatedly of others — neighbors, in-laws, etc. — who "do it," took down their names and addresses and had their returns pulled and audited too.)

8. Don't go to the audit without records. If you have a strong and

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porters for flouting the nation's constitution. State Department spokesmen refused repeated requests for comment.

Reagan's go-round: Ronald Reagan has an engaging all-American quality that is changing the character of the White House. His good-guy approach to government has perceptibly reduced the intrigues and animosities that usually abound in the White House. Indeed, he has succeeded in warming some of the coldest hearts in Washington.

The president has had the same mellowing effect, according to the polls, on the public at large. Last June, a dismaying 77 percent of those polled believed the government had jumped the track. But a few days ago, the White House pollster, Richard Wirthlin, reported this unfavorable figure had dropped to 48 percent. Conversely, only 16 percent of the people left the government was moving in the right direction last June. But Wirthlin's private polls show 46 percent now think the direction is right.

— Former President Jimmy Carter put on a show piety, but some

of his aides led riotous private lives. Ronald Reagan is quiet about his religious life and moral code. But the word has gone out from the Republican National Committee that aides should set a moral example. Anyone caught revealing and womanizing will be fired, the staff has been warned.

Watch on waste: It's no secret that Congress is a law unto itself. In no field is this more obvious than electioneering. Not only do members of Congress get several free trips home to poll their own district, but they have permitted themselves to send out virtually unlimited "campaign brochures" at the public's expense. Congressional mail to constituents costs the taxpayers more than \$60 million a year now, and the price is going up.

The reason is the congressional redistricting made necessary by the 1990 Census. Many district boundaries will be redrawn to comply with shifting population; some districts will be merged into others.



Wagman
File
By Bob Wagman

Embargo decision analyzed

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The lifting of the Soviet grain embargo has ended the longest and sharpest debate to have taken place thus far within the Reagan administration.

In the final analysis, it was a combination of personalities and politics, both domestic and international, that caused the White House to reverse its previous decision to retain the embargo.

Candidate Ronald Reagan often promised farmers that as president he would end the embargo and refrain from using food as a weapon of international politics. But by mid-March the decision to retain the embargo, at least for the time being, had been all but made.

In fact, the administration not only intended to continue to bar the Soviets from buying more grain than they had already contracted for under a multi-year agreement, as President Carter had ordered last year after the invasion of Afghanistan, but was also talking about closing some loopholes in Carter's embargo order.

The decision to continue the embargo was made chiefly for reasons of foreign policy. Anti-Soviet hardliners within the administration, led by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, believed that ending the embargo would send the Soviets "mixed signals" at the very time that Washington was trying to establish a firm front in its dealings with Moscow.

Haig and others insisted that the embargo had to be continued even if it was not very effective and even if American farmers were being adversely affected. Reagan seemed ready to accept this argument despite his campaign promises to the contrary.

This position was strongly opposed by Agriculture Secretary John Block and other administration officials in the fields of domestic policy and politics. They argued that the embargo was hurting U.S. farmers and the U.S. economy more than it was hurting the Soviets and that Reagan had to keep his campaign pledge.

The debate reportedly led to some direct confrontations between Haig and Block in which the secretary of state asserted in effect that the final decision was his because the embargo was a matter of foreign policy. This left some bruised feelings within the Cabinet and the White House domestic-policy staff.

Several recent events turned things around. First, France notified the State Department that next year it would increase substantially its grain exports to the Soviet Union, which was willing to pay premium prices for grain.

HARTFORD (UPI) — A \$5.7 million revenue package which revives proposed state fee increases and taxes unincorporated business on a flat-rate basis received support from majority Democrats in the Connecticut House.

House Speaker Ernest Abate, D-Stamford, said Tuesday he was "positive" there was enough support to get the tax package needed to balance the fiscal 1981-82 budget through the House today and back to the Senate.

Abate called the proposal hammered out in a more than 2-hour closed caucus of House Democrats Tuesday night "the best of a series of poor alternatives. Any tax increase is a poor alternative."

The flat fee schedule was "truly a business tax" compared to a tax on net income which many lawmakers viewed as a selective income tax, he said. "No one business gets hit terribly heavy."

Abate said only three of the 82 House Democrats would vote against the revenue package. Seven disgruntled Democrats bolted to kill the spending side of the bill on its first try last month. There are 69 House Republicans.

The House plan would impose flat fees, which range from \$100 to \$3,000, based on the gross income of unincorporated businesses. It would also require each corporation to pay a minimum of \$250. The two would raise \$34.3 million.

The modified license and permit fee increase proposal, which would raise \$10 million, places a \$300 cap on the increase levied on a group.

The \$40 million package approved by the Democratic-controlled Senate last week imposed a 5 percent tax on the net

income of unincorporated businesses which gross more than \$150,000.

Both the Senate and the House Democratic caucuses supported a 1 percent hike in the 8 percent tax on telephone and cable television companies, which would generate \$11 million in revenue.

The Senate scrapped any proposed fee increases after opposition poured in from the bartenders, nurses, barbers, doctors and other professionals who would be affected.

