

# Cosden, Herald, city featured today in Milestones

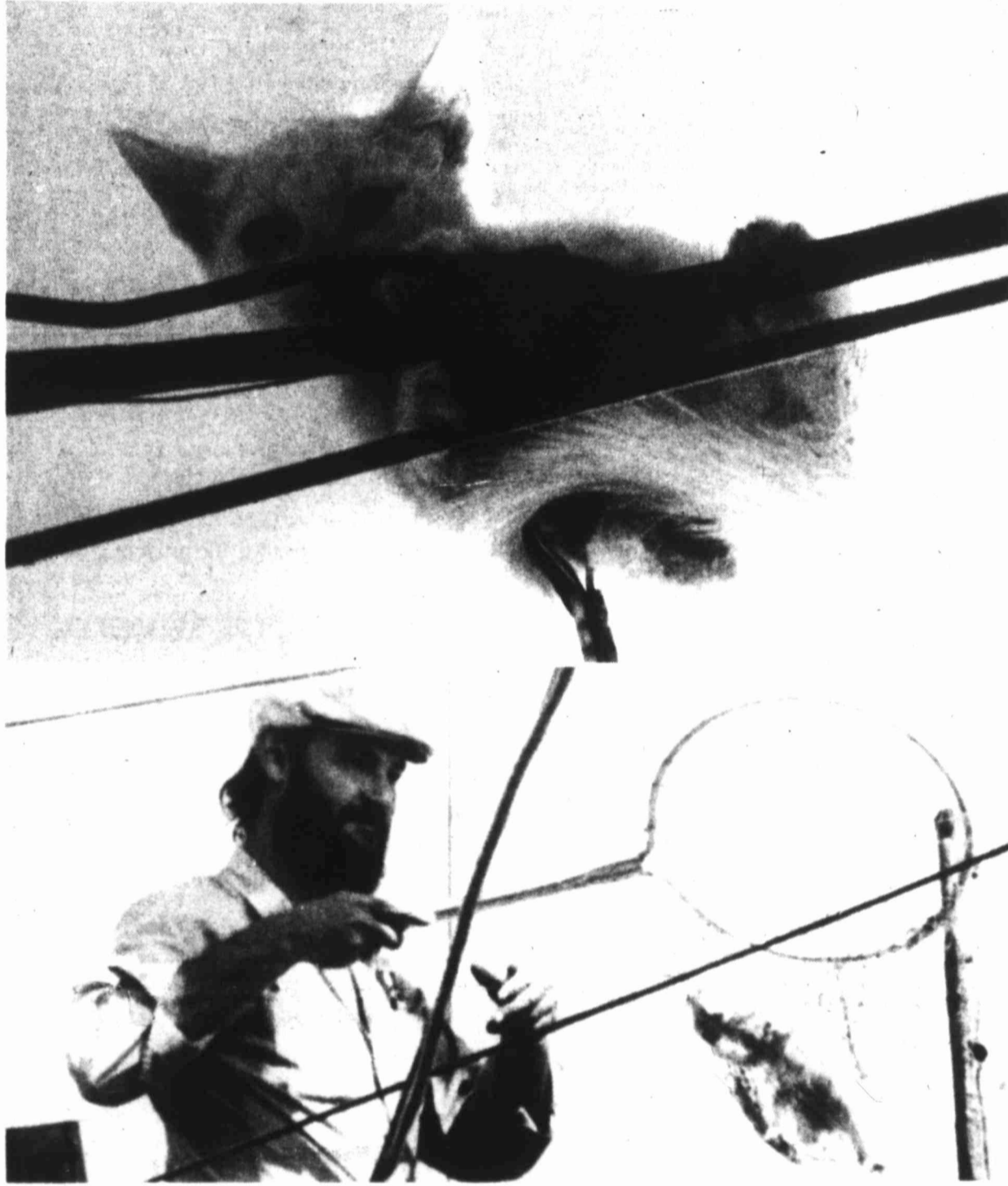
## Big Spring Herald

'The crossroads of West Texas'

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, OCTOBER 2, 1979

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(PHOTO BY DANNY VALDES)

**FURRY INTERFERENCE** — Big Spring Cable TV employee Wally Franklin went beyond the call of duty today when he rescued a kitten from high wires today at the home of Morris Robertson, 608 Tulane. According to Mrs. Robertson, she heard the kitten crying late Monday night and again early today. When she discovered the bitty kitty on a pole, she called the fire department who referred her to the sheriff department who referred her to

the police department who, she said, never did show up. She then called Cable T.V. who immediately sent Franklin out to rescue the kitten from a cable pole. The kitten, pictured above with fur standing on end, fought rescue attempts and has returned to its old pattern of running wild in the neighborhood. It is, according to Mrs. Robertson, an uncatchable cat.

## De-Tox center receives funds to keep organization functioning

By EILEEN MCGUIRE  
Ed Bowman, president of a new five-member board of directors for the local detoxification center reports that several donations were made to the center on its first day as a non-municipal organization.  
The Howard County De-Tox Center, Inc. formerly the Big Spring De-Tox Unit, sliced its apron strings from the city Monday, Oct. 1 was the beginning of the city's fiscal year. Support of the detox center was one of the items cut from the city budget.  
It was hoped that another organization would take on the financing of the detox center. When no savior organization appeared, a group of 30 to 40 citizens stepped forward to keep the center from shutting down. The new appointed board of directors hopes to keep the center going on grants from the Texas Commission on

Alcoholism (TCA) and private donations.  
Donors may deposit contributions directly to the Howard County De-Tox Center's account at Security State Bank or directly to the center, P.O. Box 6012.  
Radio broadcasts last week indicated that the center would shut down temporarily on Monday. So far, there has been no interruption of service to the community.  
The center was created by the City of Big Spring as an alternative to repeatedly jailing alcoholics. Cope Routh of Odessa, TCA coordinator for this area, revealed in an interview in August how the detox center works.  
According to Routh, when a drunk is placed in jail, he may "dry out" but without motivation to permanently alter his drinking patterns, he will return to his old friend, the bottle, upon release. When a man or woman is arrested on a charge of drunk and disorderly, he or she is given the alternative of paying a fine, spending time in jail or going to the

detoxification center.

At the detox center, the drunk "drys out" and then receives motivation to permanently alter the cycle of getting drunk and getting arrested. The next step might be the Big Spring Halfway House where the alcoholic can use the motivation he received at the detox center to learn a new way of living.  
This year, \$15,000 was contributed to the support of the detox center by TCA on a continuing grant. The grant will be renewed after its expiration June 30, 1980 if the center still exists at that time. \$55,000 of the \$70,000 annual operating costs was being contributed by the City of Big Spring, patient's fees and private donations. At this time, the detox center has only the patient's fees and donations to depend on.

The new board of directors, in addition to Bowman, include Myrtle Tatum, Bill Warner, T.V. Thompson and Mike Atchete. Secretary-treasurer of the board is Mrs. Ed Bowman, longtime bookkeeper for the detox center.

## Rifle discovered in pawn shop faces test as link to slayings

A weathered .22 rifle found in a West Texas pawn shop may point investigators to the persons who killed Ann and Tracey Reeves April 26.  
The gun will be sent to Austin's Department of Public Safety Crime Lab to determine if it was the murder weapon.  
The rifle, according to Howard County Sheriff A.N. Standard, will be test fired and the bullets recovered. The markings on the bullet will then be compared with markings on the bullets recovered from the bodies of the Reeves. The ballistics study couldn't be done locally because of some complexities in the guns firing

and shell ejection apparatus.

The seven bullets retrieved from the bodies of the Reeves are being stored in the Austin crime lab. Two other rifles are also being tested and their bullets compared to the bullets fired by the murder weapon.

An award of at least \$5,000 has been unofficially reinstated. Standard said the amount will depend on the kind of information given. Ann and Tracey Reeves were apparently abducted from their Texaco service station around midnight April 25. The mother and son were found dead near the North Center Point School Road.

## Carter increases military presence in Caribbean

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter ordered an increased U.S. military presence in the Caribbean primarily to reassure other nations in the region that they are safe from any Soviet-Cuban military threat, say senior U.S. officials.

The officials, who spoke to reporters Monday night on condition they not be named, said they still are not certain why the Soviet Union gave combat equipment and training to the 2,600-soldier brigade in Cuba.

But a top defense official said the existence of the Soviet detachment "could raise real questions in the minds of other countries in the region" about possible Soviet-Cuban intervention.

The administration had been worried that the brigade might be used against neighboring countries in Latin America, where the revolution in Nicaragua and unrest in El Salvador and elsewhere have led to heightened concern about possible Cuban intervention.

The defense official said Carter's actions are not designed to increase U.S. strength, which he said is already overwhelming in the Caribbean. "They do serve to remind people" of U.S. strength there, he said.

U.S. forces are "as a giant to an ant" when compared with the Soviet brigade, said the official. "We can deploy forces in that area that would swamp those forces."

Carter, in his speech to the nation, revealed that he has ordered:  
—Stepped-up military maneuvers in the Caribbean, including stationing about 1,500 Marines to the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, temporarily as part of a reinforcement exercise.  
—The creation of a new military

headquarters unit in Key West, Fla.

Made up of 60 Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps personnel, the unit will be functioning within a week and could be expanded to 100 persons. On occasion, the headquarters unit will be given control of operating forces in the

Caribbean area, such as a Marine battalion or a large naval task force, the official said.

Carter also announced that he will seek increased economic aid to meet "human needs," and to "ensure the ability of troubled peoples to resist social turmoil and possible Communist domination."

### Grow tired of waiting for Vought

## Steering committee decides to take other offers for hangar

By JAMES WERRELL  
The Big Spring Industrial and Airpark Steering Committee has grown tired of waiting for an answer from the Vought Corporation.

The newly-built hangar and several surrounding buildings at the Industrial Park have been reserved for months on the chance that the aircraft company would decide to locate here. The company was scheduled to announce its decision on Oct. 1 of whether it would locate in Big Spring.

At a Monday meeting of the steering committee, member Clyde McMahon Sr. announced that the decision would not be made until Nov. 1.

"We have other industries in line right now that want to rent some of the buildings we have reserved, and the committee voted unanimously to take proposals from some of those industries," said Mayor Wade Choate, today.

Choate said that one industry looks "very promising." It would begin

operations with a total of 50 employees, with the work force eventually growing to 150.

"We think that at this point, Vought has kept putting us off and putting us off, and we have enough interested parties to begin taking other proposals," said Choate.

Could this be a ploy to induce Vought to make an earlier decision?

"No, this is not an ultimatum," said the mayor. He added that this decision by the committee will not necessarily eliminate the possibility of Vought locating here. If the company is still interested in the property, it will be welcomed, said Choate.

Choate did concede that there may be some danger in renting the various buildings piecemeal instead of one large company.

"We have held the buildings for an industry that could hire from 300 to 500 people. We may now have eliminated that type of employment potential," he said.

## Pope warns U.N. of arms race in world

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Pope John Paul II warned the U.N. General Assembly today that the build-up of world armaments, especially by the major powers, threatens the "common extermination" of future generations.

In an impassioned appeal for a rollback in the arms race, he said production of ever more powerful weapons shows "that there is a desire to be ready for war" and for the means "to start it."

He demanded rhetorically: "Can our age still believe that the breathtaking spiral of armaments is at the service of world peace?" He suggested it rather is to get the "upper hand with the aid of one's own arsenal of destruction."

The pope, speaking before representatives of 152 nations, also assailed suppressions of human rights — civil and religious — and the "frightful disparities" between the rich few and the destitute many of the world.

The U.N. address was the highlight of the second day of the pope's week-long, six-city U.S. tour which began with a jubilant welcome in Boston on Monday. Much of his time was spent in conferences with U.N. diplomats.

## Information for grand jury sought by Hamby

Anyone who knows anything concerning matters under the scrutiny of the Howard County grand jury should contact Rick Hamby, the district attorney, to make arrangements to appear before the grand jury.

Hamby says that he wants, for once and for all, to determine the veracity of many of the rumors being circulated about the community concerning alleged police irregularities and various crimes.

"This is the one chance for people who have been going around saying they know something about various crimes and about police activities to make it a matter of record," Hamby said. "If they don't come forward and volunteer their information, I can only assume their claims are not based on fact."

The grand jury likely will continue its session through Wednesday. Those who would agree to talk to the grand jury can contact Hamby's office anytime during the day.

## Focalpoint

### Action/reaction: Ancient auto theft

Q. Just when and where was the first automobile stolen?  
A. The first car ever reported stolen was in St. Louis in 1905.

### Tops on TV: Reds vs. Pirates

There's baseball action on the tube tonight! NBC will present live coverage of the first National League playoff games at 7 p.m. The Pittsburgh Pirates will travel to Cincinnati to tangle with the Big Red Machine. You say you're not a baseball fan? Well, you may be intrigued by the made-for-TV feature, "Portrait of A Stripper," airing at 8 p.m. on CBS. Lesley Ann Warren stars as the bump-and-grinder.

### Calendar: VOTE meeting

TODAY

The regular meeting of the voice of the electorate (V.O.T.E.) will be held in the county courtroom, courthouse, at 7:30 p.m. Reports on the city's financial condition and Howard College will be given. Interested persons are invited to attend.

VFW Post 2013 will meet at 6:30 p.m., for a supper furnished by its Auxiliary, at the Post home on Driver Road.

The Howard County Association of Retarded Citizens will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Texas Electric Reddy Room.

Kentwood PTA meets at 7 p.m. at the Kentwood Cafeteria.

The Big Spring Lung Association, "Pink Puffers," meets at 8 p.m. at the Dora Roberts Rehabilitation Center, 306 W. 3rd, with Dr. Sam Sepuya hosting a question and answer session. Public invited.

The Howard County Sheriff's Posse will meet for their regular meeting at the Posse Club House on the Andrews Highway at 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Family Nite at First United Methodist Church with reports on the School of Christian Missions recently attended by 15 of First Methodist's Christian Education Workers. This is a family night with films for the children and guests welcome. Dinner prepared and served in Garrett Hall.

The Newcomers Handcraft Club, 2809 Navajo Dr. at 9:30 a.m.

Well Baby Clinic will be held from 1-3 p.m. Wednesday at Westside Center 1311 West 4th. Dr. J.M. Woodall attending physician.

The City Council PTA will meet at 10 a.m. at the First Christian Church.

### Inside: Milestones

FOR THE PAST THREE months, members of the Herald staff have been working on a special edition, Milestones, which is included in today's paper. See the history of Cosden, The Herald and the city of Big Spring in sections C through G.

DESPITE PRESIDENT Carter's new plans to counter the Soviet troops in Russia, SALT II is still in for a hard time, Congressional critics say. See page 5-A.

Classified	3-6-B	Editorials	4-A
Comics	2-B	Family News	6-A
Digest	2-A	Sports	1-B

### Outside: Warm

Fair through Wednesday and not as warm this afternoon. High today near 90, low tonight in the upper 50s. High Wednesday in the upper 80s. Winds will be from the south at 10 to 15 mph today changing to variable 5 to 10 mph tonight.



### Ad sells trailer, motorcycle fast

"It sure did its work," a man said Monday of an ad he had run in the Herald for three days.

The man put his motorcycle and trailer up for sale, authorizing the newspaper's ad department to extend the ad's run to six insertions.

The subscriber sold both items to the same person and qualified for a refund by having the ad removed after three days. The ad inspired numerous calls.

For speedy results, why not dial 263-7331 and talk to one of the Herald's friendly and knowledgeable sales people. They are prepared to help you determine just what message you want to convey in an ad.

### Judge refuses to discuss plans

## DPS vacates command post

JOURDANTON, Texas (AP) — The Department of Public Safety, refusing to give in to Atascosa County officials demanding the transfer of two controversial officers, has vacated its six-man command post here and ordered troopers to answer only emergency calls.

County Judge O.B. Gates, meanwhile, refuses to discuss his plans. But one county commissioner did say the loss of the six troopers would burden the rural South Texas county's 25 other law enforcement officers.

Monday after the DPS refused to transfer patrolmen Earl Conaway, 32, a black, and Albert Rodriguez, 26, a Mexican-American.

## Digest

### New York City sinks again

NEW YORK (AP) — New York City sunk \$183 million further in debt during the fiscal year ending July 1, according to a report by special state deputy comptroller Sidney Schwartz.

### First for Ford Motor Co.

DETROIT (AP) — For the first time, a non-family member is chief executive of the Ford Motor Co.

### Disney World break ground

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla. (AP) — Ground has been broken for Disney World's \$800 million EPCOT Center, billed as the largest private construction project in the nation and expected to attract 10 million visitors yearly when it opens in 1982.

### Death warrants early?

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Gov. Bob Graham has been asked to sign death warrants 30 to 45 days ahead of a scheduled execution to avoid unnecessary delays from federal courts.

## TEA will not honor degrees from Antioch

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — The Texas Education Agency says it will not honor future education degrees from Antioch University branches in Texas until an investigation is completed.

Antioch's main campus is in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Effective immediately, individuals cannot use such degrees for teacher certification or to obtain pay raises, State Education Commissioner Alton Bowen said in a statement Monday.

Bowen stressed the TEA's action would not apply to Antioch degrees that the agency already has recognized.

"This is not retroactive," he said. "We don't intend to hurt anybody for anything we have recognized in the past. It's not their fault — it's ours."

Bowen said the TEA and Commission on Standards for the Teaching Profession would conduct the investigation.

He said Laredo newspaper articles about coaches allegedly getting degree credit without attending classes "triggered my action."

He said he also had had reports that Antioch branches in San Antonio "are in the process of enrolling people all over the place."

"If individuals could get degrees without an academic effort on their part, we could staff schools off the street and save billions of dollars," Bowen said.

"People have a right to know about the quality of



MOVING OUT — Texas State Trooper Bruce Edgar removes the "Texas Highway Patrol" sign from the Department of Public Safety's Atascosa County office Sunday. The county's six troopers vacated the county-owned office and suspended routine traffic patrols in response to a demand by county officials to transfer two controversial troopers.

## Rep. Ezzell to speak to Lions on Wednesday

State Rep. Mike Ezzell, who appeared before the 1941 Study Club at Coahoma Monday evening, has scheduled a single appearance in Big Spring during the month of October.

Ezzell, who represents Howard County in the State Legislature, will meet with the Big Spring Lions Club in the Tumbleweed Room at Howard College at noon Wednesday.

Tonight, Ezzell has been booked for a king engagement at the annual 4-H Achievement Banquet in the Lamesa Student Center. The events gets under way at 7:30 p.m.

Ezzell has been named by Gov. William P. Clements Jr. to the international committee on the U.S.-Mexico Health Initiative following a recommendation made by State Health Commissioner Dr. Raymond T. Moore.

Ezzell is chairman of the House Health Services Committee.

Also named was Rick Montoya, Director of the Governor's Office of Regional Development.

Representative Ezzell, of Snyder, has worked closely with the Texas Department of Health on many public health programs.

Ezzell and Montoya will attend a meeting in Mexico City October 10-12 to

## Police beat Man stabbed three times

Albert Stuart, Wyoming Hotel, was stabbed three times early this morning, but was not badly injured, according to police reports.

Stuart was outside of the hotel, 12:08 a.m. today, when he entered into an argument with three other men. All three accosted him, and one of them stabbed Stuart once in the left side, and twice in the left arm.

No arrests have yet been made in connection with the incident.

Lavina E. Bricka, 507 E. 17th, told police that three months ago a number of blank checks were stolen from her home by a person she knew. Since then, two bogus checks totaling \$100 have been passed.

At 3:50 p.m. Monday, officers arrested a 24-year-

old woman on suspicion of theft by forgery.

James LaBrew, 1105 N. Gregg, with the LaBrew Plumbing Company, removed his telephone pager before climbing under a customer's house on Ninth. When he emerged, the \$200 pager was gone.

Five window panes were smashed at the H&A Grocery, Northeast Seventh and Rannels, sometime between midnight and 2:30 a.m. today. Damage was estimated at \$25.

A 1970 Pontiac four-door belonging to Tommy Coates, 604 W. 3rd, was stolen sometime between 8 and 11 p.m. Monday. The car was valued at \$350.

## President Portillo says Mexico will 'pay nothing'

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Citing U.S. refusal to pay Mexico for the salting of the Mexicali Valley, President Jose Lopez Portillo says Mexico "will pay nothing" for the damage to the Texas coast from the runaway Ixtoc 1 oil well in the Gulf of Mexico.

"I told the government of the United States — and I tell the people of Mexico — face to face, that if the U.S. government did not pay for damage to the Mexicali Valley, Mexico will not pay for damage in the Gulf of Mexico," Lopez Portillo said Monday.

Saline water from the Colorado River caused salt beds to form years ago in the Mexicali Valley below the California and Arizona borders, making crop lands virtually useless. In 1972, President Luis Echeverria during a visit to Washington told a joint session of the U.S. Congress the issue was "the most delicate bilateral problem" between the two countries.

Lopez Portillo spoke to an estimated 100,000 Mexicans in downtown Mexico City on his return from the United States and Panama. He met in Washington last week with President Carter, addressed the U.N. General Assembly and was the keynote speaker Monday at ceremonies marking the transfer of the Panama Canal Zone to Panamanian control.