Under the House plan, the more than 71,000 unincorporated businesses which gross less than \$10,000 would not be taxed. An unincorporated business which grosses from \$10,000 to \$25,000 would pay \$100 and firms which haul in more than \$500,000 would pay the top fee — \$3,000.

Abate said he hoped the Senate would approve the House package Thursday and send it to Gov. William O'Neill, who has threatened to veto the spending side of the budget if the revenue bill is not on his desk.

But the speaker conceded the House plan would not win a review.

"I'm sure the governor will not be happy with this proposal," said Abate, who predicted, however, that O'Neill would sign into law the revenue package needed to balance the budget.

O'Neill told legislative leaders during an hour-long meeting in the morning that he wanted the Senate approved version of the unincorporated business tax.

O'Neill originally called for a 10 percent tax on unincorporated businesses to generate the revenue needed to balance the 1981-82 budget.

HARTFORD (UPI) — The Legislature should recall Connecticut's \$2.96 billion budget before the governor signs it and rework it to exclude any tax increases, say Republican legislative leaders.

House Minority Leader R. E. Van Norstrand, R-Darien, said Tuesday the budget was forced through by Gov. William O'Neill and the Legislature's Democratic majority and fails to reflect what the people wanted.

Republicans, who are in the minority in both the House and Senate, drafted two alternative budgets, which are ostensibly tax-free.

"I think it's time to bring it (budget) back from Buffalo Bill's office," said Van Norstrand, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate in the 1982 Republican gubernatorial runoff.

The budget for the 1981-1982 fiscal year, according to the governor's office, is being checked by the Legislative Commission's Office. Once O'Neill receives the budget he has five days to sign it.

In order to recall the budget, Democrats would need majority approval of a joint resolution in the House and Senate.

The governor has said he will not sign the budget unless the House approves the Senate-passed version of the unincorporated business tax, which is 5 percent on net income over \$150,000.

Senate Minority Leader George Gunther of Stratford said O'Neill should

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The Herald

An editorial

Small business is big spender

"Small Business" makes a highly significant contribution to the American economy — and its drive for reforms to increase chances for survival of smaller entrepreneurs merits consideration in Washington.

Current high interest rates have been especially hard on members of the small business community.

A survey by the National Federation of Independent Business, quoted in Congress by Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., said the prolonged high interest "is driving small businesses into bankruptcy at an alarming rate."

In 1980, over 11,000 entrepreneurs were forced to give up, an increase of 58 percent over the number of small business failures in 1979, said Alexander.

"The tragedy of such business failures does not stop at the personal level of the entrepreneur himself," the congressman said. "It also has a profound impact on the U.S. job market. During the last two decades, three out of every four new jobs have been created in the small business sector."

Two special events are planned to focus attention on Small Business.

1. Men and women from the small business community are planning a massive rally on the U.S. Capitol steps April 27 to seek support for a major tax, spending and regulatory reforms the consider vital.

Pre-arranged meetings with individual members of Congress following the rally will focus on

legislative steps to curb inflation and government regulation.

2. Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business, has introduced a resolution asking the president to designate the week of May 10-16 as "National Small Business Week."

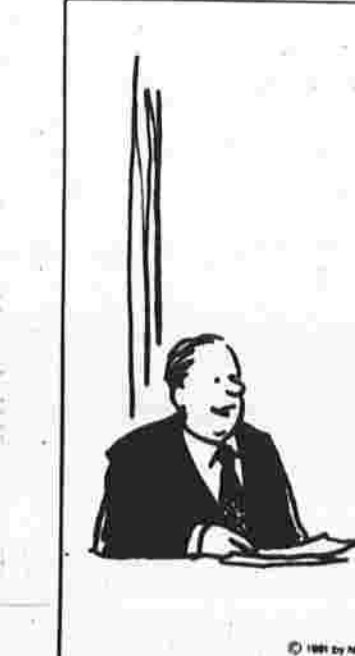
"For years, small businesses have made the greatest contributions to our national economy in terms of productivity, innovation and job creation," Weicker said. "It is important that we as a nation recognize and appreciate those contributions."

Earlier this year, Weicker submitted a bill aimed at reducing the tax burden on the nation's small businesses, "not to give them a break over other industries, but to correct existing inequities in the tax codes that now have small businesses struggling to stay alive."

The senator declared that small businesses constitute 97 percent of our national economy in the United States and are responsible for more than 7 million of the 9 million jobs created in the last 10 years.

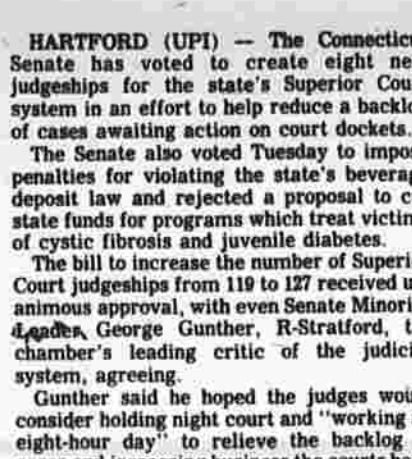
Congress may face some delicate decisions in dealing with the problems of small business. It's axiomatic, though, that a strong business economy is vital to a flourishing national economy. Government, as well as private interests should do what appropriate can be done to keep both in good health.