The Foreign Ministry denied a report in the New York Times that Lopez Portillo in his meeting with Carter agreed their governments would discuss Mexican payment for damages caused by the oil well spill. The Mexican president said he and Carter discussed negotiating an agreement to prevent future damage to the environment.

"The future yes, the past no," said Lopez Portillo.

The Foreign Ministry said references to the payment of damages were deliberately excluded from the talks in Washington.

About 110 million gallons of crude has spilled from the Ixtoc 1 offshore well in the Bay of Campeche, 500 miles south of the Texas border. The well blew out June 3,

essential in meeting our border needs."

Ezzell's October schedule: 2 Austin — Conference on Southeast Asian Refugees, Texas Department of Health, Auditorium, 1100 West 49th Street, 9:00 a.m.

Lamesa — Annual 4-H Achievement Banquet, Lamesa High School Student Center, 7:30 p.m.

3 Big Spring — Big Spring Lions Club Luncheon, Howard College, Tumbleweed Room, Noon, main speaker.

6 Lubbock — 77th Annual Meeting of the Panhandle District Medical Society, La Quinta Motor Inn, noon, Guest.

7 Snyder — East Side Church of Christ, Presentation of the Abilene Christian University Alumni Citation Award, Multipurpose Building, 7:30 p.m.

spewing up 1.25 million gallons of oil a day. Officials of PEMEX, the state-owned oil monopoly, say the flow has been reduced to about 420,000 gallons a day and they hope the well can be capped by the middle of this month.

Much of the lower Texas Gulf Coast was coated in black globs of oil from the runaway well, seriously affecting the usually lucrative tourist season there.

Whether there should be a provision for additional diversification and the payment thereof.

The determinations are required to be made by the Secretary in accordance with provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended by the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977 and the Act of May 15, 1978.

Comments must be received on or before Nov. 19, 1979 and should be addressed to Jeffrey A. Wells, Director, Production Adjustment Division, ASCS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 3630, South Building, P.O. Box 2415, Washington D.C., 20013.

The determinations are published in their complete form in the Sept. 18 issue of the Federal Register.

—Whether there should be a set-aside requirement and, if so, the extent of such requirement.

—If a set-aside is required, whether there should be a limitation on planted acreage and, if so, the extent of such limitation.

—Whether there should be a set-aside requirement and, if so, the extent of such requirement.

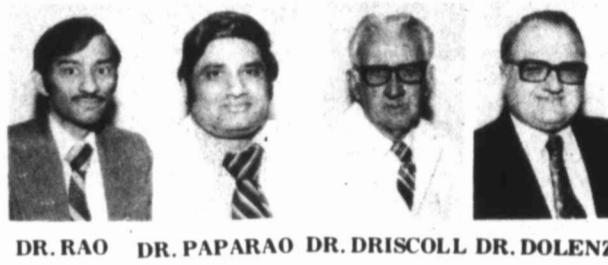
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DR. RAO DR. PAPAARAO DR. DRISCOLL DR. DOLENZ

## VAMC adds several clinical employees

In the last couple of months, the VA Medical Center has added several key clinical employees to its staff. Transferring to the local facility as orthopedic surgeon and chief, rehabilitation medicine service, is Dr. Edward T. Driscoll. Dr. Driscoll was previously employed by the VA Medical Center, Amarillo, Texas, where he held the position of chief of rehabilitation medicine. Dr. Driscoll formerly was in private practice in Midland and has served as an orthopedic consultant to the local VAMC since 1951. Dr. U. Prabhakar Rao, gastroenterologist, transferred to the VAMC from

Brooklyn, New York, where he was employed at the Jewish Hospital and Medical Center. This is Dr. Rao's first VA appointment. Dr. Rao was previously in private practice. Dr. Luciano G. Ladaga, vascular surgeon, came to this facility from the VAMC, Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. John Dolenz, psychologist, was employed by the VAMC, Marion, Indiana prior to his transfer here.

The addition of these employees increases the medical center's capacity to treat veteran patients by providing expertise in a wider variety of specialties, according to medical center director Garland E. Evers.

## Deaths Mrs. Hutchens

Mrs. Pearl Hutchens, 66, died 4:45 p.m. Saturday in a local hospital. Services will be 2 p.m. today, at the Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel with the Rev. Allen McHam Baptist Temple Church officiating.

Burial will be in Coahoma Cemetery under the direction of Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Pallbearers are Ross Hill, J.B. Harrison, Doyle Rice, Willie Williams.

## Willard Smith

Willard Smith, 87, died 3:30 a.m. Monday in a local hospital.

Services will be 10 a.m. Wednesday at Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel with Rev. Joe Kite, Immanuel Baptist, Morgan City, La. and the Rev. Allen McHam, Baptist Temple, officiating.

## Arthur Pierce

Tech Sgt. (ret.) Arthur Pierce, 52, died 11 p.m. Saturday at a local hospital.

Services will be held 2 p.m. Wednesday, First United Pentecostal Church with the Rev. Michael J. Mullins. Burial will be in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

Services and burial are under the direction of Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Full Military honors provided by Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo.

Pallbearers will be Air Force Personnel from Goodfellow Air Force Base. All members of Veterans Organizations are considered honorary pallbearers.

## O.C. Kellman

LAMESA — Services for Oswell Carley Kellman Sr.,

**BIG SPRING HERALD**  
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## Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home

Willard Smith, age 87, died Monday morning. Services 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, October 3, 1979, Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel with interment in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

Arthur Pierce, age 52, died Saturday night. Services 2:00 p.m. Wednesday, October 3, 1979, First United Pentecostal Church with interment in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home and Rosewood Chapel  
906 GREGG  
BIG SPRING, TEXAS

## Weather

Warm continued. Fair skies the state weather as warm temperature forecast again Texas.

A weak cold moved through yesterday with to dissipate effect on the Winds were light and statewide.

Early morning. EXTENDED WEST TEXAS afternoons and evenings in 70s north to 80s along the Rio Grande. Low in south and 40s to 50s in the Big Bend.

FORECAST WEST TEXAS Wednesday. High mountains and north of the Big Bend. 50s to 60s, except low 60s. Highs Wednesday 90 south except in Bend.

WEATHER expected in Wednesday Northeast. West, Great west and center are forecast of the nation.

**FORECAST**

High mountains and north of the Big Bend. 50s to 60s, except low 60s. Highs Wednesday 90 south except in Bend.

**MEET**

Meat products.

**HALF BIRD FORE**

Half bird forecast.

**DI**

Diary or similar product.

**N. Birdw**

North Birdwatching or similar.

**THE**

Theater or similar product.

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Theater or similar product.

## Weather Warm afternoons to continue for a while

Fair skies dominated the state weather picture as warm afternoon temperatures were forecast again for most of Texas.

A weak cold front that moved through the state yesterday was expected to dissipate with little effect on the weather.

Winds were generally light and variable statewide.

Early morning tem-

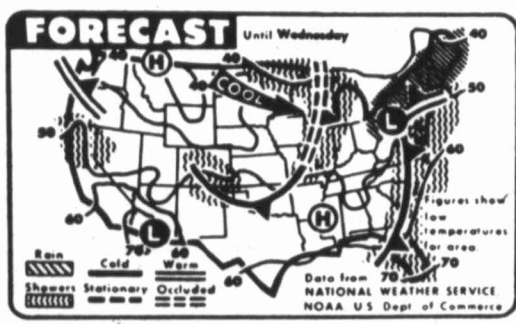
peratures ranged from the upper 40s in the northern Panhandle to near 70 in central and coastal portions of the state. Some light fog was reported along portions of the coast and the lower Rio Grande Valley.

The forecast called for fair skies and warm temperatures statewide with highs ranging from the mid 80s in the Panhandle and western mountains to the 90s elsewhere.

**EXTENDED FORECAST**  
WEST TEXAS - Fair with mild afternoons and cool at night. Highs in 70s north to 80s south with 90s along the Rio Grande in the Big Bend. Lows in 40s north to 50s south and 60s along the Rio Grande in the Big Bend.  
FORECAST  
WEST TEXAS - Fair through Wednesday. Highs mid 80s mountains and north to near 100 in the Big Bend. Lows mid 40s in mountains, 50s in most sections except low 60s in the Big Bend. Highs Wednesday near 80 north to 90 south except near 100 in the Big Bend.

CITY	MAX	MIN
BIG SPRING	96	58
Amarillo	70	47
Austin	92	48
Chicago	76	57
Dallas	102	59
Denver	76	53
Fairbanks	64	33
Houston	92	72
Las Vegas	97	65
Los Angeles	78	63

Sun sets today at 7:30 p.m. Sun rises 10:3 at 7:41 a.m. Highest temperature this date 98 in 1951. Lowest temperature 37 in 1975. Most precipitation 2.96 in 1953.



**WEATHER FORECAST** - Rain and showers are expected in the forecast period, Tuesday until Wednesday morning, for the Atlantic coast and Northeast. Showers are also forecast for the Midwest, Great Lakes and northern Plains, the Southwest and central Pacific coast. Cooler temperatures are forecast across the northern tier of states. Rest of the nation will be sunny and warm.

## Only ducks oblivious to furor surrounding Texas State Fair

DALLAS (AP) - Only the ducks in the lagoon were oblivious to the trucks' rumbling, the hammering and sawing and the rock 'n' roll on the Midway.

The circus tent, the booths and Big Tex - with new cowboy duds - were up. A seemingly unending convoy of trucks, filled with food, exhibits and prizes, rolled into Fair Park.

Barker Ray Dodd was awaiting hundreds of stuffed, yellow bananas with "little eyes on them" to award to those who can flip a dime into a dish.

Two female barkers arranged rows of multi-colored stuffed toy mice and St. Bernards, complete with plastic flasks.

Blue and white streamers flapped in the breeze over umbrellas advertising fast-

food delicacies: foot-long hot dogs, cotton candy, taffy and candy apples.

Workers put finishing touches on rides and booths, greeted friends from fairs past and anticipated the cash they would reap from the estimated 3 million visitors to the 1979 State Fair of Texas.

Texas' 94th fair - the largest in the United States - opens Friday with the theme, "Salute to Good Neighbors." Big Tex, the 52-foot-tall cowboy, will greet visitors with a booming "Howdy, folks" for the 17th year.

Eleven-year-old Rosanne Sorrentino will make her first professional stage debut this year as the star of "Annie," a musical based on the comic strip "Little Orphan Annie." She

will be joined by Harve Fresnell and Patricia Drylie as Daddy Warbucks and Miss Hannigan in 24 performances at the Music Hall.

The federal government will join the fair for the first time this year at the Centennial Building. Its exhibits include an electronic clock showing the population, deaths and births by the minute; a home computer demonstrating solar energy and magnetic fusion, and slides of the oil slick that soiled Texas beaches.

"Taking the Measure of the Land," a display of maps of the United States dating back to 1769, will be shown to the public for the first time at the Hall of State.

Hordes of football fans will converge on the Cotton Bowl Oct. 13 for the Texas-Oklahoma battle and a street dance afterward. Bishop College meets Prairie View A&M in the stadium Saturday.

A "Salute to Canada," featuring folk music and ice skating, will kick off Canada Week in the Cotton Bowl Sunday.

The State Fair Rodeo, which runs through Oct. 14, will bring bronc busters, bull riders, steer wrestlers, calf ropers and barrel racers for

a shot at more than \$50,000 in prize money.

Grand champion quarter, Appaloosa, Palomino, paint and Arabian horses will be chosen at the State Fair Horse Show.

The Pan-American Livestock Exhibition, through Oct. 14, and the Junior Livestock Show, Oct. 15-20, will feature blue-ribbon cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and fowl - including continuously hatching chickens.

Special livestock events include the Miniature Horse Show on Tuesday, Sheep Dog Trials Oct. 17 and Donkey and Mule Show Oct. 20-21.

"The Cowboy Heritage Festival" at the Hall of State will feature folklore, country and western music, lectures and films.

"Our Neighbors' Children," the theme at the Women's Building, will feature daily demonstrations of country, Mexican and Canadian cooking. The newest kitchen appliances - and free food samples - will be at the Food & Fiber Pavilion.

The Southwest Automobile Show will provide a peek at the 1980 foreign and domestic cars and trucks.

## Uncommon day on the Common

BOSTON (AP) - The Boston Common has seen some uncommon sights since Parson William Blackstone kept his brindled cow on these 50 acres, but hundreds of thousands of umbrellas bobbing in genuflection to Pope John Paul II on a high outdoor altar has got to rank with the uncommonest.

Despite a steady drizzle that turned to a heavy downpour as the papal motorcade made its way along the stately brick buildings of Beacon Hill, the citizens of this "gateway city" - as the pope called it - proved steadfast in their loyalty and oblivious of the elements throughout the impressive ceremony.

In the ghostly ground fog that hid three-quarters of the glasssheeted, 60-story Hancock building looming over the common, the triple canopied altar, with its lights turned on early and a fringe of yellow chrysanthemums, shone with a silvery sheen in the fast-gathering dusk. Bishops and cardinals in their rich robes seemed to be moving about in a Medieval religious drama.

The same fog must have made the pope's arrival in the United States a sticky business for Aer Lingus pilot Aidan Quigley. Those of us aboard the papal jumbo jet got our first sight of Boston when the runway lights of Logan Airport suddenly appeared at wheel level as we descended from the murk.

The 59-year-old pope, unmindful of the mist, a broad-brimmed red hat upon his head, traveled in an open car for the motorcade

through the city, waving as cheering well-wishers greeted him with unfurled banners, flags and flowers. "Viva il papa!" they chanted in the Italian-American North End; "Witamy" - Polish for Welcome - read a few placards elsewhere.

And everywhere there was the roar of thousands of joyful voices, the tuneful notes of bands and bagpipes, songs that gave way to the refrain of "God Bless America" as the pope neared the common.

Despite the heavy weather, which seemed more suitable to the Irish portion of the pope's pilgrimage of peace and love, the turnout on Boston Common, officially estimated at 410,000 was twice the record set by an October 1969 peace rally.

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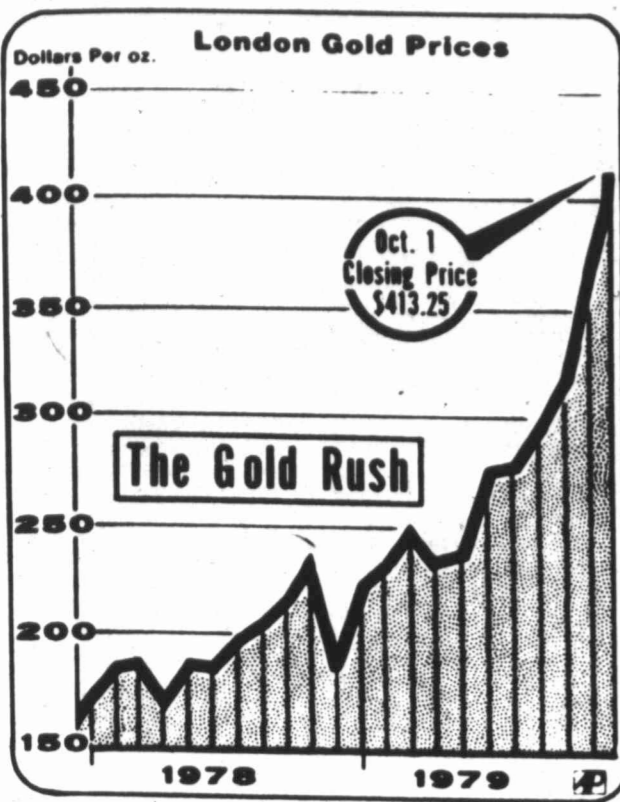
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2 OCT 2





**GOLD PRICE SURGES** — Chart traces the London gold prices from 1978 to Monday, when it closed at \$413.25 after trading as high as \$414.75 and ended at \$414.50 in Zurich. It was the first time gold ever closed above \$400 in Europe, although the level was touched Friday before prices slipped.

## Gold soar, dollar drops--again

LONDON (AP) — Gold soared to a record \$440 an ounce in London today and \$436 in Zurich. The dollar dropped.

The London jump of \$26.75 from Monday's late price was the biggest one-day rise seen in the bullion market here.

Market men described the trading as frantic turmoil.

One dealer predicted the price will soon reach \$500 an ounce "because everyone wants to buy and no one wants to sell."

Gold also rose in Hong Kong, jumping \$24.86 to \$419.24 from \$394.38 Monday.

Gold closed at \$413.25 in London Monday, \$414.50 in Zurich, and hit \$419 in New York before retreating to \$415.50.

It was the first time gold closed above \$400 on European exchanges and a record closing figure for New York also. The price was \$200 an ounce in July 1978 and closed above \$300 for the first time less than three months ago, on July 18.

A trader at Samuel Montagu in London said Arabs and other major investors were unloading shaky dollars to buy gold. "What else can they do with their dollars?" he asked.

"There's a lot of overseas buying," said Franc Schumaci, a gold trader for Marcus & Co., at New York's Commodity Exchange. "A lot of the commodity pros are out of the market. Eventually, somebody's going to come in and sell this gold, but right now it's going to the moon."

The continued flight away from the sagging dollar and

## SALT II still in trouble, Congressional critics say

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional critics say President Carter's Caribbean initiatives have failed to untie the knot linking the SALT II treaty with the Soviet brigade deployed 90 miles from U.S. shores in Cuba.

In his speech to the nation Monday night, the president outlined plans to increase U.S. surveillance of military activities in Cuba, bolster the U.S. Naval and military presence in the area and speed more aid to those Latin American nations which feel threatened by the Soviet-Cuban alliance.

At the same time he reported that he has been given "assurances from the highest levels of the Soviet government" that the brigade of Russians are indeed engaged only in training and that they will not be used to threaten anyone.

But the Carter speech did little to sway critics of the

administration's foreign policy, many of whom complained that the president failed to keep his pledge to change the status quo in Cuba by negotiating withdrawal or dismantling of the brigade.

"No, we are not going to push forward with SALT until the Soviet troop question is resolved," said Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., one of several GOP presidential contenders who commented.

Sen. Charles McMathias, R-Md., referring to the administration's early handling of the Cuban flap, said the president spent most of the speech "trying to deal with a self-inflicted wound."

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., said that what he sees as the president's inability to change the status quo "will cause me to be more secure in my vote against the SALT treaty."

"I think this leaves us right where we were," said

Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, a principal SALT II opponent.

But a senior administration official who has been closely involved in intense negotiations with the Soviets on the troop issue said the status quo has in fact been changed by the presidential orders increasing the U.S. military presence near Cuba and by Soviet assurances that their troops in Cuba "will not be a threat to the United States or to any other nation."

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the Soviet assurances, said to have come personally from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, "welcome but insufficient."

"I continue to believe that before the treaty may take effect the Senate will insist on an affirmation by the president, backed up by our own intelligence, that Soviet combat forces are no longer deployed in Cuba," Church said.

## Irritation over energy is paramount with governors

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Southern governors are using their annual conference to trumpet irritation over energy policy which they say is hobbled by unreasonable environmental rules and federal regulations.

"Almost every electric power plant in the country should be converted to burn coal by now but nothing is being done," said Kentucky Gov. Julian Carroll.

Critical broadsides, including a move to propose that the Department of Energy be abolished, led to a last-minute decision by Secretary of Energy Charles Duncan to fly in today for lunch.

Gov. Edwin Edwards said Duncan requested that his talk with the governors attending the 45th annual conference be private.

Both the Department of Energy, known as the DOE, and the Environmental Protection Agency came under attack during Monday's session on energy.

"If you really want to get their attention, get a resolution through here calling for the abolishment of the Department of Energy," Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards said.

Edwards, who opposed the creation of the DOE, contends it has spent over a billion dollars and accomplished nothing except to impede fuel production.

After a round of complaints about the Carter administration energy policy, Gov. William P. Clements Jr. of Texas said a stronger resolution on energy would be drafted to "more accurately reflect the opinions heard around this table."

Resolutions come to a vote

Wednesday as the conference winds up.

The complaints, voiced mainly by Edwards, Clements, Carroll, and governors Fob James Jr. of Alabama and John N. Dalton of Virginia, ranged from outrage to frustration.

Outrage centered mainly on federal regulations so numerous that the book on coal mining was said to weigh 2½ pounds.

Frustration, especially from coal state governors, was pinned on the slowness of the federal push to switch big oil-burning industries — such as the electric utility companies — to coal.

The move to recommend that the DOE be abolished, accept as it may deal with

synthetic fuels, did not win favor on all sides.

"I think they were just venting their frustration," said Gov. George Nigh of Oklahoma, who introduced the resolution that Clements now proposes to rewrite. "If they change the resolution to say abolish the DOE, I don't want my name on it."

"I would like to see Charles Duncan and give him an opportunity to talk before saying the DOE should be abolished," said Mississippi Gov. Cliff Finch.

Nineteen states are in the conference but the governors of Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia sent word they would not attend.

## Amtrak train derails in Kansas

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP) — Amtrak's Southwest Limited passenger train derailed this morning, injuring at least five people and scattering wreckage over several blocks on the eastern edge of downtown Lawrence, authorities said.

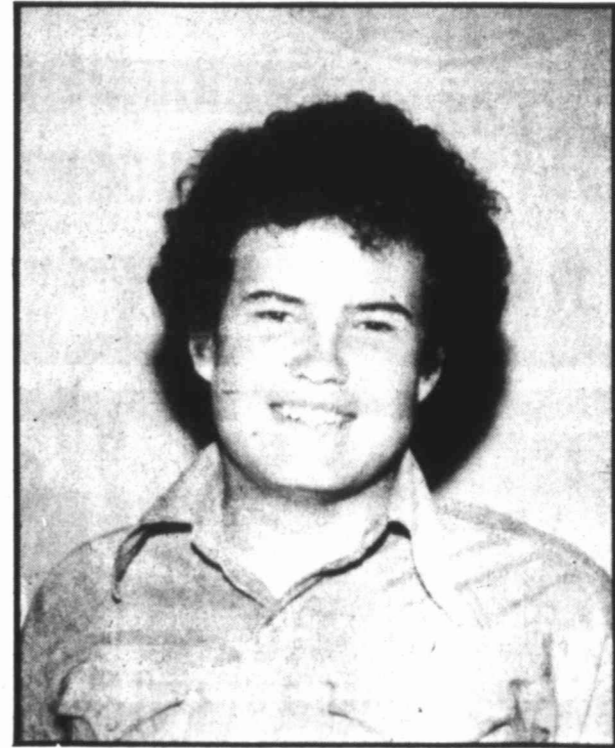
Amtrak officials in Kansas City said about 125 passengers were aboard the train, which derailed shortly after 6 a.m.

The train was en route from Los Angeles to Chicago and was scheduled to arrive in Kansas City at 6:20 a.m.

Authorities said five or six people had been hospitalized and estimated about 30 people were treated for minor injuries at the scene. There were no known fatalities.

First reports from the scene said 10 cars of the 18-car train left the tracks.

## KNOW YOUR CARRIER



**Mike Hanson**

Fifteen year old Mike Hanson, a 10th grader at Big Spring High, has only been a Herald carrier since the end of July, and has already received a Carrier of the Month award.

We've found that many of our carriers, being the get-ahead young people they are, excel elsewhere as well as in business. Mike has won first place in the Permian Basin Regional Science Fair in his division for his rockets. A science buff, his hobbies not only include model rocketry, he also enjoys reading, movies and science fiction.

Mike is the son of Floyd and Pat Hanson, 3803 Connally. He is very fortunate to have his entire family behind him and his route 100 percent. They work together to ensure prompt, satisfactory service for his customers on route 256. Mike's route covers homes from 3800 Connally, Warren St., Carl St., and 4000-4200 Wasson Drive.

Mike likes the money and the exercise he gets delivering papers. He is saving his route earnings for a car.

A youngster who goes out and handles a business capably is bound to be good at most of the other things he or she attempts. If you would like your son or daughter to learn responsibility through a newspaper route, call the Herald circulation department at 263-7331 or stop by for a route application.

**Big Spring Herald**

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## Meat prices lead way in food price increase

By The Associated Press

Meat prices led the way as supermarket bills increased by almost half a percent last month, an Associated Press marketbasket survey shows.

The latest increase brought the total rise in grocery prices for the first three-quarters of the year to just over 6 percent. One of the few encouraging signs in September was a drop in coffee prices.

The AP drew up a random list of 14 commonly purchased food and non-food products and checked the prices at one supermarket in each of 13 cities on March 1, 1973. The prices have been rechecked on or about the start of each succeeding month.

Among the highlights of the latest survey:

—Prices for the three meats checked by the AP went up in more than half the cities, with chopped chuck leading the way. The price of a pound of chopped chuck increased at the checklist store in eight cities. On the average, a pound of chopped chuck at the checklist stores cost \$1.96 at the start of October, up 5 percent from a month earlier and up almost one-third from the start of the year. Meats accounted for 21 percent of the items in the AP survey and 43 percent of the increases.

—The marketbasket total went up during September at

the checklist store in four cities and went down in seven cities. It was unchanged in two cities. The increases were sharper than the decreases and on an overall basis, the marketbasket bill rose by four-tenths of a percent during September. That compared with an increase of nine-tenths of a percent in August.

—Since Jan. 1, the marketbasket bill has risen by an average of 6.1 percent at the checklist store. Food prices generally have fluctuated more than non-foods. During September, for example, non-foods accounted for only 8 percent of the increases although, like meats, they represented 21 percent of the items on the list.

—Coffee prices dropped slightly after rising for several months. The increases followed a frost in Brazil which dashed hopes of

a coffee surplus. The latest survey showed the price of a pound of coffee dropped at the checklist store in six cities. On the average, coffee cost \$3.16 a pound at the start of October, 2½ percent below the \$3.24 level of a month earlier, but more than 4 percent above the Aug. 1 price of \$3.03.

No attempt was made to weight the AP survey results.

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For additional savings on heating and cooling, keep drapes closed for

extra insulation on overcast winter days and hot summer days. But on sunny winter days, open them to let the warm sunshine in.

And, turn off ALL appliances when you're not using them. When you stop and think of the many ways you use electricity, you'll see what an energy saver this can be!

For more information—and a lot more tips—get the TIPS booklet from Texas Electric. Just call Texas Electric or ask for the booklet on the comments section of your next electric bill.

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# Trade your house for someone else's House swapping—the answer

By LOUISE COOK  
Associated Press Writer

If this summer's vacation costs have got you hot under the collar, now may be time to think about saving money next year by house swapping.

The idea is simple: You trade your home for someone else's. Both families save on hotel and restaurant bills; both have an opportunity to learn what life is really like in the area they are visiting.

Some swaps cover living quarters only, while others include extras like an automobile, swimming pool, boat or even maid service.

Most swaps are arranged through vacation services which publish directories of

would-be traders. The directories include the names of people who want to exchange homes, along with a description of the house or apartment, the location and the dates it will be available. Copies of the directory are mailed to everyone who has listed a home. Depending on the exchange service, you may also be able to subscribe to the directory without listing your own residence.

The exchange services usually include houses in all parts of the country. As a rule, resort areas are the most popular and it is important to plan early if you want a particular choice location.

Fees vary, but generally start at about \$15. Deadlines for directory listing also vary; most services prepare two directories—one around the start of the year and another in the spring.

The Vacation Exchange Club Inc. of New York City—which was founded in 1960 and claims to be the oldest house-swapping service in the country—has a Dec. 17 deadline for its directory which comes out in February and a Feb. 15 deadline for the issue which comes out in April. The basic fee is \$15 and the club expects to have 4,500 to 5,000 listings in the 1980 directories.

Inquiline Inc., a Bedford Hills, N.Y., exchange service founded in 1975, sets a Nov. 15 deadline for the main directory; a supplementary issue, published in the spring, has a March 1 deadline. Inquiline charges start at \$30.

House-swapping is not without its drawbacks. The exchange services generally offer no guarantee of satisfaction. You may not like the idea of strangers using your possessions. The house you select may not turn out to be all you thought it was. And living in a house or apartment inevitably involves more work than checking into a hotel and ringing for room service.

There are several things you can do to lessen your chances of disappointment. Check insurance policies to see if you need additional protection to cover a stranger staying in your home or driving your car. Agree beforehand on replacement of broken items and on payment of telephone and utility bills. If a car is part of the deal, spell out details of who will pay for gasoline and oil, etc.

The address of the Vacation Exchange Club is 350 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10013. Inquiline is at 35 Adams St., Bedford Hills, N.Y., 10507.

TwEEN 12 and 20



## Give junkie his walking papers

By Robert Wallace, Ed. D.

Dr. Wallace: I'm 15 and overweight, so young attractive boys don't look at me, but older guys (over 23) do.

At this time (mom doesn't know) I'm seeing a 23-year-old guy and we are very close. We both have the same interests. We both like to dance, sing and get high.

When we're together we usually drink a few beers and smoke a couple of joints. He usually "shoots up" but I don't mess with that.

I've dated younger guys, but they all leave me. This is the first guy who hasn't.

I like boys, so do you blame me for seeing this guy?—Nameless, San Mateo, Calif.

Nameless: You are a well-traveled 15-year-old who wants to blame her problems on being overweight. The fact that you wrote tells me that you know you are heading in the wrong direction.

But all is not lost. Get yourself together, and the first thing to do is give your junkie boyfriend his "walking papers."

Get on a diet that you can live with and start living instead of existing. Needless to say, stay away from the pot and beer.

Dr. Wallace: I am a 16-year-old girl and I have three older brothers and one younger than I. My problem is that my brothers (all four) can stay out as long as they want but I must be in the house as soon as it is dark.

I am not allowed to date and I cannot go to a movie unless my parents are with me.

Also, I'm not allowed to spend the night with my girlfriends and I'm starting to lose all my friends.

Do you think I'm asking too much for a little freedom?—M.M., Youngstown, Ohio

M.M.: I surely think you do deserve a little more freedom. Being the only girl in the family, your parents are "taking no chances" and are being over-protective.

I can say it's better this way than having parents who just don't care.

Dr. Wallace: I want to thank you for printing my letter. I'm the girl who asked you how to get my dad to give me a puppy.

Well, the day my letter was in the paper my dad was in a restaurant reading

the paper because he had a little extra time before work.

He saw your column and for the very first time started to read it. He came to my letter and was thinking "that sounds like someone I know."

He then realized that I wrote the letter and because of your answer, I got my puppy. — Carrie, Valparaiso, Ind.

Carrie: I remember your letter and I'm so glad you got your puppy. Now I'm sure you are following my advice by taking total responsibility for caring for the pooch.

Write to Dr. Robert Wallace, TwEEN 12 and 20, in care of this newspaper. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

## How to have a safe and trouble-free Halloween

Before your children scramble out the door this Halloween night in search of goodies and goblins, make sure they're well-appraised of basic Halloween safety rules. It's a good idea to hold a "Safety Briefing Session" a day or so before Halloween when children are more open to suggestion—rather than on Halloween night when they're anxious to join fellow trick-or-treaters. Here are a few safety suggestions to help assure everyone's peace of mind on Halloween night:

+ Encourage your children to trick-or-treat with groups of friends in familiar neighborhoods. Younger children should be accompanied by adults or older children.

+ It never hurts to repeat the obvious: When trick-or-treating, children should stay on sidewalks and cross streets at intersections and crosswalks. They should be dressed warmly and comfortably, avoiding high-heeled or too-big shoes which may lead to unnecessary mishaps.

+ Give your children flashlights, never burning candles or jack-o-lanterns, to help them find their way from door-to-door.

+ Choose a costume that

allows full peripheral vision, unimpaired hearing, and leaves arms and legs free for unrestricted movement.

+ Feed children a hearty, nutritious dinner before they leave on their trick-or-treat rounds. This will limit the temptation to eat candy before they get home, and before you have a chance to personally give it your "seal of approval."

Your junk could be someone's treasure! List it in Classified!

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ALL FOR **3.25** (INCLUDES SALAD BARS)  
ONLY  
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Good food 24 hrs. a day.



## Dad's a Rat—She's the Cat

DEAR ABBY: To get right to the point, my dad is having an affair. It's not just my imagination. I'm sure of it. Dad works nights and Mom works days, and I work five days a week.

When I'm home on my day off, Dad turns the radio on real loud, takes the phone into the bathroom, closes the door and calls someone. He talks real low during these conversations.

I put my ear to the door yesterday and heard him say, "Don't worry, Honey, I will tell her, but you've got to give me more time." Then he said, "I love you, too. Goodbye."

Abby, I don't know what to do. I can't stand by and let Dad do this to Mom. If she catches him, and finds out that I knew all along, she'll hate me for not telling her. But if I tell her, Dad could deny it, and I would be the cause of a lot of trouble. So, you see, I'm stuck in the middle. Mom has always been a faithful, hardworking wife, and I will never forgive my father for being such a rat.

I'm not a stupid little kid. I'm 18. Tell me what to do, but don't use my right name or mention my town.

IN THE MIDDLE

DEAR IN: I realize that what you have learned has placed a heavy burden on you, but my advice is to say nothing. In the meantime, don't judge your father. As the French say, "To know everything is to forgive everything."

DEAR ABBY: I wish you would print this so other housewives won't get stuck the way I did.

It began with a telephone call from a lady who said, "Congratulations! You have just won a free carpet cleaning! Don't move any furniture, our men will do everything. We will be out at 6 this evening to clean your carpet like new—with absolutely no cost or obligation to you."

Well, at 6 o'clock, one man came with a vacuum cleaner and a shampoo attachment. He talked to me for two solid hours trying to sell me the vacuum cleaner. I told him I couldn't afford to buy anything, and meanwhile he didn't make one move to clean my carpet. I was home alone, and kept telling him I wasn't in the market to BUY anything, but he kept right on talking and trying to sell this thing. Abby, I finally got rid of him at ELEVEN o'clock, and I didn't get my carpet cleaned.

I was so nervous and angry by the time he left I could have screamed. Have you any suggestion besides a 7-foot watchdog and an unlisted telephone number to prevent such practices?

MRS. K., SALT LAKE CITY

DEAR MRS. K.: Yes. If anyone calls you to "congratulate" you on having "won" something, say "thank you but, I don't want anything for nothing." And don't let anyone in your home without first checking them out with the Better Business Bureau.

DEAR ABBY: I am engaged to a guy who enjoys playing cards. He plays for money—just to make it "interesting." Personally, I don't care much for cards, but I can play a fairly decent game if I have to.

All of Larry's relatives play cards night and day. They think it's terrible that I don't go crazy over cards the way they do.

Abby, I love this guy, and I have really tried to like cards, but there is no use fooling myself. It's boring. Besides, some of Larry's "interesting" evenings have cost him more than he can afford to lose.

Now I am being told (by Larry's relatives), "If you intend to marry Larry, you had better learn to like cards."

LARRY'S GAL

DEAR GAL: You mention Larry's relatives, but how does Larry feel about it? Gambling can become an addiction as serious as liquor, tobacco and other undesirable habits. Take a second look at Larry just to be sure your joker isn't too wild.

CONFIDENTIAL TO "SWINGING IN THE TOWERS": Your suggested 11th commandment, "Thou shalt not get caught," is very catchy, but if you obey the first 10, you won't need an 11th.

Who said the teen years are the happiest? For Abby's new booklet "What Teenagers Want to Know," write Abby: 132 Lasky Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. Enclose \$1 and a long, stamped (28 cents), self-addressed envelope, please.

## Cactus chapter gains new member at enrollment event

The Cactus Chapter of the American Business Women's Association held its fall Enrollment Event Sept. 16 from 2:30-4:30 p.m. in the home of Ruth Manuel.

Hostesses included Esther Trantham, Lucille Brown, LaHoma Clark, Helen McDonald, Lee Hans, Mauguarete Bryant and Mrs. Manuel.

In recognition of the association's 30th anniversary, a special theme focused on meeting personal and professional goals through ABWA membership.

ABWA Enrollment Events are held semi-annually to introduce ABWA and the local chapter to business women in the area. Throughout this period, similar events will be held across the country by more than 1,600 other ABWA chapters.

According to club president Margaret Wiles, "The goal of ABWA is to help women in business advance through education, increased competence and through upgrading of professional skills and business attitudes."

The theme for this fall event was "Once Upon A Time," with decorations for the party area including imitation castles and jewelry boxes filled with jewels.

Cookies, punch and coffee were served from an amber punch bowl and serving tray. Attending the Enrollment Event were 25 members and guests.

The Holiday Inn was the site of the organization's regular monthly meeting which was held Sept. 17.

Chapter President Mrs. Wiles called the meeting to order. Presenting the program was Larry Speck,

local Boy Scout executive. He spoke on "What is a young person really worth?" He said "Definite changes are noticed in today's young people with language being a big factor."

"Today's young people have a low esteem and are easily influenced by television," said Speck.

He concluded by saying that young people must be shown someone cares and they must be led by examples.

Vocational speaker for the meeting was Corky Richardson, commercial teller at the First National bank who is responsible for all business accounts and checking deposits.

Minutes were read and adopted by Gail Earls. Treasurer's report was presented by LaVerne Rogers. Essie Jackson gave a report on communications.

According to Esther Trantham who reported on the fall Enrollment Event, one new member Betsy Miller, will be installed into the Cactus chapter. She is a secretary for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

All members were reminded of the new member orientation which will be held Oct. 4 at 7 p.m. at the Pioneer Natural Gas Flame Room. New and old members are encouraged to attend.

Other business included a report on the annual pecan sales and members were urged to complete their sales as soon as possible.

Next meeting will be announced.

## Appreciation letters read at B&PW meeting

The Business and Professional Club met at the Family's Country Kitchen, Sept. 25, at 7 p.m., for their monthly dinner-program meeting.

President Kip Bracy presided, and letters of appreciation were read from patients and staff of the Big Spring State Hospital for the annual picnic last week.

Edith Gay, program chairman, introduced Janice Robenaldt, Home Consumer Analyst from the Midland office of the Pioneer Natural Gas Co. She presented a 20 minute slide show on "House Warming," which detailed several methods of conserv-

ing heating energy, from sophisticated programs (storm doors and windows, and complete insulating, to do-it-yourself jobs by duct-taping and plastic shields for windows and open spaces. An informative question and answer period followed.

Other business included a report on the annual pecan sales and members were urged to complete their sales as soon as possible.

Next meeting will be announced.

## Densons announce birth

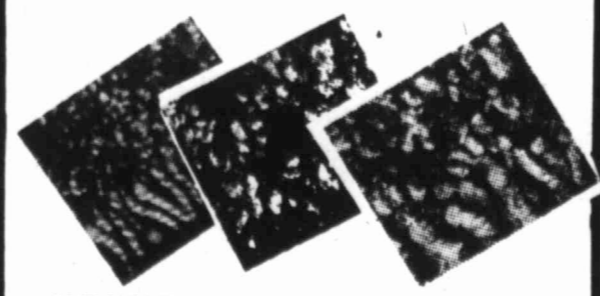
Mr. and Mrs. Kerry Denson, 2007 Johnson, announces the birth of their first child, LaDonna Faith, born Sept. 22 at 12:13 p.m.

LaDonna Faith made her debut at Cowper Hospital weighing 7 pounds 6 ounces. She measured 22 inches in length.

Maternal grandparents of the infant are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Armstrong, Ackerly. Paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B.H. Denson Jr., Big Spring.

Great-grandparents include Mr. and Mrs. E.S. Kingston, Lamesa; Mrs. Floyd Condra, Winters; and Mrs. B.H. Denson Sr., Wingate.

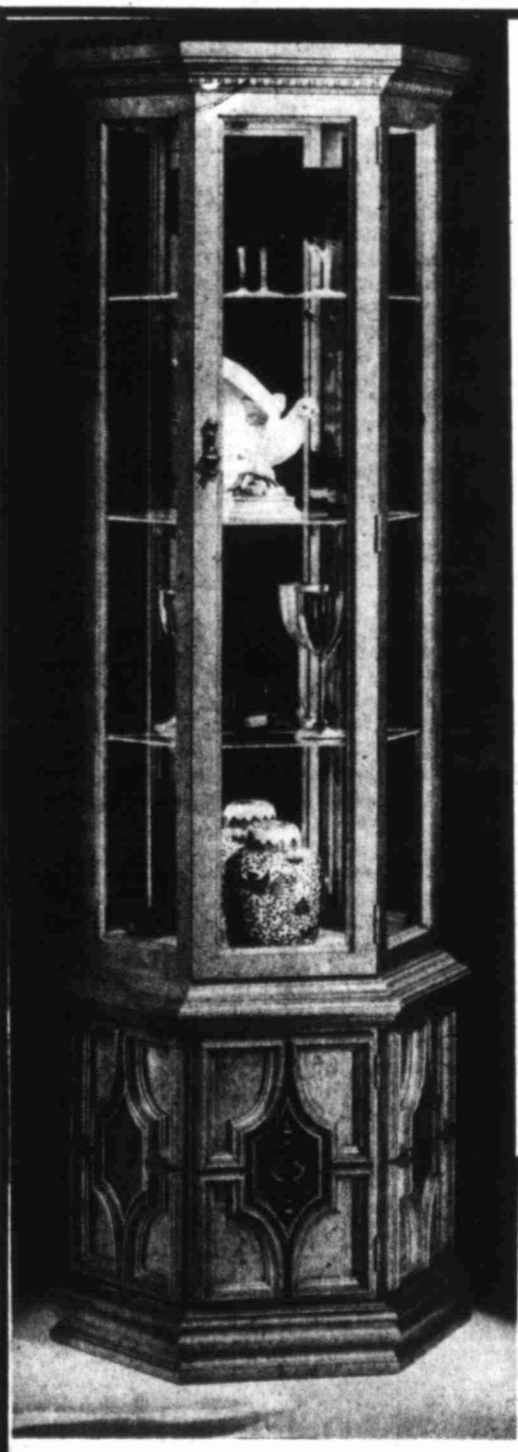
## Remnant Clearance!



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## Names in the news



BENSON FORD JR.

### Holly follows father

NEW YORK (AP) — Holly Palanca is following in the footsteps of her famous father, actor Jack Palanca.

Ms. Palanca has moved back to the United States from London and is in rehearsals for Bernard Slade's new play, "Romantic Comedy."

"I see dad every once in a while," the 29-year-old actress said, adding that she expects her father to be in the audience Nov. 8 when the play opens on Broadway.

"Romantic Comedy" stars Mia Farrow and Tony Perkins.