Berry's World



"When putting a freeze on government information publications, we came across this booklet, 'How to Sell Your Economic Package to Congress.'"

Senate bill adds judges



Teacher rights boosted

HARTFORD (UPI) — The Connecticut House has approved bills which would bolster teachers' rights to participate in local government, speed the return of stolen property and strengthen car anti-theft laws.

The chamber, which recessed for majority Democrats to consider looming revenue package troubles, Tuesday held off action on a bill imposing a 5-year minimum mandatory prison term for use of a firearm during commission of a crime.

Most of the debate centered on the bill to permit professional public school teachers and public school employees to serve on any governmental body of the town in which they reside, except the board of education.

Communities are currently allowed to regulate the political activity of resident municipal employees, including teachers, and prohibit them from holding office.

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Teacher rights boosted

The lawmakers defeated a Republican-sponsored amendment which would have gutted the bill by prohibiting teachers from serving on any local board which has financial control.

Rep. William Cibes, D-New London, said the amendment "restricts unduly participation in politics by one class of people."

The bill went to the Senate on an 82-67 vote. The House also sent the Senate a bill which would set up procedures for the speedy return of stolen property to robbery victims after they request the return within 30 days. The court could extend the maximum to 90 days.

The bill would also require law enforcement agencies or the court, which now can hold on to property until disposition of the case, to notify the owner of their right to request return within 48 hours.

Another bill sent to the Senate would

strengthen motor vehicle laws to discourage and punish auto theft and so-called "chop shops" for stolen cars.

One facet of the bill would allow state and local police to examine and inspect the records kept by motor vehicle dealers and repairers.

The House also approved and sent the Senate a bill which would provide \$10 million in bonding to pay a judgement against the state for delays in construction of the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington.

Rep. Irving Stolberg, D-New Haven, co-chairman of the Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee, said interest on the \$7 million judgement was costing the state more than \$1,000 a day and immediate action was needed.

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Fedorenko's lie imperils him

NEW HAVEN (UPI) — A former Nazi death camp guard has received a step closer to being deported for lying on his application for a visa to enter the United States more than 30 years ago.

U.S. Immigration Judge Gordon Sacks issued a preliminary finding Tuesday that Ukrainian-born Fedorenko was ineligible for a visa because of his statement on a 1949 visa application that he was farmer in Poland during World War II.

Fedorenko has admitted he was a guard at the Treblinka death camp in Poland at the time and says he lied about it to avoid shipment back to the Soviet Union at the end of the war.

Sacks continued the proceedings for two weeks when he was expected to decide whether Fedorenko, 74, also was deportable for helping Nazis at the Treblinka camp persecute civilians and or persecute people on the basis of race or religion.

The judge's preliminary finding was not a ruling that Fedorenko be deported and could be offset by information scheduled to be presented when the hearing resumes, he said.

The deportation proceedings were launched by the Justice Department, which won a U.S. Supreme Court decision in January stripping Fedorenko of his U.S. citizenship.

The department also contends that



Fedorenko

Conn. factory worker, denied he hurt or abused Jewish prisoners at the camp and said he was unaware at the time thousands of Jewish prisoners were murdered there.

"First of all, I don't believe the Germans would allow us to hurt the prisoners. And what for, that was not our duty," Fedorenko said through an interpreter. "Never in my life have I hurt or hit a person."

He told Sacks he performed his guard duties at the Nazi death camp in fear of his life. Had he disobeyed, he said, "I don't think they would have even bothered to put me in the camp. I think they would have shot me right away."

However, the Justice Department introduced transcripts of 1978 interviews where Fedorenko indicated to a federal immigration official that he was aware Jews were murdered at Treblinka and worked in the area of the death barracks.

"Only from one tower you could see what was going on in that part of the camp," Fedorenko said in the interview. "There was not much action in that part of the camp, but I did see corpses. Jewish workers in the camp were moving the corpses."

Sacks granted the two-week recess in the hearing to give Fedorenko and his attorney time to locate two witnesses, including a former State Department official, who apparently approved

Fedorenko's visa application.

Attorney Brian M. Gildea indicated he did not know where the official, identified as Ralph G. Clark, was living. The second witness was identified as a linguistics expert at Yale University.

Gildea lost an attempt Monday to have the proceedings postponed while Fedorenko pursued plans to leave voluntarily for the Soviet Union, where his wife and two children live. Gildea said Soviet pride might prevent the Soviet government from accepting Fedorenko if he were ordered deported.

Fedorenko told Sacks he was captured by the Germans two weeks after he joined the Russian Army in 1941, and was among a group of 200 prisoners removed from a larger group and taken elsewhere to perform work for the Germans.

Of the 200, he said 15 to 20 were shot by the Germans for minor offenses, three committed suicide and another 15 to 20 escaped.

When he and other prisoners arrived at Treblinka, he said, "We were told to go to work as watchmen, kitchen-workers. The others were washing clothes. Nobody was given a choice."

Fedorenko said he was selected as a guard apparently because of his mechanical abilities and adequate health.