### Bergman's daughter weds

ROME (AP) — American film director Martin Scorsese and Isabella Rosellini, the 24-year-old daughter of actress Ingrid Bergman, have been married in a civil ceremony in the small nearby town of Bracciano.

Friends reported Monday that the private ceremony was held Sunday in the city hall on the Bracciano lake. Among the small group of relatives and friends attending were Miss Bergman, the bride's twin sister, Isotta, and her brother, Roberto.

Scorsese, 37, has directed such films as "Taxi Driver," "Mean Streets" and "The Last Waltz." Miss Rosellini made her movie debut in the leading role of a recent Italian film, "Il Prato" ("The Meadow").

### Fonda, husband well-heard

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP) — Actress Jane Fonda and her political activist husband, Tom Hayden, overcame football, President Carter, and Pope John Paul II to pack an auditorium for a lecture here.

Mayor William McNamara and local veterans' organizations blasted Ms. Fonda and Hayden for their political opinions and for the actresses' visit to Hanoi in 1972. But nearly 2,000 persons jammed Welte Auditorium at Central Connecticut State College to hear them.

The sentiment among many in the audience was that McNamara, seeking re-election, was using the appearance as a vote-getting ploy.

Ms. Fonda appeared concerned about her image with veterans, particularly Vietnam era veterans, but defended her right to dissent.

"I consider myself a patriot...I have a right to criticize," she said earlier on the campus of Wesleyan University in Middletown.

### Ford Jr. files another suit

DETROIT (AP) — Benson Ford Jr., with two lawsuits against Ford family interests pending, has filed a \$37 million libel and slander suit against two family attorneys and a former business partner.

The suit, which seeks \$12 million in general damages and \$25 million in punitive damages, was filed last week and was disclosed Monday, the Detroit Free Press reported in today's editions.

Charges of libel, slander, defamation, breach of trust and breach of fiduciary duty are alleged in the suit.

Benson Ford Jr. accuses longtime Ford family lawyer Pierre Hefler of Detroit of conspiring against him. The document claims that Hefler and his alleged co-conspirators swayed the opinions of his father Benson Ford Sr. against his son's California lifestyle and business associates.

## Texans for Kennedy may organize statewide

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Texans excited about Sen. Edward Kennedy running for president will meet Nov. 10 to decide whether to set up a statewide group to support his candidacy.

Liberal leader Billie Carr says she has "never seen anything catch fire" like the prospect of the Kennedy candidacy.

"Every time he raises his hand it's on TV, and we get calls from volunteers," Ms. Carr said in a telephone interview from her Houston office. "I had a call at 7:30 this morning from someone volunteering to work for Kennedy."

Ms. Carr, a Democratic national committeewoman, said Monday Texas liberals had three candidates they could "live with easily," but Kennedy, D-Mass., is the favorite.

"Even kids too young to have known John F. Kennedy are enthused — it's a phenomenon," said Ms. Carr. "Most people in the Texas Democrats feel the same way."

She said President Carter and California Gov. Edmund Brown also would be acceptable to the 6,000-member Texas Democrats, a "loose-knit" predominantly liberal group that was formed in the wake of Sen. George McGovern's unsuccessful presidential race in 1972.

The Texas Democrats met here Saturday, with 175 persons registering at \$5 each.

In a poll asking whom they favored as the Democratic presidential nominee, Kennedy got 86 votes, Carter 19, Vice President Walter Mondale 11 and Brown 4. There were 9 votes for other possible candidates.

The Democrats also were asked to rank five presidents by giving a one to the president they liked the best and a five to the one they liked the least.

John F. Kennedy got 84 first-place votes and Lyndon Johnson of Texas 27 votes. Johnson also had 56 second-place votes at nothing lower than that.

The other presidents included in the poll were Richard Nixon, who got one first-place vote and 109 last-place votes; Gerald Ford and Carter. Carter had only one first-place vote. He was ranked third by 73 persons.

So far, Ms. Carr said, local Kennedy groups in areas such as El Paso and Houston have been separate from the Texas Democrats, who also will be invited to the November meeting.



# News of Big Spring Business and Industry

Big Spring (Texas) Herald, Tues., October 2, 1979 7-A



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CHECK OUT TIRE NEEDS NOW  
Dalton Carr has right tire for you

## Creighton Tire offers Michelin brand tires

The Holiday Season is soon coming upon us and along with those holidays comes lots of driving to relatives to enjoy their company during those special times. It's also the time to have your tires checked to see if they are still in good road condition. It's time to have the tires checked for wear and safety for long distance traveling. Your very life and the life of your loved ones could depend upon the condition of your tires. Creighton Tire is one of the most experienced tire businesses and Dalton Carr is one of the most ex-

perienced tire businessmen in the Big Spring area. They feature Michelin and Sonic tires, two of the best and safest tires on the market today. Michelin makes tires for the bigger cars like the Lincoln Mark IVs and the smaller cars like the Volkswagen Rabbit. Call Dalton Carr and let him tell you about the special advantages, both in safety and price, that the Michelin and Sonic tires offer to you the consumer in these times of holiday travel. Creighton's has always

handled all types of tire problems — from the biggest eighteen-wheel tractor-trailer trucks to the smallest vehicle tires. They also offer tire repair service and other services related to tires. Their years of experience are many and they offer fast, dependable service in your time of need. Drop by Creighton's at 601 Gregg Street or call their personnel at 267-7021. You will feel more relaxed knowing that you are driving your family in a car equipped with the best tires available.

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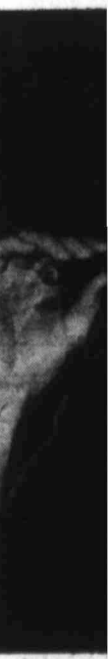
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Area Sports

Yearling stop Sweetwater

The Runnels Yearlings girls volleyball team rallied in their match with Sweetwater yesterday to take a 14-16, 15-6, 15-2 victory.

Laura Baum was the high point server for the day with 19 points. Beverly Tubb was the high point server in the first game, with Tracy Williams taking high point honors in the second game.

The Runnels team used 12 power serves in the second game to gain control of the tight struggle. Coach Jane Upton praised the court coverage of Monette Wise, Natalie Ryan and Tammy Yancey.

Both the Runnels Red and White team return to action Thursday afternoon when they play host to Andrews.

Goliad feds slam Sweetwater

The Big Spring Goliad Junior High School girls' volleyball team emerged with a 15-10, 15-3 victory over the Sweetwater eighth grade B team in action Monday evening.

High point servers for the Goliad crew were Gloria Bustamante, Debbie Holguin, Delia Correa, and Alice Lopez.

Those mentioned for their impressive court coverage included Kelly McLaughlin, Tonya Gilstrap, Janet Anderson and Adrienne Allen.

Others drawing the praise of Coach Linda Jones for their play included Tris Clemons, Tonya Tompkins, Darla Witte and Teresa Martinez. Coach Jones stressed the fact that everyone is playing well on the Goliad team at the present and showing definite improvement.

The Goliad girls return to play this Thursday when both the A and B teams play host to Andrews at Runnels Gym. Game times are 4:00 and 5:00 p.m.

Goliad Black routs Monahans

The Goliad Black team continued to win as they hammered the Monahans White Team by a score of 38-8 this weekend.

The Black Team was led by Tommy Gartman, Arthur Jackson and Randy Rawls. Gartman had three touchdowns, with Jackson scoring on a 55-yard dash, and Rawls blocked a Lobo punt and ran 25 yards for another score.

Mike Pedron ran for three two-point conversions, with Steve Hamilton scoring the other conversion. An excellent defense highlighted the win for the Goliad crew, as they blocked two Lobo punts and Thomas Hastings added an interception.

Goliad White takes 8-2 win

The Goliad White football team emerged with an 8-2 victory over the Monahans A team in a hard fought contest over the weekend.

A Monahans safety accounted for all of the scoring in the first half.

The White defense was outstanding the entire game, holding the Monahans teams without any points.

Goliad's winning score came on a one-yard run by Jay Pirkle. The touchdown was set up by a 30-yard pass from Pirkle to Thomas Rodriguez.

Rose, Richard, Gossage gain monthly honors

NEW YORK (AP) — Pete Rose of the Philadelphia Phillies and Houston Astros pitcher J.R. Richard were chosen as the National League's player and pitcher for September, while rookie infielder Alfredo Griffin of the Toronto Blue Jays and reliever Rich Gossage of the New York Yankees received the honors in the American League.

Rose had a 23-game hitting streak during the month, the longest in the majors this season, and hit at a .415 clip. He also became the first player in baseball to have ten 200-hit seasons, breaking Hall of Famer Ty Cobb's record.

Richard broke his own NL record for strikeouts by a righthander during the month as he upped his seasonal total to 313. He also posted a 3-1 record in the month with a 1.41 earned run average.

Flamboyant Turner issues warning

ATLANTA (AP) — Bigtime sports, with their spiraling salary structures and administrative headaches, may be disturbing, acknowledges Ted Turner, but they're still better off than the rest of the world.

"I'm sorry we lost the Civil War. I'm sorry we got in World War II. I'm glad the slaves are freed. I'm disturbed far more about the quality of life and the direction our world is careening.

"The dollar's not worth anything. We're not arming as fast as the Russians. Our TV programming is rot for the minds. If we go to 100 percent inflation — and that's the way we're headed — Reggie Jackson's five-year, \$3 million contract won't buy beans."

It is hard to keep Ted Turner on a single subject. The telephone rings every four seconds. His secretary keeps bobbing in and out of

"How can anybody get uptight about a baseball game or a yacht race?" asked Atlanta's debonair sports entrepreneur, world class yachtsman and communications tycoon.

"I'm disappointed about a lot of things," he blurted, without singling out the last place finish of his Atlanta Braves in the just concluded major league baseball race. "They are frightening, but they don't matter much in

the office with some business of extreme importance. A dozen people are on telephone "hold."

At 40, he is one of the country's most intriguing personalities, a man of enormous energy and drive. He owns two of Atlanta's major sports franchises — the baseball Braves and the Hawks of the National Basketball Association — and is beginning to get interested in bigtime soccer.

He is perhaps the country's foremost yachtsman, winner of innumerable international races, including the prestigious America's Cup and more recently the storm-riddled Fastnet race that left a score of sailors dead or missing in the North Atlantic.

These are Turner's diversions. Most of his heart and time are devoted to communications, in which he already is deeply involved in novel and revolutionary directions.

He is president of Turner Communications, Inc., his newest project is a 24-hour cable news network for which he already has 1,250,000 subscribers.

"My aim is to give the country a new kind of news program — not all the stuff they are getting from the networks — war, crime, sex and filth. We recently had a two-hour program on Boy Scouts.

"The American people should be told the truth about ecology. Did you know that four trees are chopped down for every one that is planted? Top soil is being eroded and our water levels are falling fast.

"If this keeps up we are going to be just a barren desert. We'll be like North Africa, which once was green and fertile. We've already devastated those lands by trying to impose our culture. If we continue as we are, we'll starve ourselves to death."



ATLANTA-ATLANTA'S TYCOON — Ted Turner, owner of the Atlanta Braves, the Atlanta Hawks and a satellite television network, enjoys a cigar at his office in Atlanta. Turner gained national exposure as winner of the last America's Cup yacht race.

As NL Playoffs begin tonight

Seaver downplays excitement; but still very motivated

CINCINNATI (AP) — Playoff veterans Tom Seaver and John Candelaria, throwing hard after being hampered by mysterious ailments earlier this season, will be the starting pitchers in tonight's opening game of the National League championship series.

Seaver, 16-6, will open for the Cincinnati Reds and Candelaria, 14-9, will start for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Pittsburgh Manager Chuck Tanner said Candelaria "is fit, 100 percent" after being bothered with a recurring ache in his side.

Seaver, meanwhile, talked pensively about the playoff series and how his perspective has changed.

Seaver, out a month with back trouble, came back to win 11 straight and now says he feels "fine."

"I've pitched fewer innings this year than I ever have in the big leagues," Seaver said. "Being injured early in the year cost me about five starts."

Before Tanner announced Monday that Candelaria would start the first game and Jim Bibby, 1-4, the second, Candelaria refused to admit he would get the nod.

"I know, but I'll never tell," he said. "Who would you start?"

Upsets New England 27-14

The Pack fights back

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP) — The Green Bay Packers had been 1-3. Their unique fans, while still fiercely loyal, had taken to booing of late.

Coach Bart Starr and quarterback David Whitehurst had been severely criticized all last week.

In other words, Packer safety Johnnie Gray said, the team had everything going for it.

"We were under no pressure tonight because nobody gave us a chance," Gray said after Monday night's 27-14 National Football League upset of the New England Patriots.

"Everybody was fired up," he said. "Part of it was the Monday night thing — the national TV exposure. But there was a lot of personal pride at stake, too.

because of all the things that were written and said."

The Packers vented their frustrations on the heavily favored Patriots with Whitehurst passing 15 yards to Aundra Thompson for one touchdown and running for another.

The Green Bay defense set up three touchdowns with interceptions of Steve Grogan passes, and tackled New England's scrambling quarterback five times for 31

With last second win over LSU

USC retains top rating

By The Associated Press

Southern California, Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas held onto the top four spots, while the Nebraska Cornhuskers jumped from sixth to fifth in The Associated Press college football rankings this week.

The unbeaten Cornhuskers scored a lopsided 42-17 victory over Penn State Saturday and received 999 points in balloting by a nationwide panel of sports writers and broadcasters.

After Nebraska came No. 6 Houston with 838, No. 7 Washington with 777, No. 8 Ohio State with 683, No. 9 Florida State with 662 and No. 10 Notre Dame with 656.

Southern Cal., which needed a touchdown with 32 seconds left to edge Louisiana State 17-12, received 47 first-place votes and 1,222 of a possible 1,240 points. LSU's near miss also benefitted the Tigers, enabling them to jump from 20th to 17th.

Rice, Texas' first Southwest Conference opponent this year, is 1-3. Oklahoma crushed the Owls, 63-21, Saturday. Texas plays No. 3 Oklahoma at Dallas Oct. 13.

Although Missouri crossed midfield only once on its own power, Akers said he still considers the Tigers one of the top 10 teams in college football.

"They're a fine football team with a lot of talent," Akers said. "I don't know what happened — shock or what. There are days like that."

These are Turner's diversions. Most of his heart and time are devoted to communications, in which he already is deeply involved in novel and revolutionary directions.

He is president of Turner Communications, Inc., his newest project is a 24-hour cable news network for which he already has 1,250,000 subscribers.

"My aim is to give the country a new kind of news program — not all the stuff they are getting from the networks — war, crime, sex and filth. We recently had a two-hour program on Boy Scouts.

"The American people should be told the truth about ecology. Did you know that four trees are chopped down for every one that is planted? Top soil is being eroded and our water levels are falling fast.

"If this keeps up we are going to be just a barren desert. We'll be like North Africa, which once was green and fertile. We've already devastated those lands by trying to impose our culture. If we continue as we are, we'll starve ourselves to death."

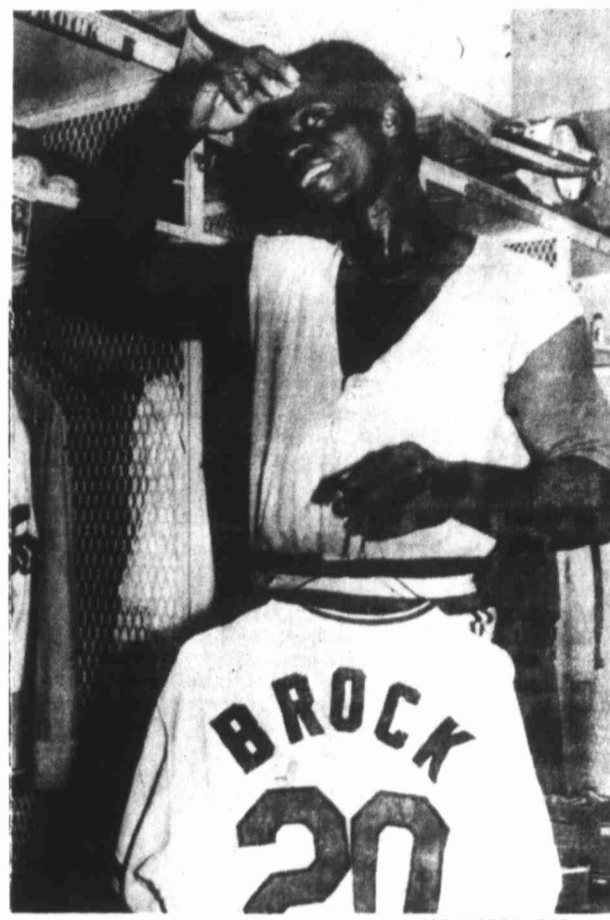
Slow-Pitch schedule

Here are the games slated for action tonight in the Fall-Slow Pitch League.

7:00 p.m. Federal Camp vs. Cardinals (Industrial Park)

8:00 p.m. Outlaws vs. Dusters (Industrial Park)

9:00 p.m. Kwksilver vs. Coden (Johnny Stone Park)



CALLING IT QUITS — St. Louis Cardinals Lou Brock hangs up his uniform for the last time as he calls an end to his 19-year playing career following Sunday's game against the New York Mets at Busch Stadium. Brock joined the Cardinals in 1964 and played a major role in leading St. Louis to three pennants.

Big Spring Herald SPORTS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1979

SECTION B

Coleman named Padre boss

SAN DIEGO (AP) — While he's not exactly a kid nor did he play left field, Jerry Coleman wasn't expected to be the new manager of the San Diego Padres. And he admits that he didn't expect it, either.

"If we're going to turn things around, we're going to have to be willing to do something different," said Ballard Smith, the Padres' president, after announcing Monday that Coleman would manage the National League team next season.

The choice of Coleman, 55, an infielder with the New York Yankees for nine years, was a surprise. To say the least.

Scorecard

Transactions

BASEBALL	NATIONAL LEAGUE
MONTREAL EXPOS	Signed: Bill Lee, pitcher, to a three-year contract.
SAN DIEGO PADRES	Named: Jerry Coleman manager.
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION	
NEW YORK KNICKS	Announced that Ron Behagen, forward, left camp to join the Italian league.
PHILADELPHIA 76ERS	Waived: Bobby Willis, guard.
PHOENIX SUNS	Waived: Charley Jones, forward, and Greg Griffin and Al Green, guards.
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE	
KANSAS CITY CHIEFS	Re-signed: Larry Brown, offensive lineman.
NEW ORLEANS SAINTS	Placed: John Watson, tackle, on the injured reserve list.
SEATTLE SEAHAWKS	Signed: Tony Green, kick returner, to a free-agent contract. Put: David Sims, running back, on the injured reserve list.
HOCKEY	NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
ATLANTA FLAMES	Signed: Paul Reinhart, defenseman, to a multi-year contract. Signed: Jay Soloway and Tim Hunter, defensemen.

NFL

East	W	L	PVCT	PF	PA
AFC Cincinnati	2	2	0	60	51
AFC Cleveland	2	2	0	59	51
AFC Houston	3	1	0	110	81
AFC Miami	3	1	0	43	100
AFC New England	3	1	0	62	54
AFC New York	3	1	0	89	54
AFC Pittsburgh	2	2	0	69	54
AFC San Diego	2	2	0	69	54
AFC Tampa Bay	3	1	0	86	54
AFC Washington	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Dallas	3	1	0	98	54
NFC Denver	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Detroit	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Kansas City	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Los Angeles	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Minnesota	2	2	0	69	54
NFC New Orleans	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Philadelphia	2	2	0	69	54
NFC St. Louis	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Tampa Bay	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Washington	2	2	0	69	54
NFC New York	2	2	0	69	54
NFC Oakland	2	2	0	69	54
NFC San Francisco	2	2	0	69	54

Playoffs

Best of Five Series

Tuesday, Oct. 2	Los Angeles 3, Detroit 10
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (nt)
Thursday, Oct. 4	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (nt)
Friday, Oct. 5	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (nt)
Saturday, Oct. 6	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (nt)
Sunday, Oct. 7	Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (nt)

College

The Top Twenty teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first place votes in parentheses, records and total points. Points based on 70 1st 16 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1.

1 So. California (47)	4-0	1,722
2 Alabama (14)	3-0	1,180
3 Oklahoma	3-0	1,080
4 Texas (11)	2-0	1,053
5 Nebraska	3-0	999
6 Houston	3-0	838
7 Washington	4-0	777
8 Ohio State	4-0	683
9 Florida State	4-0	662
10 Notre Dame	2-1	656
11 Michigan	3-1	654
12 Purdue	3-1	648
13 Arkansas	3-0	617
14 No. Carolina State	4-0	588
15 Missouri	3-1	579

Did you know MuTex Sound and Electronics has two licensed technicians who are experts in sound electronics?

DISTRIBUTORSHIP PART OR FULL TIME STOP INFLATION FROM PUNCHING HOLES IN YOUR INCOME

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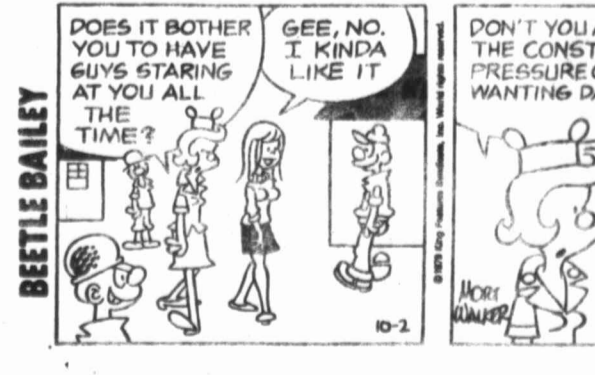
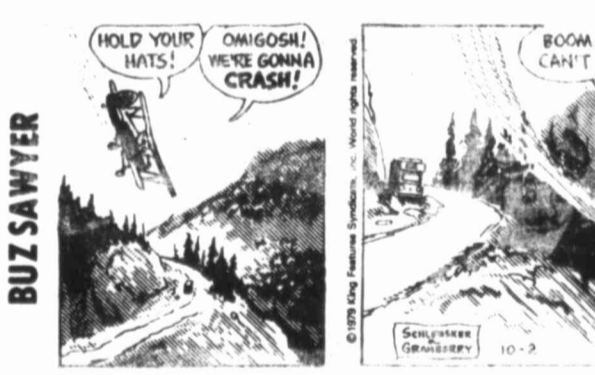
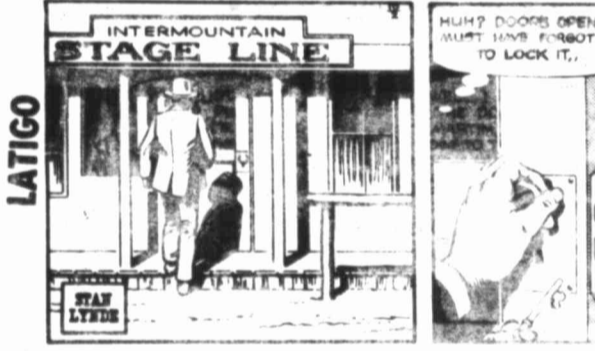
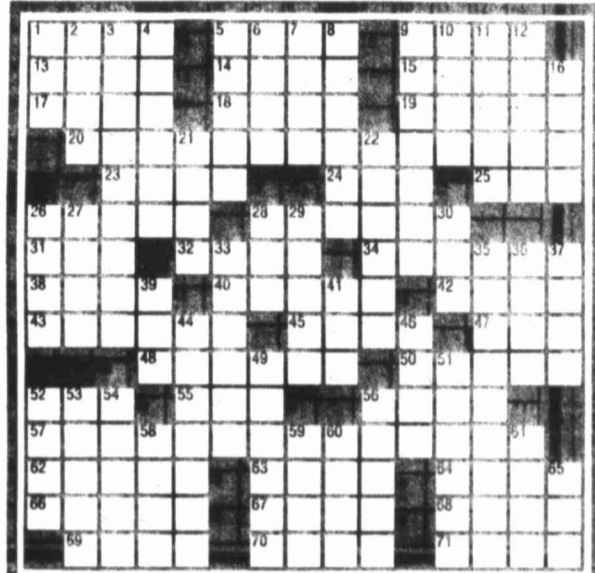
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Herb Beck, Midland (915) 694-7774

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 June honoree
  - 5 Official records
  - 9 Musical finale
  - 13 652, to Claudius
  - 14 Stop up
  - 15 "My Souvenir"
  - 17 Mrs. T's - sapiens
  - 19 Networks of nerves
  - 20 Marx Brothers movie
  - 23 Transport
  - 24 Flap
  - 25 Legislator
  - 26 Kin to the racoon
  - 28 Former, formerly
  - 31 Large bird
  - 32 Combo
  - 34 Broadway flop
  - 38 Dress seam
  - 40 Harden: var.
  - 42 Transaction
  - 43 Emblem
  - 45 Ik
  - 47 Sports org.
  - 48 Felt sorry for
  - 50 "Lock, Rack in"
  - 52 WWII craft abbr.
  - 56 "Brother -"
  - 58 On the main
  - 57 Marx Brothers movie
  - 62 Central theme
  - 63 Leander's beloved
  - 64 Sullen
  - 66 Legal paper
  - 67 In any way
  - 68 Timber wolf
  - 69 Serf
  - 70 Dizzy or Daffy
  - 71 Being Lat.
  - 72 "Same Time Next -"
  - 39 Overture
  - 41 A Carew
  - 44 Tallest animal
  - 46 Choke
  - 49 Hanked
  - 51 Good
  - 52 Innocent one
  - 53 Night noise
  - 54 Small monkeys
  - 56 Oak fruit
  - 58 Aspect
  - 59 Dime: Fr.
  - 60 Rug or code
  - 61 Uboats
  - 65 Fish delicacy
- DOWN**
- 1 Insecticide
  - 2 Astringent
  - 3 Extinct reptiles
  - 4 Official seal
  - 5 Yearned
  - 6 Sallate
  - 7 Giant's
  - 8 Tropical rodent
  - 9 Relative of a reindeer
  - 10 Augury
  - 11 Grandparent, e.g.
  - 12 Aromatic herb
  - 16 Pest



### DENNIS THE MENACE



### Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Get into the minor affairs of everyday living that require particular attention. Pay more attention to those which keep you from expanding. Get rid of them and clear the decks for important action about to take place.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Friendly talks with others can clear the air and then you can handle important work. A special thought for closest tie brings fine results.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Planets are favorable for meetings with associates and planning the future more intelligently. Stop harping on an old and unpleasant affair.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Get into community affairs and do them well. Pay bills, make collections and get monetary affairs in order. Take it easy tonight.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Study arrangements now that will mean expansion soon. Use hunches and good judgment before accepting newcomers.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Be very precise with debtors and creditors and get affairs in good order. Keep commitments made to your mate or loved one.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Understand the needs of partners and you can be of more help to them. Avoid that tendency to underrate others. Be more civic-minded.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Be an excellent worker and beautify your surroundings as well. Discuss conditions with fellow workers and then coordinate your efforts.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** First take care of all that detailed work necessary before you can put a special talent across. Get into amusements that relieve tension.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Try to understand the needs of family and give them the assistance they desire. Take no risks with one who drinks too much.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Do those things that bring more understanding between you and your associates. Don't argue with others because of atmospheric conditions.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Study your financial affairs and improve them by being more practical and logical. Make any needed repairs to home or property.

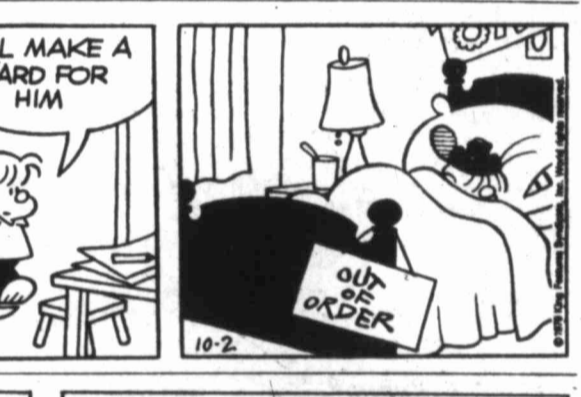
**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Show good friends you are truly fond of them. Don't neglect to handle a business matter you have been putting off for too long.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be of assistance to those who are having difficulties. Teach early to be more objective or your progeny could become a martyr. Sports are necessary to build up a rather frail body.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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### NANCY



267-8

Lavern Dolores Doris M. Gall M. Bob Sp...

FOR

HIGH

SWIMM... distinction den has fr... off-line... overlooks sell in 20's

EXQUIS... style home bdrm., 2 Form. lvg. w. frpl. 50 beautiful. You need appreciate!

WE

FUSSY... QUALITY Then look young cur style, plus pnting. Co in gun c bookshelves extras. 3 b rm. Large Comanche GROWL... The space to spread garden. Flagstone New cpl. Exposed Lg. \$1,565,000.

FOUR B... Lvely, well huge lam. area, bl. 2 Sep. util. r JUST LI... On lvy. co 1 1/2 bth. 2 Pretty cvr VA or Conv A GOOD... we not ov new earth bdrm., 1 1/2 paint inside Appraised REDUC... Now only bdrm., 1 1/2 Handyman and redece den w. frpl.

SOUTH

JUST P... in Wasso bdrm., 1 1/2 Many lge. in den area TRILE... hom on V heart! La bth. 2 heatlator table. For A CREA... Owner has 3 bdrm., 1 Super stru in bk. 7 Federal to BEGIN... Cute 3 bdr den. Lpg. C

NE

WHY SE... This brk. everything gar., huge rice cabin. Extra cle \$49,500. CONVE... New lvg. Wood St. 4 home, deliv. wthr. disp. at \$39,000. FEATU... This home viewing on bdrm., brk. Pretty yd. reduced to for yourself ARE SIGHT... This begin invest \$19,400. 2 b Low dwn pe

MOVIE... 900-52...

OPEN... Types show y

BES... 1108 Lancast

NICE &... bit good carp \$37,000 - brick, 2 b school dis OWNER... large old \$139,000. NEAR CO... PRIC says sell.

EXTRA... bids on Ar Ruby Hor Dorathy M Elbia Hem

US





**Autos M-10**  
 1978 DODGE MAGNUM, Loaded, extra clean. Take-up payments. For information call 263-3524.  
 MUST SELL: 1974 Dodge Dart Sport V-8, loaded, gas saver. \$1,600 firm. 247-1337 after 5:00.  
 1978 FORD GRANADA Gha, two door, power steering and brakes, electric windows, cruise, AM-FM-8 track, 263-1406.  
 1976 PONTIAC, \$1800. CALL 263-3996 or 263-4483.  
 1969 NOVA - 2-DOOR. Freshly rebuilt small block. Not yet started. \$800.00. 263-6163 after 6:00 p.m.  
 MUST SELL! 1972 Ford Torino Gran Sport, good gas mileage. \$1,100.00. Call 263-8252.  
 1970 FORD LTD Stationwagon, good condition, power and air. \$600. Call 263-0775.  
 1976 TRIUMPH TR-7, 4-speed, AM-FM, cassette and sun roof. 26 miles per gallon. Call 263-8491 or 263-1534.  
 1975 MUSTANG II, POWER and air. Good condition. \$1,650 Firm. Call 263-8269.  
 1974 VEGA HATCHBACK, 3-speed, air conditioner, radio, low mileage. Asking \$2000. Call 394-4264 after 5:00.  
 GAS SAVER, 1973 Buick Opel, air conditioner, automatic transmission, Michelin tires, good condition. Call 267-2208.  
**CASH SALE**  
 1977 Ford Ranger 1/2 ton super cab pickup. Auto, air, with deluxe cabover camper. \$4995.  
 1978 Buick Riviera 2-door. \$3300.  
 1972 Chevrolet long wheel base van V-8 standard, finished inside. BILL CHRYNE 52495.  
**BILL CHRYNE AUTO SALES**  
 1300 East 4th  
 267-2208

**Autos M-10**  
 1973 PONTIAC CATALINA, four door, air, head and ran never off, new tires. See B. B. Harding at Park Hill Terrace or call nights 353-4512.  
 1975 BUICK SKYLARK GS for sale or trade. For more information, call 393-5769.  
 1964 1/2 MUSTANG, NEW tires, runs good. \$1,000. 263-3463.  
 1975 FORD ELITE, moon roof, all power-air, stereo. See at 1109 Wood after 6:00.  
 1974 CUTLASS SUPREME Brougham. Clean, white with red Landou top. Call 267-1742.  
 FOR SALE: 1976 Cutlass Supreme Brougham, loaded, priced below blue book value. Call 267-2682 after 6:00 or see at 2523 N. Albrook.  
**WE BUY Clean Used Cars & Pickups you trade.**  
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**Boats M-13**  
 15 FOOT, MARK Twin boat, 95 Mercury. Must see at appropriate. 1109 Wood.  
**Campers & Trav. Tris. M-14**  
 APACHE POPUP Camper, 12' foot, 1/2 HP Evruvnde motor, Dilly trailer. Gem too. Call 363-2467.  
 CAMPER SHELL For small pickup for sale. \$190. Call 263-9116.  
**PICKUP COVERS & CABOVER CAMPERS**  
 Newest Models, any size, in Camrio & Ranchero Covers. FREE INSTALLATION - TENTS. BILL CHRYNE 1300 East 4th

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**CLASSIFIED ADS**  
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**ECONOMICAL 1979 AMERICAN MOTORS SPRINT**  
 Hatchback, brown with beige interior, 4-speed standard transmission, 6-cylinder, 258 C.I.D., factory air, AM radio, like new, only 1,486 miles. Yours For **\$5495 JACK LEWIS Buick Cadillac-Jeep** 403 Scurry 263-7354  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
**SEE 1977 CHEVROLET IMPALA**  
 4-door Sedan, bright red with white vinyl top, red cloth interior, 350 cubic inch engine, tilt, cruise AM-FM radio with tape player, new Buick trade in. **\$5995 JACK LEWIS Buick Cadillac-Jeep** 403 Scurry 263-7354

**TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY**  
 DAY CARE for children six weeks to five years. 1609 Wexson Road. 267-5711 or 267-3321 nights.  
 WOULD LIKE to buy older mobile home for farm hand. Call 263-7043 after 6:00 p.m.  
 FOR SALE or trade, 10 trailer tires suitable for cotton trailer. 1300 gallon electric water heater. Phone after 6:00 p.m. 263-4225.  
 FOR SALE: Three bedroom house, one bath, carpet, corner lot of 1100 N. Nolan. Reduced price for quick sale at \$5,000. Call anytime at 267-9256 or 263-9228.  
 BY OWNER - 1311 Lincoln Street, 2 bedrooms, 1 bath, dining room, double carport and detached garage. Newly redecorated and new carpet. \$17,950 or make an offer for quick sale. Call 267-2978.  
 WATER BED, Complete. \$75.00, apartment size stove, \$45.00, both in good condition. After 4:00 call 267-5419.  
**GARAGE SALE: South Moss Lake Road. Miscellaneous clothes, piano, girls bicycle. Wednesday-Thursday 8:00-4:00.**  
**GARAGE SALE: 1701 Young. Furniture, tools, household items, clothes, tent camping trailer. TILL all sold.**  
 FOR SALE - 8'x5' portable building - 2 windows, 2x4 reinforced. \$750. Call 393-5371.  
 1978 FORD COURIER, 5-speed, air camper shell, extra clean, good gas mileage. Call 394-4456.  
 1973 CHEVROLET IMPALA, 2 door hardtop, 350 engine. Call 393-5753 after 5:00 p.m.  
**BUICK REGAL - This 1977 car combines good mileage and good looks. Silver body with black vinyl Landou roof, black crushed velvet interior, AM-FM, 8 track stereo, 60-40 front seat, electric windows, cruise control, clean. One owner. Under \$4,000. Must see this week! 263-4567 after 5:30 weekdays all day weekends.**

**SPORTY 1979 BUICK REGAL**  
 White on white, red cloth seats, AM-FM with 8-track tape player, driven only 5,542 miles, we sold it new. Just **\$6995 JACK LEWIS Buick Cadillac-Jeep** 403 Scurry 263-7354

**NICE 1978 HONDA ACCORD**  
 2-door Hatchback, metallic tan, tan interior, 4-speed standard transmission, the perfect answer to high gasoline.  
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 1979 FORD MUSTANG, only 10,000 miles loaded.  
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 1978 PONTIAC FIREBIRD, a real sports car, extra nice.  
 1978 FORD LTD 2-door, cream on cream, extra nice.  
 1977 FORD LTD, 4-door, (2 m) solid cars and must be sold.  
 1977 FORD LTD II, coupe, looks great, drives like new.  
 1979 TOYOTA SR-5, Hilux Pickup, 10,000 miles, loaded.  
 1978 FORD F-150 CUSTOM, long wheel base.  
 1978 FORD F-150 RANGER, loaded, long wide bed.  
 1977 FORD F-150 CUSTOM, 351 V8, 3 speed, long wide bed.  
 1977 FORD F-100, 3-speed, double cab, long wide bed. 302 V-8.  
 1977 FORD F-150 XLT RANGER, loaded, long wide bed.  
 1977 FORD F-250 RANGER, Super cab, loaded.  
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Stock No. 618 1977 CADILLAC, loaded WAS ... \$7980 ..... <b>\$5980</b>	Stock No. 308 1976 CHEVY CREW CAB, Dually loaded, WAS ..... \$5880 ..... <b>\$4880</b>
Stock No. 138 1977 CHEVY PICKUP 1/2 Ton, loaded. WAS ... \$4880 ..... <b>\$3980</b>	Stock No. 311 1978 CHEVY PICKUP, 4-wheel drive, camper top, loaded. WAS ..... \$7580 ..... <b>\$6680</b>
Stock No. 173-A 1976 BUICK REGAL, loaded, WAS ..... \$3980 ..... <b>\$3250</b>	Stock No. 312 1975 MERCURY Station Wagon loaded. WAS ..... \$3380 ..... <b>\$2680</b>
Stock No. 191 1975 MONTE CARLO, loaded (as is) WAS ..... \$3280 ..... <b>\$2275</b>	Stock No. 316 1977 CHEVY PICKUP 1/2 Ton loaded, WAS ..... \$4380 ..... <b>\$3680</b>
Stock No. 199 1979 TRANS AM, loaded, like new WAS ..... \$8480 ..... <b>\$7250</b>	Stock No. 378 1976 MONTE CARLO, loaded WAS ..... \$3480 ..... <b>\$2980</b>
Stock No. 369 1977 MONTE CARLO, loaded, WAS ... \$4380 ..... <b>\$3880</b>	Stock No. 332 1975 CHEVY PICKUP 1/2 Ton loaded WAS ..... \$3380 ..... <b>\$2780</b>
Stock No. 373 1977 DODGE 1/2 Ton Pickup, loaded, WAS ... \$3880 ..... <b>\$3480</b>	Stock No. 333 1975 CHEVY PICKUP, 1/2 Ton loaded WAS ..... \$3380 ..... <b>\$2780</b>
Stock No. 241 1978 IMPALA, Station Wagon, loaded WAS ..... \$5580 ..... <b>\$4880</b>	Stock No. 381 1976 GMC PICKUP, (as is) WAS ... \$3480 ..... <b>\$2780</b>
Stock No. 256 1978 MERCURY COUGAR XR7 loaded, WAS ... \$5980 ..... <b>\$5380</b>	Stock No. 340 1977 IMPALA Station Wagon Loaded. WAS ..... \$4780 ..... <b>\$3880</b>
Stock No. 263 1973 MONTE CARLO, (as is) WAS ... \$1980 ..... <b>\$1580</b>	Stock No. 350 1975 FORD PICKUP 1/2 Ton, loaded WAS ..... \$3280 ..... <b>\$2680</b>
Stock No. 268 1976 BUICK Station Wagon, loaded WAS ... \$3780 ..... <b>\$2980</b>	Stock No. 355 1976 MERCURY 4-door, loaded WAS ..... \$3280 ..... <b>\$2480</b>
Stock No. 275 1978 FORD 4-door, loaded, (as is) WAS ... \$3880 ..... <b>\$2980</b>	Stock No. 392 1976 CHEVY PICKUP, 4-wheel drive, loaded. WAS ..... \$4680 ..... <b>\$4180</b>
Stock No. 251 1977 MALIBU CLASSIC, coupe, loaded WAS ... \$4380 ..... <b>\$3380</b>	

**Pollard Chevrolet Co. USED CAR DEPT.**  
 "Keep that great GM feeling with Genuine GM Parts."  
**GM QUALITY SERVICE/PARTS**  
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**LOOK 1978 JEEP WAGONER**  
 White, tan cloth and vinyl combination interior, has automatic transmission, 4-wheel drive, tilt, cruise and factory air. Just in time for the hunt.  
**\$9995 JACK LEWIS Buick Cadillac-Jeep** 403 Scurry 263-7354

**SAVE SAVE SAVE 1979 Toyota DEMO SUPRA**  
 Stk. No. 90  
 Red metallic, auto., sunroof, cruise control, power windows.  
**SAVE Mesa Valley Toyota**  
 511 Gregg St.  
 267-2555

**YOURS 1975 OLDSMOBILE**  
 4 door Royale hardtop, white with red vinyl top, red velour cloth seats, electric windows, 60-40 power seats, a solid, sound, family type car for just...  
**\$2995.00 JACK LEWIS Buick Cadillac-Jeep** 403 Scurry 263-7354

**SAVE SAVE SAVE 1979 Toyota DEMO SUPRA**  
 Stk. No. 35  
 Green, auto., loaded, landau top.  
**SAVE Mesa Valley Toyota**  
 511 Gregg St.  
 267-2555

**TERRIFIC... 1979 BUICK RIVERIA**  
 S-type, silver with bucket seats covered with red velour cloth, AM-FM seeker-scan radio, tape and 40 channel CB, powered by the all new Turbo V6 engine.  
**\$10,995 JACK LEWIS Buick Cadillac-Jeep** 403 Scurry 263-7354

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 502 E. FM 700 267-1641 **PONTIAC**

**Big Spring Herald**  
 PHONE 263-7331 **WANT AD ORDER FORM** PHONE 263-7341

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(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (15) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (24) \_\_\_\_\_ (25) \_\_\_\_\_

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16	3.36	4.32	5.12	5.76	6.24
17	3.57	4.59	5.44	6.12	6.63
18	3.78	4.86	5.76	6.48	7.02
19	3.99	5.13	6.08	6.84	7.41
20	4.20	5.40	6.40	7.20	7.80
21	4.41	5.67	6.72	7.56	8.19
22	4.62	5.94	7.04	7.92	8.58
23	4.83	6.21	7.36	8.28	8.97
24	5.04	6.48	7.68	8.64	9.36
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**THE BIG SPRING HERALD CLASSIFIED DEPT. P. O. BOX 1431 BIG SPRING, TX 79720**

**2 OCT 21**

## On the light side

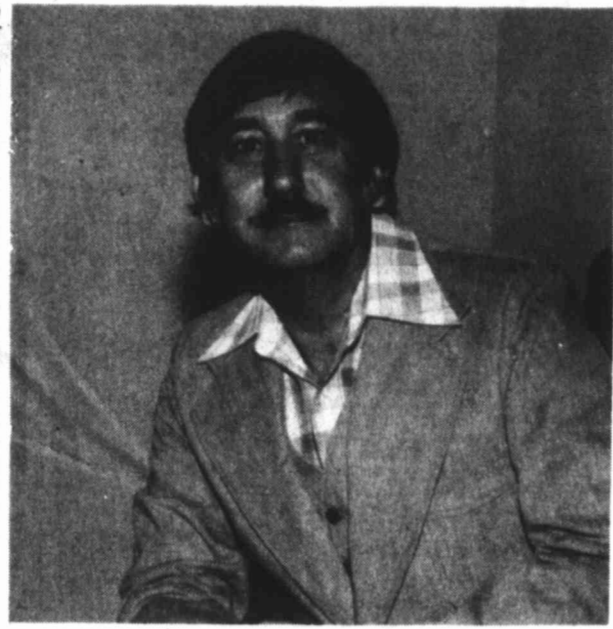
Til a royal flush . . .