A workman installs a Presidential seal over the West Wing entrance to the White House, where for the first time it will hang. The seal along with Marine guard are recent Reagan Administration additions that have returned to the White House some of the trappings and formality that was discontinued by President Carter. (UPI photo)

Men work to fix nuke plant

WATERFORD (UPI) — Crews worked today to replace an instrument which malfunctioned in the steam generator at the Millstone II nuclear power plant and sent the plant into an unscheduled shutdown.

The problem Tuesday and earlier shutdown of the neighboring Millstone I nuclear plant required Northeast Utilities to turn to other generating sources to meet power needs at an estimated added cost of \$1 million a day.

Northeast said the earliest the

Millstone II plant was expected back on line was late today, while a June 7 target date had been set for the return of Millstone I, which was shut down on March 21.

The two shutdowns — neither of which involved the plants' nuclear reactors — left the smaller Connecticut Yankee plant in Haddam as Connecticut's only operating nuclear plant.

Northeast spokesman Clifford Hill said estimates put the cost of replacing the power generated by the two Millstone

units from other sources was "something like over a million dollars a day."

However, he said the latest shutdowns had not occurred during a peak demand period for power and Northeast was having no problem supplying electricity to its customers.

"There's no great demand on the system and there's none that we're not meeting," he said, adding that the costs of providing replacement power could be lower than the estimates because of the

relatively low demand.

Hill said Millstone II was shut down at 2:50 a.m. Tuesday after an instrument malfunctioned and gave a reading there was no water in the plant's generator.

Hill said the plant's reactor wasn't in cold shutdown, but rather a standby state so it could be brought back into service relatively quickly once the instrument was replaced and its systems checked out.

Meanwhile, repair work on the 660-megawatt Millstone I plant continued.

Workers opposing workfare

SOUTHINGTON (UPI) — A union representing municipal workers has mounted the first challenge to the state's new workfare program which requires able-bodied welfare recipients to work for benefits.

The union filed an unfair-labor-practice complaint with the state Board of Labor Relations Tuesday, charging Southington is letting welfare recipients do union work.

Robert Pezze, staff representative for Council 4 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, said the complaint would be a test case for the workfare program.

State Labor Commissioner P. Joseph Peraro said it was the first official complaint his office has received since the law was implemented Jan. 1.

"There has been a lot of grumbling about it, but no one has taken an official stand against it," he said.

Because the action was brought against the town and not the state's Department of Income Maintenance, which oversees the workfare program, it must be defended by the town, Peraro said.

Pezze said the union is opposed to the hiring of workfare participants for jobs at the Town Hall, highway, park and sewer departments that should be filled by union workers.

Welfare recipients should be placed in jobs that aren't covered under the union contract, such as those in the library or the local hospital, he said.

Town Manager John Weichsel said no union member would be or has been denied a position because of the program.

He said most of the program participants have been placed in the parks and highway departments because those departments "show the greatest ability to handle these workers."

Southington's proposal on how to use the workers had been approved by the Department of Income Maintenance, Weichsel said.

Now you know

Harry Truman met his childhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace, when he was 6 and she was 5, but they were not married for 23 more years.

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Legal gambling would bring bucks, not woes

NEWINGTON (UPI) — Legalized gambling in Connecticut has the potential of raising millions in state revenue without increasing personal tax, bankruptcies and welfare costs, a study says.

The study, released Tuesday, also said that state-regulated gambling appears to have reduced the incidence of illegal gambling in Connecticut.

At least 60 percent of Connecticut's households have tried their luck at least once at legal gambling in the time of \$900 million in the 1980 fiscal year, the study said.

Of that figure, the state received \$5 million; municipalities \$11 million in proceeds and local taxes; suppliers of goods and services \$147 million; and the 5,653 persons

dictated.

The survey was designed to study the social, economic and fiscal impacts of Connecticut's three jai alai frontons, one dog track, 16 Off Track Betting parlors, Teletrak and the weekly, daily and instant lotteries.

It was conducted by the Los Angeles-based Economic Research Associates and included a random telephone sampling of 500 people with another 900 interviewed at gambling facilities.

One-fourth of those surveyed said they knew someone who fit the description of a compulsive gambler and 17 percent considered gambling a common illness.

Asked if they knew of anyone whose gambling deprived their families of the necessities of life, 13 percent responded yes and 4 percent considered it a very common occurrence.

Only 1 percent of those sampled said they knew of someone who had to seek welfare assistance because of legalized gambling.

Alfred Oppenheimer, executive director of the state Division of Special Revenue, said the study was "well done" and said his office will go over it thoroughly before drawing any conclusions or commenting on its findings.

The study said no evidence was

uncovered to show state-regulated gambling caused more problems for welfare recipients than other segments of the state's population.

"There is no evidence that wagering at Connecticut regulated gambling systems has impacted aggregate social and economic indicators, and specifically there is no apparent relationship to the number of personal bankruptcies, personal debt, unemployment or welfare payments statewide," the study indicated.

It said individual cases may exist of gambling-related bankruptcies or financial problems caused by gambling, "but in terms of the overall statewide incidence of debt, bankruptcy . . . legalize gambling has had no apparent impact."

The study said there was no measure of the actual incidence of gambling-related financial difficulties.

It indicated evidence suggests that "expanded gambling opportunities may also result in the erosion of the level of illegal gambling activity."