RENO, Nev. (AP) — The groom excused himself from a poker table just minutes before the ceremony. The bride had left a bit earlier to put on a long beige gown and veil.

But many others remained at the gaming tables as Ruth Willson and John Talisman were married Monday in the Sahara-Reno hotel-casino's poker room.

"As far as I could see, nobody even stopped playing poker," said Rev. Frank Murtha, who married the couple. "They just kept playing as if nothing was going on."

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Talisman, the groom's parents from Pasadena, Calif., got up from a nearby blackjack table to witness the ceremony. "We both love to play cards and we've spent many enjoyable hours here," said Talisman, a professional gambler. Miss Willson is a San Francisco Bay Area card room dealer. "We didn't want to get married some place we'd never been before and would never be again," Talisman said. "We knew all the folks here and it just seemed like a nice thing."



DANNY VALDES  
Fast and Flashy Photographer

## Danny Valdes: The Herald's 'landmark'

Paris has its Eiffel Tower, London its Big Ben and Pisa its Leaning Tower. The Big Spring Herald can point with pride to its 'landmark,' photographer Danny Valdes.

Danny, a Cuban expatriate, is recognized everywhere he goes by the Nikon and Roliflex cameras he carries around his neck and the yellow Volkswagen in which he flits about the town.

Danny is sometimes difficult for the layman to understand but his co-workers have learned to interpret through his manipulation of his hands, something that seems to be a trademark of his countrymen.

Valdes has been a part-time photographer of The Herald since 1961 and has been the chief photographer since 1970. During that time, he has won countless awards — including first places in a competition conducted by the APME, the Harte-Hanks Communications Inc., the West Texas Press Association and National Photography Magazine.

Danny first came to America and Big Spring as a professional baseball pitcher. He was considered a

real comer with the local entry in the old Longhorn League until he developed arm trouble. He liked Big Spring and its people so much, he elected to stay.

He is a football fan who became hooked on the sport when the Dallas Cowboys became a national institution. He was in New Orleans last January for the Super Bowl Game and doesn't concede yet that Dallas lost. "They only ran out of time," Danny says of his beloved Cowboys.

Danny is married to the former Norma Benitez, a native of Havana. They became naturalized citizens in 1963 after having been married in 1956. He is a graduate of the University of Havana in Photographic Arts and News.

Danny and Norma have two daughters: Ileana, 21, and Alex, 6.

Valdes has served as a vice-president of the Civitan Club and with a special planning committee of the Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission. He has been an active worker in the local YMCA and is a member of the National Press Photographers Association.

## Girls better carriers, circulation head says

"The biggest change in circulation methods is we are able to contract with girls 12 years of age," says Clarence (Chuck) Benz, circulation director at the Big Spring Herald.

"Girls as a rule are better carriers. They give better service, they are more diligent in collection procedures and are more compassionate as to put a paper where an elderly person might be able to get it."

"Carrier boys and girls are more from middle or upper income families," he continued. "It's harder to get youth carriers because of the affluence of families. They like to be free on weekends."

Benz says actual methods of delivery have not changed that much. More routes are going to adult carriers. The Herald has 62 youth routes and 18 adult routes.

"Newspaper carriers have the biggest little business in the world," he says.

"In this country, carriers make over \$400 million in profits. In Big Spring, the carriers make in the neighborhood of \$200,000 a year in profits. They pay their own operating expenses and losses."

Benz has worked in newspaper circulation since 1954. For the last two years he has been circulation director of the Herald. Previously he worked at the Thomasville Times Enterprise, Thomasville, Georgia in the same capacity.

Benz lives in Big Spring with his wife Carol. His son and daughter-in-law, Randy and Martha Benz own the Circle J Drive In, on E. 4th.

"We haven't seen the changes in the past 25 years as we'll see in the next 10 to 15 years," he said.

Benz predicts computers flashing any given page on a computer screen.

"The one thing that hasn't changed is the publisher's still comes in and says 'How much has circulation gone up this month?'" he said.

## Murderer unafraid

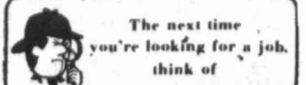
CARSON CITY, Nev. (AP) — Confessed murderer Jesse Bishop remains unafraid despite a U.S. Supreme Court decision to allow his execution, possibly as early as Oct. 22, a family spokesman says.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said Monday that Bishop, 46, and his family still believe he has a right to a speedy execution and that unwanted defenders should stay out of the case.

The Death Row inmate seemed unperturbed when told of the court's decision Monday to set aside his execution postponement, said State Prison Director Charles Wolff Jr. Bishop said he had expected the decision, Wolff said. Bishop has opposed any appeals of his death sentence.

Bishop, from the East Los Angeles area, faces execution for the December 1977 gunshot slaying of newlywed David Ballard of Baltimore, Md., in a Las Vegas casino. He was to have been put to death in August, but two Clark

County public defenders obtained temporary stays, despite Bishop's protests.



CLASSIFIED ADS

RITZ 1 & 11

"GRAFFITI" 7:15 & 9:15  
"LAMPOON" 7:40 & 9:40

The sights and sounds of the '60's.



A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

It was the Delta against the rules... the rules lost!



A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

R/70 THEATRE  
7:30 & 9:25



JET DRIVE-IN  
OPEN 7:30



PLUS "THE DRAGON DIES HARD"

## 'Teenage Sexuality'

NEW YORK (AP) — Teenagers are not as sex-crazed as some people might think and rate having sex as less important than having friends, doing well in school or participating in athletics, a University of California psychologist says.

In his new book, "Teenage

Sexuality," Aaron Hass, reports on a study of 625 high school students who were asked, among other things, whether they had had sex and then asked to rank its importance in their lives.

Among 15- and 16-year-olds, he found that 43 percent of the boys and 31 percent of the girls had engaged in sexual intercourse. Among 17- and 18-year-olds, 42 percent of the boys and 41 percent of the girls said they had had intercourse by the time they were 16.

## Juvenile jailed on suspicion

A male juvenile on parole from the Texas Youth Council was arrested on suspicion of burglary of a mobile home Sunday.

He is being held in Howard County jail until his parole officer takes him into custody.



BOB ROGERS

## Production manager has seen many changes

Production Manager Bob Rogers has seen several changes in newspaper production in his 24 years with the Big Spring Herald.

According to Rogers, cold type printing, as opposed to hot type is "faster and cheaper. Offset printing looks better. Hot type took a lot of time."

"We had five linotype machines which ran six lines a minute on hot metal," he said. "Now we have one machine that runs 60 lines a minute. Everything is computerized now."

Rogers says the newspaper was put out at the same time, but the work started earlier.

"We had guys come in at six in the morning," Rogers said. "Now they come in at eight."

Another big change in new production methods is the employment of more women.

"We don't have to lift heavy metal now. Everything is done by photography. More women can do the work," he continued.

"A plate weighs about a half pound where it used to weigh about 50 pounds. Everything is done electronically more or less, where everything used to be done manually. It used to take five years for a man to learn the trade. Now it takes any person less than a year."

A Big Spring native, Rogers began as a machinist's helper at the Herald in January, 1955. He became production manager August 1974.

He attended Howard College and is presently majoring in electronics at Midland College.

He and his wife Deanna have been married 23 years. Their son Mike is a student at Howard College. Their daughter, Robbi Crow, is family news editor at the Big Spring Herald.

## Promotion manager is experienced artist

Sarah Mehring, 25, has been promotion manager at the Big Spring Herald for the past six months.

She had previously worked at the Odessa American as an intern, advertising representative and commercial artist for a year and a half.

As promotion manager at the Herald, she designs all advertising work for in-house advertising, makes the sales tools for the departments at this newspaper and designs community programs and ads.

Ms. Mehring is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, where she majored in journalism and art and minored in English.

Her parents, George and Eleanor Mehring, live in Kohler, Wisc. She is one of five daughters.

She is a member of the International Newspaper Promotion Association and enjoys collecting and refinishing antiques. She is also a collector of old radios and clocks.



SARAH MEHRING

NO. 9645  
IN RE THE ESTATE OF EUGENE A. TURNER, DECEASED.  
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF HOWARD COUNTY, TEXAS  
PROBATE DOCKET

Notice is hereby given that Original Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of EUGENE A. TURNER, Deceased, were issued to me, the undersigned on the 10th day of September, 1979, in the proceeding indicated below my signature hereto, which is still pending and that I still hold such Letters. All persons having claims against said Estate, which is being administered in the County below named are hereby required to present the same to me, at the address below given, before suit upon same is barred by the general statute of limitations, before such Estate is closed, and within the time prescribed by law.

I can be notified at: Jessie L. Turner, 707 W. 14th St., Big Spring, Texas 79720.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1979.  
Roger D. Brown  
Attorney at Law  
P. O. Box 672  
Big Spring, Texas 79720  
(935) 267-1618  
Oct. 2, 1979

## Custodian makes job easier

Jesus (Jesse) Ortiz makes everyone's job easier at the Herald.

Ortiz, 43, has been custodian at the Big Spring Herald for six years.

"I do everything," he says. "I clean floors, bring mail, fool around with the Coke machines, fix coffee and take care of the outside of the building."

The youngest of four children, he was born and raised in Laredo, Texas. His father worked on a ranch but he says, "I don't remember what kind of work he did."

He has been married 16 years to the former Lupa Garcia and has two children, Diana and Delia. They make their home at 109 N. Nolan Street.

Previously, he worked as a custodian for 10 years at Montgomery Ward, South-



JESSE ORTIZ

western Bell and the Officers Club at Webb Air Force Base.

## Campaign off to good start

The Combined Federal Campaign is off to an excellent start, according to Garland E. Evers, Director of the VAMC and local CFC Chairman. After only two weeks, the campaign has already collected 93 percent of its total goal. Total dollar amount collected to date is

\$9,561. The goal for this year's campaign is \$10,285. Evers indicated that one of the Federal agencies involved has already turned in 170 percent of its assigned goal, while the other agencies are making gratifying progress toward reaching their goals.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
TEXAS WATER COMMISSION

NOTICE OF THE PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF ALL CLAIMS OF WATER RIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE COLORADO RIVER SEGMENT OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

Notice is given pursuant to Section 11.312 of the Texas Water Code that on August 20, 1979, the Texas Water Commission made a preliminary determination of all claims of water rights under adjudication in the Middle Colorado River Segment of the Colorado River Basin which includes the portions of Colorado, Concho, Coleman, McCulloch, Brown, San Saba, Mills, Lampasas, Burnet, Llano, Gillespie, Blanco and Travis Counties, Texas.

The preliminary determination of August 20, 1979, and all evidence presented to or considered by the Commission will be open for public inspection at the offices of the Texas Water Commission in the Stephen F. Austin State Office Building in Austin, Texas. The period of time for public inspection of the preliminary determination and evidence shall expire on December 7, 1979, at 5:00 p.m., which is a period of time not less than 60 days from the date of this notice, in accordance with Section 11.312, Texas Water Code. The time and hours for public inspection will be from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. of each working day. Copies of the preliminary determination are also available for public inspection at the offices of the county clerks of the following counties: Midland, Dawson, Howard, Mitchell, Runnels, Tom Green, Concho, Coleman, Brown, Mills, Menard, McCulloch, San Saba, Kimble, Llano, Burnet, Gillespie, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton and Matagorda.

In accordance with Section 11.303 of the Texas Water Code, one copy of the Commission's preliminary determination of August 20, 1979, is furnished without charge to each person who filed a claim of a water right in the Middle Colorado River Segment. Claimants of water rights in other areas of the Colorado River Basin will be sent a copy of this notice only. These claimants and any other interested person desiring a copy of the preliminary determination may obtain one by writing to Permit Division, Texas Department of Water Resources, P. O. Box 13883, Austin, Texas 78711. Each request must be accompanied by a check or money order in the amount of \$5.00 per copy requested.

As provided by Section 11.313 of the Texas Water Code, any water right claimant affected by this preliminary determination, including any claimant of water rights within the Colorado River Basin who disputes the preliminary determination, may file on or before January 7, 1980, a written contest with the Commission stating with reasonable certainty the grounds of contest. The statement filed to contest the preliminary determination must be verified by an affidavit of the contestant, his agent or attorney. If the contest is directed against the preliminary determination of the water rights of any person, the preliminary determination of the water rights of any other claimant or claimants in the Middle Colorado River Segment, a copy of the contest shall be served on each of these claimants or his attorney by certified mail and proof of this service shall be filed with the Commission on or before January 7, 1980.

Mary Ann Alford  
Texas Water Commission  
Date: September 24, 1979  
October 2 & 9, 1979

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c/o Big Spring Herald  
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# Big Spring Herald

*'The crossroads of West Texas'*

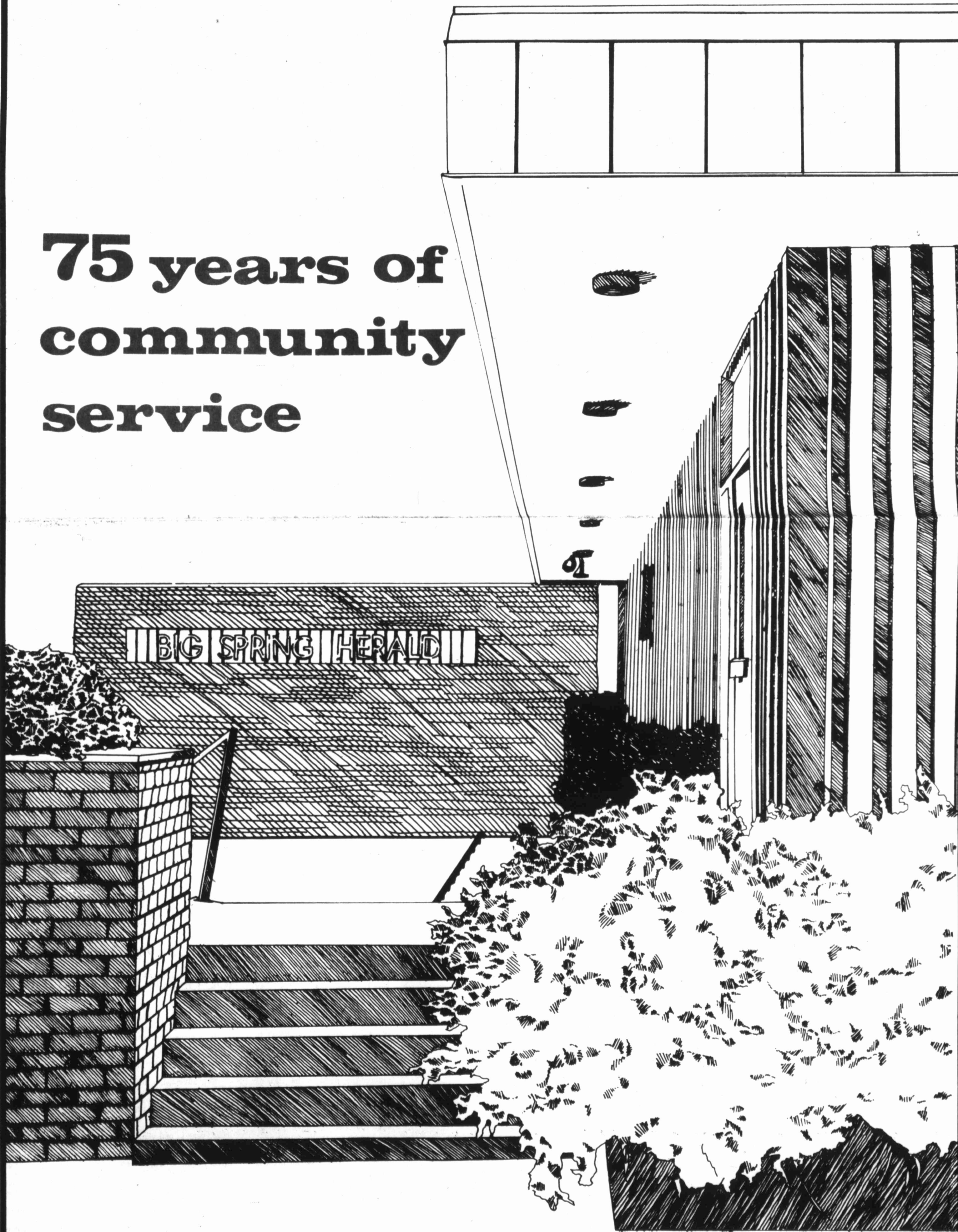
**Tuesday**

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, OCTOBER 2, 1979

SECTION C

SECTION C

**75 years of  
community  
service**



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# Harte-Hanks Communications, Inc.

is pleased to send best wishes

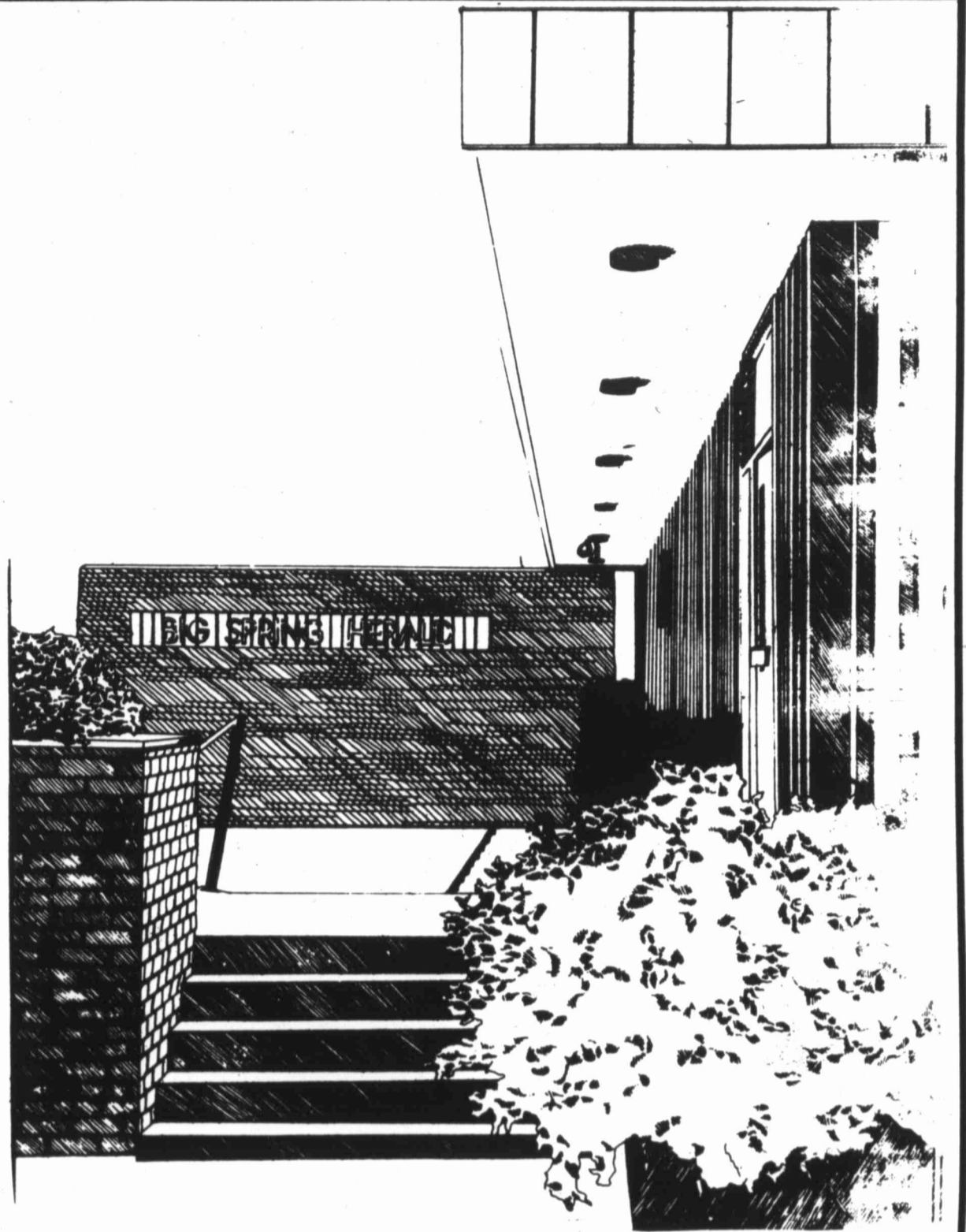
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## BIG SPRING HERALD

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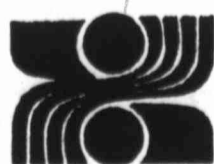
75th

# ANNIVERSARY



The Big Spring Herald has been an intergal part of the Big Spring scene since 1904, filling the informational needs of its citizens and the surrounding area.