On the question of welfare recipients, the study indicated, "There appears to be no greater incidence of gambling participation among lower income groups than in the population overall."

Instant lottery a popular game

NEWINGTON (UPI) — A study of Connecticut's legal gambling industry shows that the state's instant lottery has been the most popular form of legal betting in the state.

The study, released Tuesday at a special meeting of the five-member Gaming Policy Board, indicated \$46.5 million was bet on the \$1 instant lottery game during fiscal 1980 in Connecticut.

While instant lottery game had 35.6 percent of the players, jai alai, with only 18 percent of the players, grossed \$219 million.

Off Track Betting collected \$166 million from only 6.2 percent of the bettors, said the study which was done by the Los Angeles-based Economics Research Associates.

Greyhound racing drew 8.6 percent of the betting crowd, which parlayed \$90 million. The weekly lottery took in \$11.5 million from 1.9 percent of the bettors and the daily lottery accumulated \$73 million from 12.1 percent of the wagers.

The study also showed 54 percent of those who gambled had full-time jobs with 90 percent white and earning between \$15,000 and \$25,000 a year.

The average gambler spent \$10 to \$50 a day at parimutuel events and \$1 to \$5 in the lotteries. The majority of parimutuel players were under 30 while the majority of lottery players average 50.

Male gamblers outnumbered women, 51 percent to 49 percent.

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Boating fraternity is cheating state

HARTFORD (UPI) — State Tax Commissioner Orest T. Dubno says boat dealers and boat buyers in Connecticut are falsifying sales records to avoid paying state sales taxes.

Dubno said Tuesday the fraud was uncovered in continuing efforts by state officials to collect unpaid taxes on boats sold in Connecticut or brought into the state for use here.

He said dealers and owners were "absolutely falsifying records" and the fraud would be reported to the state attorney general's office.

Dubno wouldn't be specific about details of the cases, or how many people were involved.

A team of 30 state auditors armed with subpoenas spread out through the state in an effort to collect any unpaid taxes on boats.

They reported that boat owners avoided state taxes by forming Delaware corporations that technically bought the boats. The auditors also found that owners bought boats in Connecticut but took delivery in another state thinking they could avoid Connecticut's 7 1/2 percent sales tax.

Dubno said if a boat is brought back to Connecticut for primary keeping or use here, the owner must pay the state sales tax or the difference between any sales taxes paid in another state and the state's sales tax.

Only a few owners who bought and took delivery of their boats in Connecticut haven't paid state sales taxes, he said.

The investigation has resulted in tax liens on nearly 30 boats because their owners ignored tax bills or repeated warnings to pay bills.

The boats will be auctioned if the taxes remain unpaid, Dubno said.

Investigators have found 700 boats for which owners failed to pay sales taxes since the investigation began in May 1980.

Dubno said the assessed value of the boats was about \$2 million, and the state has collected on about 75 percent of the taxes due.

Some people are appealing the tax bills, he said.

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Gains predicted

HARTFORD (UPI) — Democratic National Chairman T. Charles Manatt is predicting that his party will pick up 14 seats in the U.S. House in next year's elections.

Manatt, who met with Connecticut Democratic legislative leaders and Gov. William O'Neill Tuesday, said the Reagan administration would forfeit much of its popularity once now proposed budget cuts are put into effect.

"There has never been a time where 'The Big Deal' works," he said.

Manatt, who was accompanied by Democratic National Treasurer Peter Kelly, said the party is attempting to broaden its base with direct mail and other fundraising methods. He said the party was "healthy."

"The Democratic party is alive and well," he said. Manatt forecast a "net gain" of 12 to 14 seats in the House in the 1982 elections "and we will do everything to regain a majority in the Senate."

He said O'Neill discussed his own political plans for next year, but Manatt refused to divulge what the governor said. O'Neill, who succeeded the late Gov. Ella Grasso New Year's Eve, will seek election in his own right in 1982.

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Citizens group probes school

HARTFORD (UPI) - The Connecticut Association for Retarded Citizens says it will investigate the Durham Hill School where state officials claimed 102 retarded youngsters were living in squalid conditions.



The Baltimore Zoo's newly hatched wattle crane - the real bird is on the right - admires its reflection in a mirror. (UPI photo)

Area Towns Bolton / Andover Coventry

School budget cuts worry PTO members

By RICHARD CODY
Herald Reporter
BOLTON - School officials last night told members of the PTO that the \$8,000 cut to their \$1.8 million budget would damage programs in the school system.

Mayor says Providence will go broke this month

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (UPI) - Several legislators were not impressed with Cianci's appeal, particularly Rep. Keven A. McKenna, D-Providence.

Selectmen agree to probe organization of schools

BOLTON - The Board of Selectmen, at the urging of member of Carl Preuss at a meeting last night, will be reviewing the organization of the school system and analyzing past studies one on the school system.

To Mother With Love

Advertisement for 'To Mother With Love' featuring a bouquet of flowers and listing various plants like Azaleas, Mum Plants, and Hanging Plants with prices.

State energy head will be nominated

HARTFORD (UPI) - May 6 to explore a possible run for the 1982 Democratic U.S. Senate nomination.

Scoreboard

HOME WINNING 7 5 6 7
01020
010000

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE
By United Press International

Table of baseball scores for the National League, including games between St. Louis and Montreal, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, etc.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

By United Press International

Table of baseball scores for the American League, including games between Cleveland and Toronto, New York and Detroit, etc.

SPORTS TALK: JOHNNY BENCH

Interviewed by Michael Tollin
Johnny Bench 23, a 19-time All-Star, has been the regular catcher for the Cincinnati Reds since 1969 - when he was Rookie of the Year. He was named the National League MVP in 1970 and 1972.

Johnny, you have received an extraordinary amount of media attention for your request to catch only twice a week. How did you reach this decision?
It's always difficult to cut down your involvement after 16 to 17 years of professional baseball. But there comes a time when you have to make a decision for your future, and I just felt it was necessary. I'm going to prolong my career.

Jai Alai Results

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Basketball

Table of basketball scores for various leagues including NBA playoffs, IHL, and CCHA.

Hockey

Table of hockey scores for the National Hockey League (NHL).

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

Table listing statistics for major league leaders in batting, pitching, and fielding.

HOUSTON

Table of Houston sports results including baseball, basketball, and football.

MILWAUKEE SEATTLE

Table of Milwaukee and Seattle sports results including baseball, basketball, and football.

Advertisement for 'The Herald' home delivery service, featuring a house icon and contact information.

Advertisement for 'HOME ENGINEERS - PINNETTES' listing various home services and contact details.

Advertisement for 'Don't Buy any Pool...' featuring an illustration of a pool and listing various pool products and services.

Advertisement for 'Sabrina' hair salon, listing services and contact information.

Large advertisement for 'Manchester Community College' featuring 'Flower Fashion' and 'Career Planning Workshops'.

Home mortgage picture changing rapidly

WASHINGTON (UPI) — For the average American home owner one of life's constants has been the monthly mortgage payment.

Sign up for a 30-year mortgage at a fixed interest rate, under the system in common use since the Depression, and the monthly payment is an unvarying amount — month in, month out, year after year, as regular as the constellations.

That's the way it used to be. Now this picture is rapidly changing.

The fixed rate mortgage is giving way around the country to new kinds of mortgage loans in which interest rates and monthly payments fluctuate over the life of a loan as interest rates change in financial markets.

This has stirred controversy between mortgage lenders and consumer groups. It is altering the relationship between lenders and borrowers — changing the way they share economic risk.

It is plunging home buyers into a new world in which changes in the Treasury bill rate will be as important to their household budgets as the price of fuel, and in which they must grapple with such difficult concepts as "negative amortization."

Perhaps most fundamental, it is forcing consumers to look at their place in the scheme of things in new and more sophisticated ways.

The change started in California in early 1975 among state-chartered savings and loan associations. Most states permit state regulated financial institutions to issue some form of flexible mortgage.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates federally-chartered savings and loan associations, authorized these to begin offering a so-called Variable Rate Mortgage nationwide in 1978 and another version, the Renegotiable Rate Mortgage, last summer.

The Comptroller of the Currency, regulator of national banks, authorized them to begin offering still another version, called an Adjustable Rate Mortgage last March.

By some estimates, up to half of new mortgages being issued throughout the country now carry variable rates. They are more common in cities than in the countryside.

The Bank Board is considering still more far reaching variable rate rules for savings and loans. If these are approved some experts believe that within a short time the vast majority of new mortgages issued in the country will have variable rates.

Existing long-term, fixed-rate mortgages will not change, only new ones.

The cause of this change has been inflation. Rollin D. Bernard, president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, explains it this way.

"A savings and loan association is an intermediary. It accepts deposits from people with money to invest and lends these out as mortgages to home buyers. Without intermediaries, a person could not buy a home unless he were rich enough to pay cash or lucky enough to find another person willing to lend the money."

Savings institutions grew up as places where small savers could put their money. On passbook accounts, depositors can withdraw their funds on little or no notice. But mortgages are commonly issued for decades. So, by their nature, such institutions "borrow short and lend long."

"If depositors are happy getting a steady 4 percent return on their sav-

ings, the only solution is a mortgage with some form of flexible rate.

Federal regulators began allowing flexible mortgages cautiously, with considerable safeguards for consumers.

The Variable Rate Mortgage authorized by the bank board for federal savings and loans in 1978 allowed the mortgage rate to be adjusted up or down once-a-year. But it could rise no more than 0.5 percentage points annually and no more than 2.5 percentage points over the life of a mortgage.

Many lenders said that wasn't flexible enough for recent volatile interest rates, and the VRM, though still in effect, has had relatively little use.

Last summer the board added a Renegotiable Rate Mortgage, subject to revision every 3, 4 or 5 years. It has the same half percentage point annual limit on rate increases but allows a total increase of 5 percentage points over the life of a mortgage.

The Adjustable Rate Mortgage authorized by the comptroller for national banks is even more flexible.

It allows the mortgage rate to be raised, or lowered, every six months by as much as one percentage point each period — or a maximum of two points-a-year.

there is no problem," Bernard said in an interview. Institutions can issue long-term mortgages at slightly higher rates and make money.