Harte-Hanks is pleased that the Herald is also an intergal part of our great communications company.

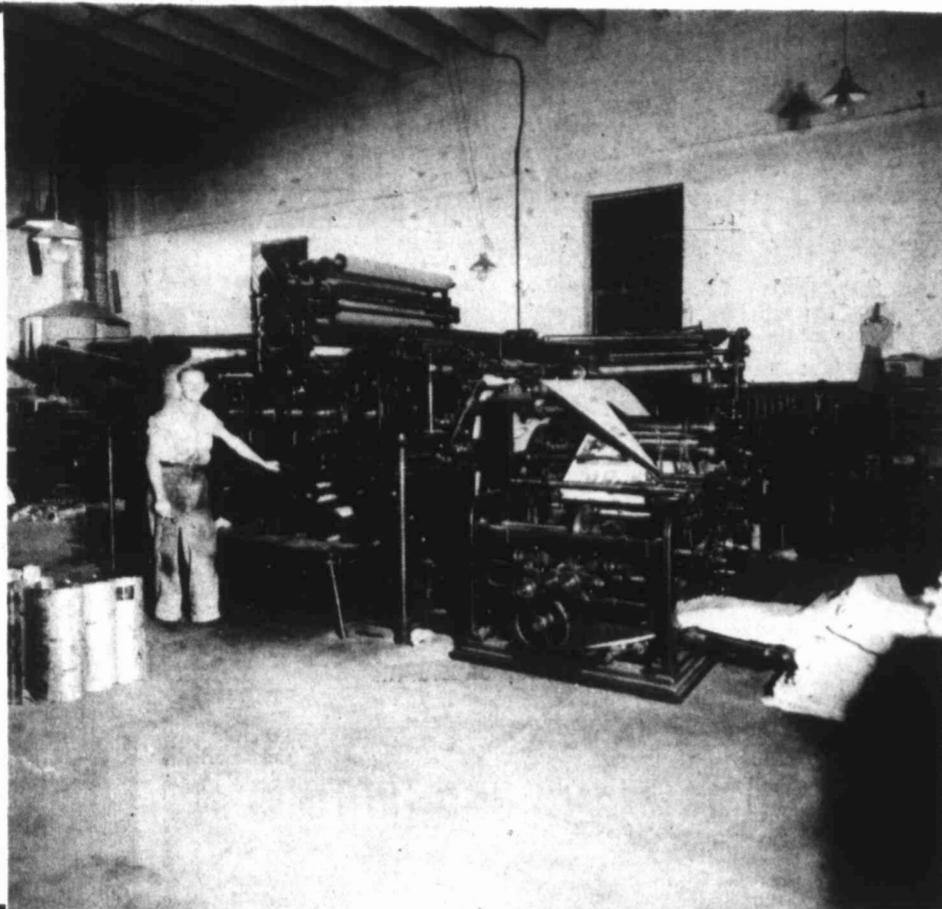


**HARTE-HANKS COMMUNICATIONS, INC.**

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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**GOSS ACME PRESS** — Ray (Red) McMahan, who served The Herald as its pressman for four decades, poses beside the Goss Acme press which was used by the newspaper from 1931 through 1941. At the time, the newspaper plant was located on East Third Street immediately across the alley east of the Settles Hotel, where the Big Spring Boys Club is now situated. The Goss Acme was dismantled in San Angelo and reassembled here. The Herald was a 'hot metal' operation in those days.



TOM WATSON

## Former San Francisco editor now publisher

Tom Watson, a native of Carrollton, Mo., is the current president and publisher of the Big Spring Herald. After four and a half years as editor of the San Francisco Progress Watson took over his duties at the Herald May 1, 1978. Before joining Harte-Hanks Communications six years ago, he had been publisher of community newspapers in Laguna Beach and Yucaipa, Calif. He had earlier been managing editor of daily newspapers in Palm Springs and Culver City, Calif. Watson began his newspaper career in 1960 as a reporter on the San Diego Union. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism and spent four years as an officer in the U.S. Navy. In 1967, Watson was named the outstanding citizen in Palm Springs by the Palm Springs Jaycees. During that year he was chairman of a citizens committee that drew up a successful plan for achieving racial balance in the Palm Springs schools; he was campaign chairman for the United Way and was vice chairman of a citizens committee that developed a master plan for that city's parks and recreation system. In 1970 he served as president of the Yucaipa Valley Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of a citizens committee that drew up a new charter for the government of San Bernardino County in California. Currently, the Herald publisher is a director of the Big Spring Area Chamber of Commerce and helped shape the Chamber's program to curb arson in the community. He is also a member of the Big Spring Rotary Club and a member of the executive board of the Buffalo Trails Council of Boy Scouts of America.

## Commerce native keeps track of corporate cash

President of newspaper operations and a senior vice-president of Harte-Hanks Communications Inc., is Larry D. Franklin, 35. A native of Commerce, Tex., Franklin earned a degree in accounting from East Texas State University in 1965. He entered the graduate school at Texas Tech University in Lubbock in January 1965. In June the following year, he graduated with a master of business administration degree. While at Tech, he managed to find the time to teach accounting courses. Once he had his degree in accounting, he joined the Paris Milling Company as controller and was elevated to the position of treasurer the following year. He remained with the firm until 1969, when he quit to accept a job on the audit staff of Price Waterhouse and Co. In 1971, Franklin moved to Harte-Hanks as assistant corporate director in accounting. In 1972, he became vice-president — finance-treasurer. He was elected to the board of directors in August 1974. Franklin is a CPA (Certified Public Accountant). He is a member of the board of directors of Main Bank and Trust, San Antonio, and a charter member of the board of directors of the South Texas Chapter of Financial Executives Institute. Harte-Hanks, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, publishes 28 dailies and 61 non-dailies in 13 states.



LARRY D. FRANKLIN

## Co-founder Bernard Hanks had simple journalistic creed

Co-founder of Harte-Hanks Communications Inc., was Bernard Hanks, chief executive of the Abilene Reporter-News for nearly four decades.

Hanks built the Abilene paper from a small, drab journal circulating in a small, dusty village to a regional newspaper serving an area half as large as New England.

Hanks was considered an uncommon man in many respects. His life was a success story that would have inspired Horacio Alger to new heights. He started in the business as a newsboy and became co-founder of the Harte-Hanks enterprises.

His successes far outlived him. He gave thrust, direction and purpose to those causes in which he was interested, causes that are developing even to this day.

A newspaper should "get the news and get it straight." He did not believe a paper should use its power to reward friends or punish enemies.

A newspaper should have courage. Perhaps his long-time editor, Frank Grimes, put it best when he said: "A newspaper that will not take a stand is a journalistic enunch."

Hanks also believed a newspaper should serve the community in which it is based.

Wendell Bedichek, a long-time newspaperman under Mr. Hanks and a one-time managing editor of the Big Spring Herald said of Hanks:

"I saw the late publisher respond to this sense of duty the day after Pearl Harbor. When news of the attack came on a Sunday afternoon, the Reporter-News rushed out an 'extra.' At that time, the Reporter-News did not have a Monday morning edition. The next day, Mr. Hanks ordered that a Monday morning paper be established, explaining to his staff 'the people must not have to go from Sunday morning to Monday afternoon without a paper during a war.'"

Hanks once told a young reporter: "Always keep an eye out for the little fellow. The big ones can look after themselves, but the little ones have nobody but the newspaper to fight for them."

Marshall Bernard Hanks was the son of a preacher, born Sept. 19, 1884, in Dallas at a time his father, Dr. R.T. Hanks, was pastor of the First Baptist Church. The boy first saw Abilene at the age of 8 when his father accepted the pastorate of the Abilene First Baptist Church.

The youth went to Abilene public schools, then did his work at Simmons Academy before moving on to Baylor University in 1901.

He developed a 'fever' while at Baylor. After two years in the Waco school, he returned to Abilene for an extended recuperation.

His romance with the Abilene newspaper really began when George Anderson offered him a job in 1904. He had previously delivered papers for the periodical.

The second job had more promise. Anderson offered Hanks a chance to buy stock in the newspaper. The association that ensued lasted throughout Hanks' lifetime.

Young Hanks became one of the owners of the paper when the business was incorporated in 1906 and came to have more and more responsibility for management.

It was his leadership that caused the management to establish a Sunday edition in 1908 — up until then the paper had printed only weekday afternoons. He moved it up to professional standards by acquiring the Associated



BERNARD HANKS

Press services. He immediately began building a professional staff.

Hanks was married to the former Eva May Hollis, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L.W. Hollis Sr., in a ceremony performed by his father.

The couple had two daughters, the first of whom, Eva May, died at the age of 22 months. The second, Patty, is the wife of Andrews B. (Stormy) Shelton, now very active in the management of the Abilene newspaper.

Hanks was an avid sportsman, having been particularly interested in horseracing and polo. He rarely missed the Kentucky Derby. Outside of a brief stint as a school trustee, he sought no public office and wanted his staff to avoid such service. He believed a newspaper should be a 'reporter' not a participant in governmental affairs. He gave his time, money and lent his influence, however, to private and civic undertakings.

He helped found Hendrick Memorial Hospital and served as its trustee. He was a trustee at what is now Hardin-Simmons University.

Hanks started the Abilene Morning News in 1926. In 1937, he merged the names of this and the Evening Reporter into the name the paper now bears.

In the early 1920s, he and a San Angelo publisher named Houston Harte began development of the Harte-Hanks newspaper group, now the largest newspaper enterprise in Texas.

A heart attack he suffered at the age of 54 slowed him only slightly. While confined to his bed, he called in an architect to begin plans for a new Abilene news plant. He executed a plan for yet another expansion in 1947 but died Dec. 11, 1948, before the building was completed. He was 64 at the time.

The Harte-Hanks enterprise he helped found went on to far greater growth. Headquarters for the chain was eventually established in San Antonio and the newspaper organizations were merged in to a single corporation. Robert G. Marbut was named its president.

The Harte-Hanks Communications corporation has accelerated its growth under Marbut and now has properties throughout the United States, in television and radio as well as in weekly and daily newspapers.

## Marbut leads corporation into national prominence

Harte-Hanks Communications Inc., has experienced phenomenal growth under the leadership of Robert G. Marbut, 44.

Since 1970, Harte-Hanks has emerged from a family-owned newspaper company operating solely in Texas to a nationwide publicly held communications company with operations in 20 states.

Today, the company publishes 28 daily and 20 Sunday newspapers as well as 63 weekly publications, including the world's largest mail shopper operation in Southern California.

It operates television stations in San Antonio, Tex., Jacksonville, Fla., Greensboro, N.C., and Springfield, Mo. In addition, Harte-Hanks is involved in cable television, magazine distribution, saturation distribution, trade journal publishing, commercial printing and marketing research.

A native of Athens, Ga., Marbut earned an engineering degree from Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) in 1957. At Tech, he became interested in journalism. He began working on the college newspaper and became editor-in-chief during his senior year.

Upon graduation from college, he joined Esso Standard Oil (now Exxon) in its largest refinery, as an engineer and later as a computer programmer and business systems analyst.

He joined the United States Air Force in late 1958 as a line aircraft maintenance officer in the Strategic Air Command (for which he received the Air Force Commendation Medal). During this three year tour, he



ROBERT G. MARBUT

decided to get additional training in management and general business.

He entered the Harvard Business School in 1961, taking the two-year master of business administration program and graduating with honors. While at Harvard, he was editor on a weekly student publication and again became interested in the communications area.

This interest led to his accepting a job with Copley Newspapers in mid-1963 where he became Corporate Director of Engineering and Plans. During his tenure with Copley, he concentrated on improving newspaper operating effectiveness, including the application of systems analysis and project management for developing new production systems.

He left Copley in 1970 to become vice president and a director of Harte-Hanks Newspapers. In June of the following year, he was named president and chief executive officer.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press; Board of Directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; chairman of the ANPA Task Force for Future Planning; chairman of the ANPA Telecommunications Committee and member of the ANPA Technical Coordinating Committee; a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau and chairman of its Committee on the Future of Advertising; vice chairman of the International Press Telecommunications Council; a trustee of the ANPA Foundation; and a past member of the Executive Committee of the ANPA Research Institute.

He is active in state and regional industry groups where he is currently president of the Texas Daily Newspaper Association and president-elect of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association. He is a member of the Advisory Board for the Henry W. Grady School of Mass Communications at the University of Georgia, the Advisory Council for the School of Communications at the University of Texas and the National Advisory Board for Georgia Tech.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the 1979 South Texas Leukemia Fund Raising Campaign.

He is a member of the board of directors of the Salzburg Institute for American Studies, the Texas Research League Board of Directors, and the International Advisory Board of Up With People.

He is a registered professional engineer and author of a number of technical and management related articles. He is co-author of Creative Approaches to Collective Bargaining, published in 1965 by Prentice Hall.

The Big Spring Herald has been a member of the Harte-Hanks team since 1929.



**EDITORIAL STAFF MEMBERS** — Many Big Spring area residents go about making news. It is the job of this team, members of the Big Spring Herald's editorial staff, to chronicle it, then package it for the paper's readers. Seated is City Editor Walt Finley, who reads the local 'hard' copy as submitted by the reporters before it is sent to the composing room. The four women standing in the first row are, from the left, Mickie

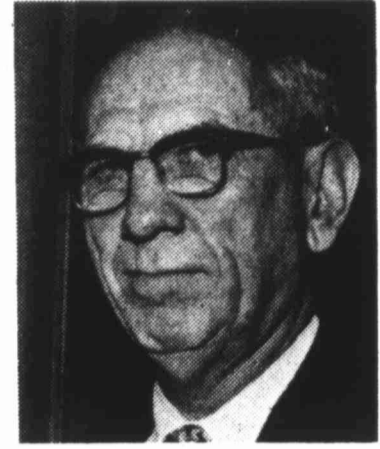
Dickson, Family News Section assistant editor; Eileen McGuire, feature writer and reporter; Mrs. Dewayn (Robbi) Crow, Family News Section editor; and Andrea Cohen, general assignment reporter and photographer. Back row, from the left, are Nathan Poss, Sports Editor; James Werrell, city hall reporter; Don Woods, Courthouse reporter; Tommy Hart editor; and Marie Homeyer, wire editor.

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The Southw cations The newsp 38 mar New Y four station publica compa market The Hanks daily c Jordan 1904. The San Ar The ne Angelo Report called headed

Yo

# Journalism 'not for the chicken hearted,' Houston Harte believed



HOUSTON HARTE

"The newspaper business is not for the chicken hearted," once observed pioneer publisher and empire builder Houston Harte of San Angelo. The adoptive Texas spent many of his 79 years proving that the newspaper business was for him and he for it.

Harte was publisher of the San Angelo Standard-Times and co-founder with Bernard Hanks of Abilene in a chain of newspapers that now stretches from coast to coast. Born in Knob Noster, Mo., Jan. 12, 1893, Harte graduated from the University of Missouri with a degree in journalism. There he formed friendships with other men who were to become powerful figures in the same field.

He made his first entry into a newspaper career while still in college, purchasing the Knob Noster Gem in 1914 with an inheritance of \$1,500. The following January he added the Central Missouri Republican, a weekly, to his list of investments.

In 1917 he got word from a traveling salesman about a newspaper for sale. It was the San Angelo Standard. His involvement with Texas was to be a focal point of his life.

Harte had just about made up his mind to pull stakes for Texas when World War I came along. He had been corresponding with the then owner of the San Angelo newspaper, J.G. Murphy. Harte enlisted in the Army in 1918 and worked his way up to the rank of infantry captain before he was discharged in 1918.

After the war he returned to Missouri and sold the Central Missouri Republican in Boonville. With \$30,000 in his pocket, he came to Texas to buy The Standard.

When Murphy agreed to sell the paper, Harte paid \$100,000 in cash and signed notes for \$23,000 more.

He was on his way to building a multi-million-dollar Texas empire in publishing, business, ranching and oil.

In later years, he found time to edit the Bible, by stripping away phrases that interrupt the narrative of 26 Old Testament stories and putting them into a book, "In Our Image," that could be easily read.

This resulted after he told his son, Houston Jr., it was time he read the holy book. The son replied he hadn't found the Bible interesting.

Harte, a Presbyterian, collected opinions of leading clergymen regarding the Bible's greatest stories and then wrote the book. The noted illustrator, Guy Rowe, did the art work.

Upwards to 100,000 copies of the book have been sold. Harte assigned his share of the royalties to those who helped him produce the book.

He was to say later: "I didn't want anyone to say later I made money from the Bible."

Both of Harte's sons, Houston and Edward, are now top executives and leading stockholders in the Harte-Hanks chain.

After the transaction, Harte returned briefly to Missouri to take a bride. He married Caroline Isabel McCutcheon and brought her to San Angelo.

The new publisher brought his own way of covering the news to The Standard, arousing the ire of many local citizens not accustomed to seeing their business brought before the public eye. Harte initiated coverage of politics, criminal and civil court proceedings including divorces.

It was then he observed that the newspaper business was "not for the chicken-hearted."

In 1922, his Texas newspaper empire began to grow. He purchased three other West Texas newspapers that year. The previous year he had met Bernard Hanks of the Abilene Reporter-News and the two soon joined up to form Harte-Hanks newspapers. Their first joint venture was the purchase of the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal which they sold in 1928.

With the proceeds from the Lubbock sale, Harte and Hanks bought the Corpus Christi Caller, merging it with the Corpus Christi Times the next year.

In the years before World War II, four more Texas newspapers joined the swelling empire: the Paris News, 1929; the Big Spring Herald, 1929; the Marshall News-Messenger, 1936; and the Denison Herald, 1940.

The organization underwent transformation in 1971, starting the road toward incorporation. Harte became Executive Committee Chairman and a member of the board of directors.

The organization has since become Harte-Hanks Communications Inc., with headquarters in San Antonio. The corporation now has properties in Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia, Ohio, California, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Michigan and the state of Washington, as well as Texas.

Harte first met Bernard Hanks at a publishers convention in Dallas and was attracted by Hanks' appearance and energy.

He was to say later he was greatly different from Hanks.

"He was cautious and conservative," Harte recalled. "He kept me out of trouble. When I could sell him on a deal, I knew it was alright. Mr. Hanks would weed out the bad deals."

"In the same manner, I attribute the success of our newspapers to the people we have been fortunate enough to gather around us as partners and associates."

In addition to building his newspaper domain, Harte was a strong force in state and local politics.

During the Depression he was credited with using his influence to bring a branch of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corp. to San Angelo. After a local bank closed its doors in 1931, Harte worked until it reopened.

Harte was a personal friend of Lyndon B. Johnson and was one of the later president's earliest supporters.

Harte supported Johnson in his races for senator against W. Lee O'Daniel and Coke Stevenson and for the vice-presidency.

The Standard-Times took its first political stand in 1923 when it came out against the Ku Klux Klan. The paper also backed Dan Moody for governor against Ma Ferguson.

In addition to other civic work, Harte set up a \$25,000 memorial scholarship for journalism students at Angelo State University. In 1968 he and Mrs. Harte arranged to make \$250,000 in gifts to the University.

Harte died March 13, 1972 in San Angelo.



APPROPRIATE ATTIRE — Miss Dolly Merritt models a dress made in 1905 entirely of Big Spring Heralds. The seamstress was Mrs. T.E. Jordan, wife of the co-owner of the newspaper. The city was then known as Big Springs. Mrs. Jordan made the dress to help advertise a field day and picnic scheduled Independence Day.

## Big Spring Herald one of 28 dailies owned by Harte-Hanks

The Big Spring Herald is a member of the Southwest Group of Harte-Hanks Communications, Inc.

The chain owns and operates 28 daily newspapers and 61 non-daily publications in 38 markets. Also owned and operated by the New York Stock Exchange company are four VHF network-affiliated television stations and five AM and six FM radio stations in 11 markets, two trade publications, two alternate distribution companies, one CATV system and three market research firms.

The Herald was purchased by Harte-Hanks on March 15, 1929, after it had gone daily on June 6, 1928 under the late T.E. Jordan. It had been a weekly since Oct. 7, 1904.

The chain was begun by Houston Harte of San Angelo and Bernard Hanks of Abilene. The newspapers in those two towns, the San Angelo Standard Times and the Abilene Reporter News, are members of what is now called the Southern Metro Group which is headed by John Ginn, of the Anderson

Independent in Anderson, S.C.