"This was largely the case until the mid-1980s," Bernard said. Then, with inflation rising, savers began to demand higher returns on their money. New kinds of savings certificates, based on interest rates in money markets, were created to provide this higher return.

Starting in 1980, federal regulators also began a 6-year phase-out of interest ceilings on savings accounts, which had kept their cost of obtaining funds artificially low.

The result is that an increasingly large part of the sources of funds for savings institutions is now based on fluctuating interest rates, and when these rise sharply, the institution finds its cost of funds is bigger than it is earning from outstanding long-term mortgages.

"Inflation has caused money, along with everything else, to be more expensive," Bernard said. "As an intermediary, a savings and loan must balance the return that its getting on money with what money is costing. There isn't any other way to operate."

If mortgage money is to be available, so that people can buy houses, Bernard

points out, "we must have a mortgage with some form of flexible rate."

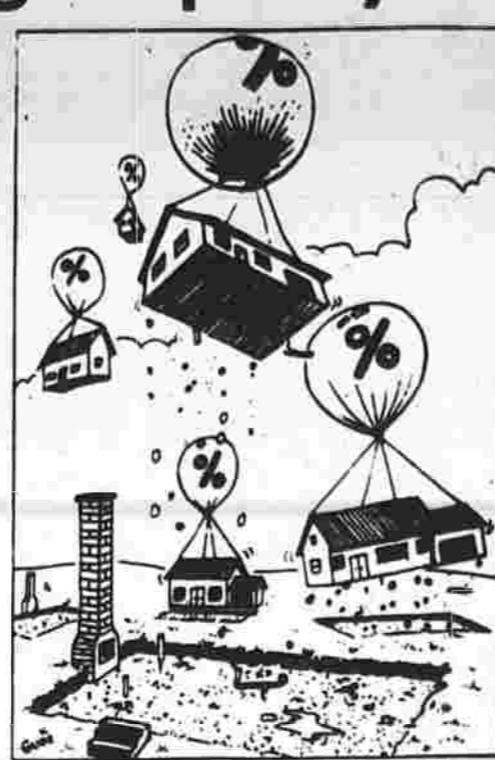
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FOCUS / Food

Betty's Recipes and Menus
TV-Movies/Comics

THREE TO GO! (To the Dessert Table)

Holidays — where are they happening? In the country, in the city, in a quiet suburban home and in your own life. That's where they're happening in the guise of family reunions and informal get-togethers. Naturally, the warm welcome is extended with good food. Let this be your season of great dessert finales.

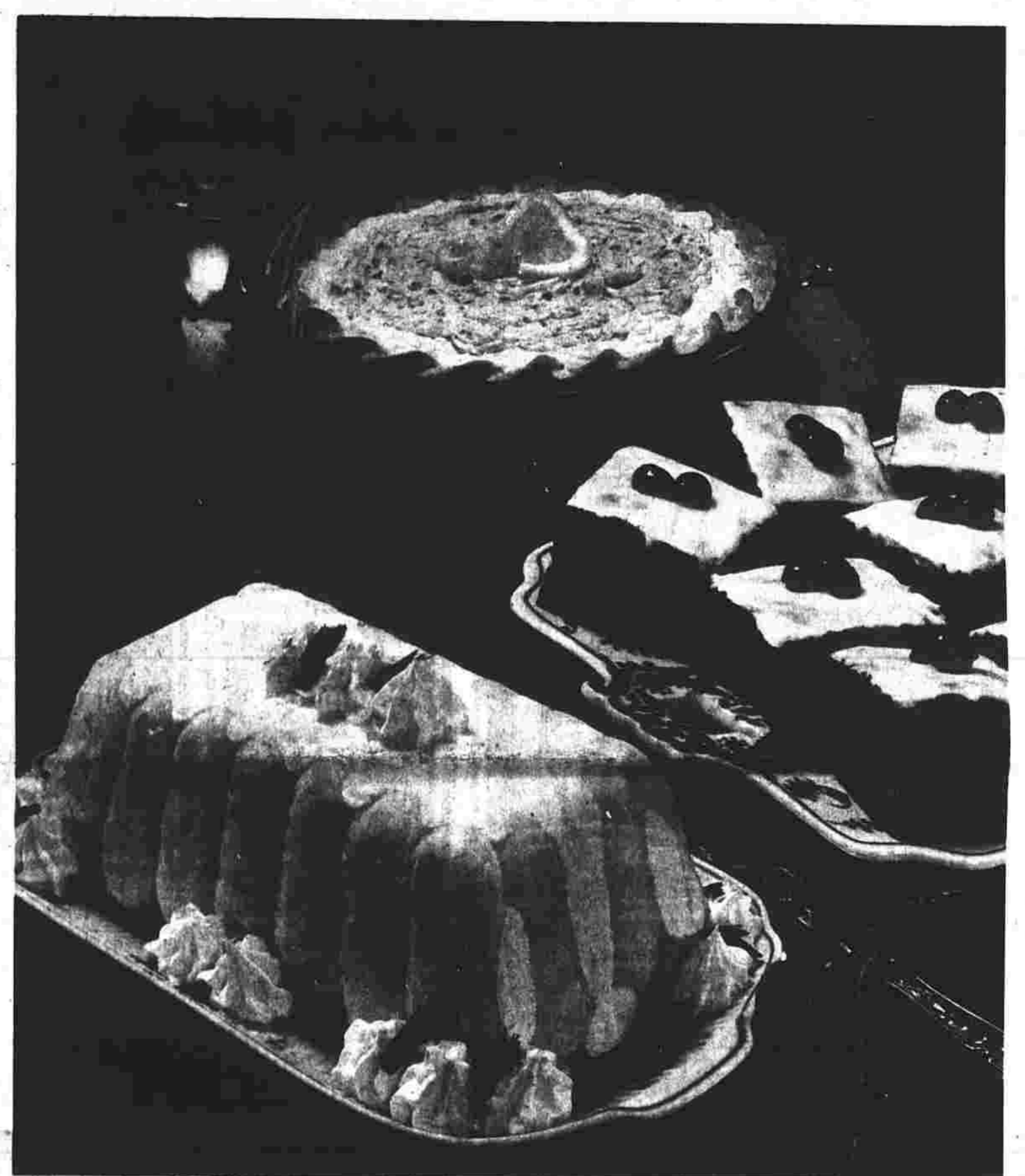
With today's convenient food products on your side, it takes less time than you think to create showcase desserts because they call for Cool Whip non-dairy whipped topping as the major ingredient. It blends in heavenly ways with other food textures and flavors. These recipes also make good use of such timesaving products as packaged cake mix and commercially-made pie shells. So, count on rave dessert reviews this holiday season.

Tradition minded? Cranberry-Cream Cheese Pie extends enjoyment of holiday cranberries in a smooth-textured pie which stores in the freezer. Two layers of a thawed frozen whipped topping-cream cheese mixture rest in a pie shell; one includes cranberry-orange relish.

Beware of the chocolate lovers. Easy Elegant Chocolate Squares will be whisked away within moments of reaching the serving table. Squares of chocolate cake are sandwiched together with a truly rich filling which includes a blend of sweet cooking chocolate and thawed frozen whipped topping. There's a touch of rum flavor, too, all accented with a sugar glaze and candied cherry garnish.

Eggnog anyone? In a new version, that is. Similar to the traditional beverage, Frozen Eggnog Loaf has an enticing rum-nutmeg flavor throughout each slice of frozen filling. Ladyfingers lined side by side inside a loaf pan embrace the frozen filling, a combination of smooth-textured thawed frozen whipped topping and ice cream.

Take inventory of the holiday happenings in your life. If there's only one happening to make ready, now you have "three to go" with the help of these dessert finales.



Top: Cranberry-Cream Cheese Pie. Center: Easy Elegant Chocolate Squares. Bottom: Frozen Eggnog Loaf.

Cranberry-Cream Cheese Pie

1 package (8 oz.) cream cheese, softened
2 tablespoons sugar
1/4 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 container (8 oz.) frozen whipped topping, thawed
1 baked 9-inch pie shell, cooled
1 cup cranberry-orange relish

Beat cheese until smooth; gradually beat in sugar. Blend in milk and vanilla; then fold in whipped topping. Measure 2-1/2 cups and spread evenly on bottom and sides of pie shell, mounding high around edge to form a 1-inch border. Fold relish into remaining whipped topping mixture. Spoon into lined shell without covering border. Freeze until firm, about 3 hours. Garnish with fresh orange slices, if desired.

Note: For smoother texture, place cranberry relish in blender container; add 1 tablespoon orange juice and blend until smooth.

Easy Elegant Chocolate Squares

1 package (2-layer size) chocolate cake mix or pudding-included cake mix
Chocolate Filling
Sugar Glaze

Prepare cake mix as directed on package, baking in 2 greased and floured 9-inch square pans at 350° for 20 to 30 minutes. Cool. Split one cake horizontally, making 2 layers. (Freeze second cake for another dessert.) Pile Chocolate Filling onto one layer and spread evenly to edges; top with second layer. Spread Sugar Glaze over top. Chill. Garnish with candied cherries, if desired.

Chocolate Filling. Heat 1 package (4 oz.) sweet cooking chocolate with 1 tablespoon milk in saucepan over low heat, stirring until chocolate is melted. Beat 2 tablespoons sugar into 1 package (3 oz.) cream cheese, softened. Add 3 tablespoons light rum and chocolate mixture and beat until smooth. Fold into 1 container (8 oz.) frozen whipped topping, thawed, blending well. Makes 3 cups.

Sugar Glaze. Combine 3/4 cup confectioners sugar and 1-1/2 to 2 tablespoons water; stir until smooth. Spread immediately over cake.

Frozen Eggnog Loaf

12 ladyfingers, split
1 egg, well beaten
3 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 tablespoons light rum
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 pint vanilla ice cream, softened
1 container (8 oz.) frozen whipped topping, thawed

Line sides of 8x4-inch loaf pan with 9 of the split ladyfingers. Combine egg, sugar, lemon juice, rum and nutmeg in bowl. Spoon in ice cream and blend. Fold in whipped topping, blending well. Spoon into pan. Press remaining split ladyfingers on filling. Freeze until firm, at least 4 hours. Unmold onto serving platter. Garnish with additional whipped topping and chocolate curls, if desired. Makes 10 to 12 servings.

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