Arthur J. Kenney, publisher at Corsicana, is president of the Southwest Group, which includes 11 dailies and five weeklies.

The Harte-Hanks corporate office is headquartered in San Antonio. Robert G. Marbut is president and chief executive officer. He heads the entire operation, including Metro Group, Century Group, National Group, Southwest Group, San Diego Operations, Consumer Distribution Marketing Group and television and radio operations.

The board of directors includes Houston H. Harte, chairman, son of a founder; Robert G. Marbut, Larry D. Franklin, Edward H. Harte, son of a founder, Madelyn P. Jennings, John G. Johnson, Myles L. Mace, Bruce B. Meador, A.B. Shelton and Stuart D. Watson.

The company's present expansion and changeover in Big Spring and the investment by Harte-Hanks in the Big Spring Herald depicts its faith in the West Texas area and in Big Spring in particular.

## You can thank a chemist for your newspaper.



Who cares that a Georgia chemist discovered a way to control resin in Southern pine wood fibers in the 1930's?

You—if you read a newspaper.

The resin had been the stumbling block that kept Southern pine from being made into newsprint.

The problem was finally licked in a Georgia laboratory and in 1940, after perfecting the laboratory process for use in an actual manufacturing plant, Southland produced at Lufkin, Texas, the first ton of commercial newsprint made from Southern pine.

The achievement triggered the start of a whole new industry—that of newsprint manufacturing in the South—and significantly reduced the dependence of Southern newspapers on foreign newsprint sources.

Since that beginning, Southland has continued to grow. We're now the newsprint division of St. Regis Paper Company, a world leader in forest products. We're also the second largest producer of domestic newsprint in the United States.

We've gotten as far as we have because we try hard to provide a reliable supply of quality newsprint to publishers. That way, your newspaper gets to you every day.

At Southland, we believe progress begins by caring.



**ST REGIS**  
PAPER COMPANY  
**Southland**  
DIVISION

**NENSCO**

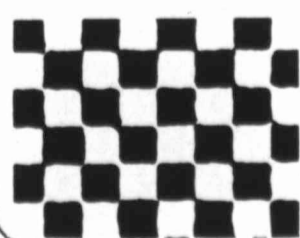
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**BIG SPRING HERALD**

ON YOUR **75<sup>th</sup>** ANNIVERSARY

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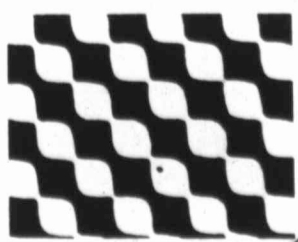


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MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS  
HALFTONE CONTACT SCREENS

No Finer Quality Anywhere At Any Price

DIFFUSION TRANSFER SCREENS



2 OCT 2

SECOND EXTRA

# BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

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BIG SPRING, TEXAS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941

# JAPS DECLARE WAR ON UNITED STATES

## BOMBERS KILL U. S. SOLDIERS; DAMAGE HEAVY

By The Associated Press

Censorship was clamped down on all Pacific outposts tonight, shortly after the Japanese began attacking Hawaii, but before the wires ceased carrying war news it was apparent that:

1. At least 350 soldiers had been killed in a direct bomb hit on Hickman field alone, not mentioning casualties in other areas.
2. Some United States warships, including the Battleship Oklahoma, had been damaged in Pearl Harbor.
3. A telephone conversation from the Hawaiian governor to President Roosevelt indicated that a second wave of big bombers labeled with the Rising Sun were attacking the keystone of Pacific defense, hours after the war-starting original attack.
4. It appeared unlikely that Manila, the Philippine capital, had been bombed. Late broadcasts from there said all was quiet.

By The Associated Press

Imperial headquarters at Tokyo declared war late today against both the United States and Britain after Japanese bombers had attacked the great Pearl Harbor naval base at Honolulu and the Philippines.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported that "naval operations are progressing off Japanese aircraft carriers in action against Pearl Harbor."

Domei said Japanese bombers raided Honolulu at 7:35 a. m. Hawaii time (1:05 p. m., Sunday, E. S. T.)

A White House bulletin said heavy damage had been inflicted in an attack on Hawaii and that there had probably been heavy loss of life.

An NBC broadcast said Japanese planes—estimated as high as 150 in the opening assault—struck at Ford Island in Pearl Harbor, the U. S. navy's mighty fortress of the Pacific, and dropped high-explosive and incendiary bombs on Honolulu itself.

Despite an official White House announcement that Japanese warplanes had also attacked Manila, an Associated Press dispatch from Manila timed at 4:25 p. m. E. S. T. Sunday, said the city was quiet with no signs of war.

Subsequently, however, an NBC broadcast from Manila said flying units of the U.S. forces of the Far East had taken to the air—presumably to combat Japanese attackers in the Philippines.

Imperial Japanese headquarters said the state of war became effective at dawn today.

Thus the war that Adolf Hitler started in September 1939 exploded at last into a real world war, with the great navies of the United States and Japan seemingly destined to play the major role in what will probably be the most important campaign.

Admiral Kimmel indicated that the United States had already won the first battle of the new conflict.

"The army and navy, it appears, now have the air and sea under control," said an Associated Press dispatch from Honolulu, a few hours after the Japanese opened the assault.

In Washington navy officers said that long prepared counter measures against Japanese surprise attacks had been ordered into operation and were "working smoothly."

The war department ordered all military personnel in this area to remain in their quarters.

It was reported that the attacks had not been expected, but that the president's direct orders were followed.

The war department said an army transport loaded with lumber was sunk west of San Francisco.

The first aircraft of Hawaii.

The first announcement did not say whether the ship was sunk or whether there was loss of life.

The army's order affected not only the thousands of officers on duty in Washington, who have thus far performed their functions in civilian clothes to avoid a "militaristic" appearance, but all officers in every corps area, the United States' possessions and outlying bases.

Washington was expected to blossom tomorrow as a city of uniforms, because huge numbers of officers have been pouring into the city for months to perform the army's "overhead" functions.

White House Secretary Stephen Early said that so far as the president's information went attacks were still in progress at Manila and in Hawaii. In other words, he said, "we don't know that the Japanese have bombed left."

He went on to say:

"As soon as the information of the attacks on Manila and Hawaii was received by the War and Navy Departments was studied immediately to the president at the White House. Thereupon and immediately the president directed the army and navy to execute all previously prepared orders looking to the defense of the United States. The president is now with the secretaries of navy and war. Steps are being taken to advise the congressional leaders."

Kichiburo Nomura, the Japanese ambassador, and Saburo Kurosu, the special Japanese envoy, were at the state department at the time of the White House's announcement of the attacks.

The two Japanese went to see Secretary of State Hull at 1:30 p. m. (E.S.T.) and remained about 20 minutes.

They handed to the secretary Tokyo's reply to the statement of principles which he gave to them on November 25.

After their departure, the state

NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC				
	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN	DUTCH (ALLIED WITH BRITAIN)	JAPAN
BATTLESHIPS	12	1	0	10
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	4	1	0	8
CRUISERS	33	5-14	3-4	46
DESTROYERS	90-113	6-16	8-12	125
SUBMARINES	40-72	12-24	18	71

\*ESTIMATED

## SPECIAL CABINET MEETING CALLED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The president decided today after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila to call an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet for 8:30 tonight and to have congressional leaders of both parties join the conference at 9 p. m.

## BRITISH PREPARE TO DECLARE WAR

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British parliament was called into special session for 3 p. m. today (8 a. m. CST) to hear a government statement which everyone agreed would be a declaration of war against Japan which was expected to coincide with similar action by the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—A British statement, composed with the aid of United States Ambassador John G. Winant, was expected "fairly soon" tonight as London awaited fulfillment of Prime Minister Churchill's promise to declare war on Japan "within the hour" if she attacked the United States.

Churchill and Winant were closeted in conference quickly after President Roosevelt's announcement that Japanese planes had attacked Hawaii and the Philippines and British sources said Britain's cabinet probably would be called for a rush meeting during the night.

The prime minister and ambassador were said reliably to be out of London but it was assumed that both were in close communication with Washington.

The first hour after the Washington announcement was disclosed here passed without notice of a British war declaration.

department announced that Hull had informed the Japanese that a document presented by them was "crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions."

The department's statement said that Hull had read the Japanese reply and "immediately turned to the Japanese ambassador and with the greatest indignation said:

"I must say that in all my conversations with you (the Japanese ambassador) during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out, absolutely by the record."

"In all my 50 years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

Beyond the terse White House announcement and the swift orders disclosed at the War and Navy Departments, there was no specific information on the military measures the United States was taking.

TO ARREST JAPS  
NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7 (AP)—Col. Charles B. Borland, Norfolk director of public safety, immediately ordered the arrest of all Japanese nationals in this strategic naval center today as soon as he learned of the Japanese attacks on the United States Pacific bases.

Report Japs Take Wake  
LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Shanghai today quoted an unconfirmed report circulated there saying U. S.-owned Wake Island had been occupied by the Japanese.

## Island Of Guam Bombed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The White House announced early tonight that the navy had advised the president that Japan had attacked the island of Guam.

A few moments before the navy informed the White House that an unidentified squadron of planes was over Guam, a tiny island in the Pacific beyond Hawaii.

There was no immediate indication whether there had been any damage or loss of life. The White House announced merely at 5:24 p. m., CST, that the navy had just advised the president of receiving dispatches saying Guam had been attacked.

## Welders Call Off Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (AP)—There will be no strike of welders.

The navy here received that assurance today, as the head of that organization of workers vital to defense cancelled plans for a nation-wide strike Tuesday.

Commander George Koller, USNR, chairman of the OPM conference for discussion of the welders' complaints, talked by telephone with Heber Brown, in Washington, leader of the central committee of the United States Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers.

Every welder available will support the war effort and every day thereafter, Brown said, it was the welders' answer to the war in the Pacific.

## Bombers Over Big Spring Bound For Action In England

The flight of nine bombers over Big Spring Sunday afternoon was eastbound and destined for delivery to England, and were not army planes moving to the West Coast for possible Far Eastern action, it was learned. Three of the ships put down here for a brief time. Only planes moving through here to the west Sunday afternoon were private craft.

## Wheeler Says 'We'll Have To Lick 'Em'

BILLINGS, Mont., Dec. 7 (AP)—"The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them," Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana said today after learning of the Japanese attack on Hawaii and the Philippines.

## NAZIS DELAY ACTION

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP)—A German spokesman declared tonight there could be no reaction from Germany to the announced Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor until all sides of the case were at hand.



ARMY—Commander of the army of the United States in the east is Gen. Douglas MacArthur, son of a famous American general. Gen. MacArthur was formerly chief of staff for the United States army and military adviser to the Philippines since 1934. After retiring in 1937 he was recalled to active service on July 26, 1941.



NAVY—Commander of United States naval forces is Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, in charge of the fleet since January 1941. During the World War he was executive officer of the USS Arkansas, which operated with the British Grand Fleet.

## Blackouts Big Spring On US Soil In Pacific

SITKA, Alaska, Dec. 7 (AP)—A blackout was ordered for tonight at this site of a naval air station, while police officials started a roundup of questionable characters.

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Dec. 7 (AP)—A blackout of the Canal Zone and Panama was ordered tonight effective at 8:30 p. m.

## BRISTOWS HAVE SON

Mr. and Mrs. Obie Bristow will have cause to remember Dec. 7, 1941, other than the day Japan attacked insular possessions of the United States and then declared war.

It is the birthday of their infant son. The baby was born at 2:30 p. m. Sunday at the Big Spring hospital and weighed seven pounds at birth. Mother and son were reported doing well.

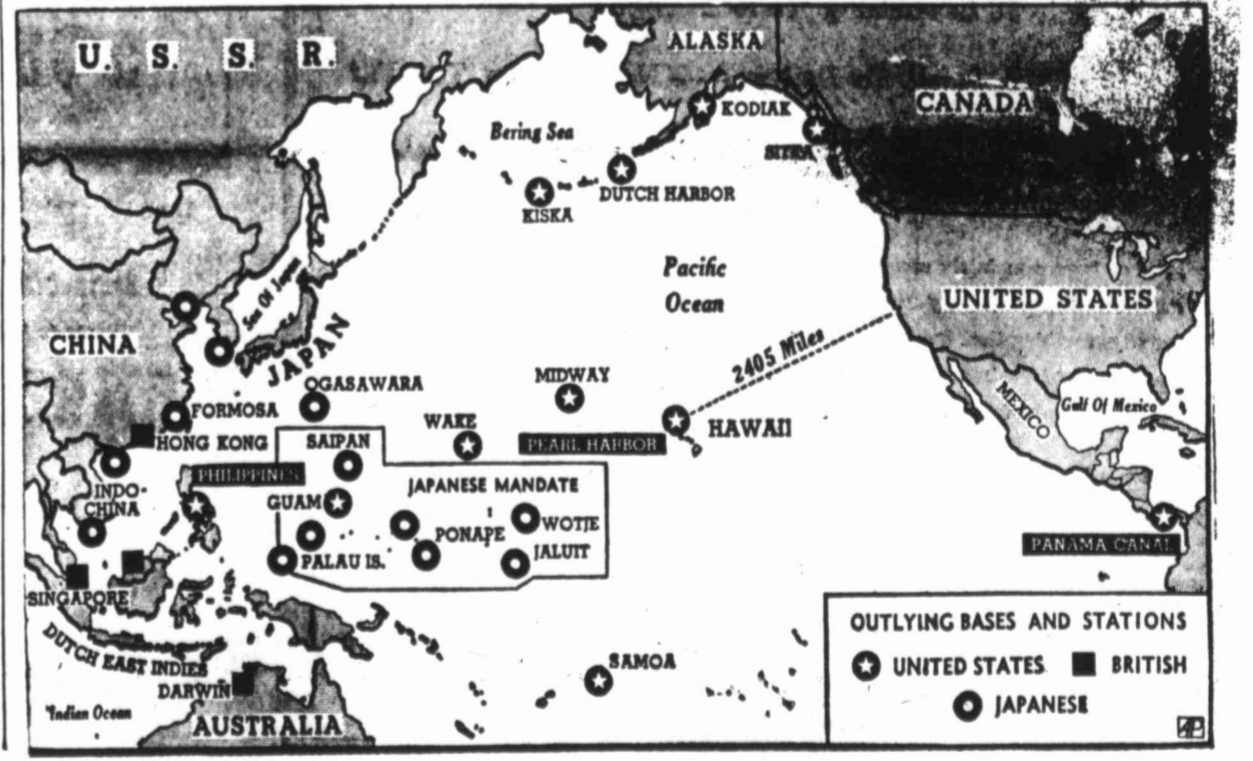
Big Spring will have its share in manpower in the hostilities that nationally thrust upon the nation through Japan's attack and declaration of war upon the United States.

How many men are in the navy and stationed in the Far East is not immediately known. Robert M. Halley, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Halley, has been stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, following his graduation from the U. S. naval academy early this year. Lt. John Quinn, son of Mrs. Mabel Quinn, is in charge of a ship, but its station was not divulged when the announcement of his promotion was made a month ago.

Leo Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Burleson left last week on a ship bearing supplies and destined for Pearl Harbor. He was in special defense work there.

In recent months several youths have enlisted in the U. S. army here to be stationed in the regular army at Hawaii and some few in the Philippines.

In all, regular army, navy and marine enlistments here, together with those called into training under the selective service act, probably total in the neighborhood of 600 young men.



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By LEWIS I

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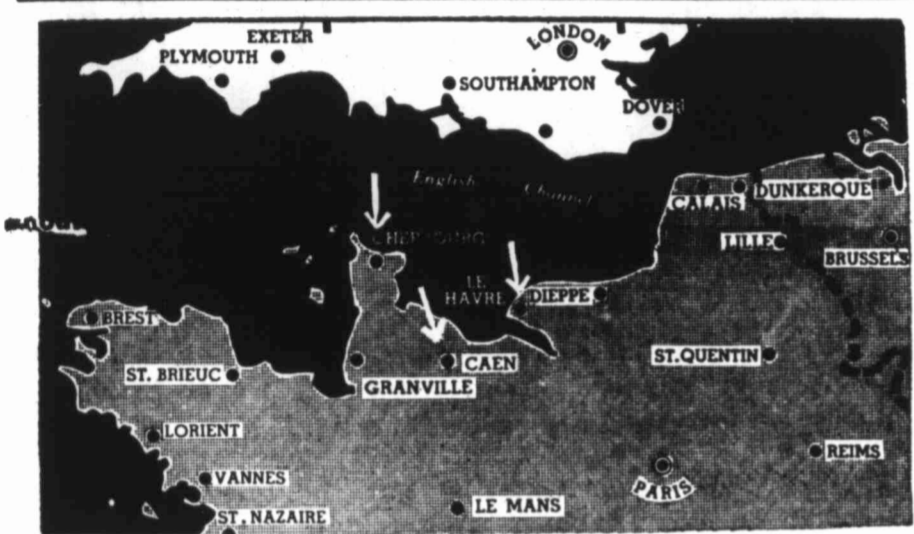
BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

SECOND EXTRA

VVOL 16; NO. 304

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

ALLIED FORCES AIM AT LIBERATION IN EUROPE AFTER ESTABLISHING BEACHHEADS IN NORMANDY



Arrows indicate the areas in which the Allied forces have first struck France on this, D-Day.

Warships Hurl Shells Into Coastal Defenses; German Airforce Reacts Slowly

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—American, British and Canadian airborne and seaborne forces landed in northwestern France today, established beachheads in Normandy and slashed inland in an auspicious start to history's greatest overseas operation...

Military circles at Allied headquarters reported this afternoon that beachheads had been secured they did not know how far from the coast the drives had carried. But U. S. photo reconnaissance flier said the landing forces had established themselves and were thrusting inland.

The initial landings ranged from 6 to 8:25 a. m., British time (11 p. m. to 1:25 a. m. CWT) with 4,000 ships and several thousand smaller craft taking the troops in. Earlier parachute and glider forces made deep penetrations. British Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was in command of the assaulting troops.

At noon, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the house of commons: "So far, the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

The German radio placed the scene of the landings in Normandy, along a stretch of more than 100 miles of beaches from Le Havre to Cherbourg, and said the Allied aim was to seize those two major ports and the airfields of the Normandy peninsula for an offensive of gigantic scope.

Supreme headquarters kept silent on the locations, to preserve the fullest whatever element of tactical surprise the Allies may have gained.

Headquarters later confirmed that the landings were in Normandy, but was silent on a later German report that Allied forces also had landed on the channel islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

A superior officer at supreme headquarters said frankly he did not know yet what amount of surprise there was, but Allied air forces were in control of the skies over the channel and the coast despite unfavorable flying weather.

If the Germans were correct about the locations, the Allied plan apparently was to seize the Cherbourg peninsula and make Normandy the initial beachhead for a drive up the Seine valley to Paris.

The German radio began broadcasting a constant stream of invasion flashes almost as soon as the first troops landed, and continued with extensive reports of the gigantic naval and air bombardments that covered the assault.

Allied headquarters, however, kept silent until 2:32 a. m. (CWT), when the following communique was issued:

"Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

A high officer explained that General Eisenhower had kept resolutely silent until he was absolutely certain the landings had "taken hold."

It was disclosed that a number of unannounced feints had taken place in the pre-invasion period, so that the Germans would not know when the real blow was coming.

It came this morning as the climax of 96 hours of constant heavy air bombardment which reached a crescendo at H-hour.

Warships of both the British and United States navies, including British and American battleships, hurled shells into the coastal defenses which the Germans have been building for four years. The Germans acknowledged that this fire was tremendous and that it had set the whole bay of the Seine area afire.

The paratroopers and glidermen went in after a personal farewell from General Eisenhower. The Germans said they landed at Caen and made deep penetrations at many points, with at least four British parachute divisions employed beside the Americans and Canadians.

Great flotillas of minesweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by SHAEF as "the largest in history."

The German air force reacted very slowly, although a high Allied officer said it had probably 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers it had been hoarding to meet the invasion.

The German navy was represented only by a few destroyers and E-boats. The channel was rough and there was a shower of rain at dawn. At supreme headquarters it was stated that the condition of the sea had caused some great anxiety, but that the troops had gone ashore, even though many were seasick.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the house of commons today that the parachute and glider men had made successful massed airborne landings. He said 4,000 ships and thousands of smaller landing craft took the land forces in.

The Allies have about 11,000 first-line aircraft which they can draw upon as needed, he said.

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Churchill said. "The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled... obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

FDR Writes Prayer For Allied Victory

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Closeted in his bedroom, President Roosevelt spent the early morning hours of the invasion writing a prayer for victory for the Allied forces of liberation.

The chief executive, who received reports of the invasion through its early phases, will go on the air at 9 o'clock tonight (CWT), with the hope that the nation will join him in the prayer which he wrote.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, who described Mr. Roosevelt's activities to reporters, said the President went to his bedroom early last evening and began working on the prayer shortly after he delivered a nation-wide radio broadcast on the fall of Rome.

Early said the chief executive received steady invasion reports—complete and in detail—from 11:30 p. m., on into the actual hours of the assault against the coast of France.

"He knew when the first barges started across the channel and he knew when they landed," Early said. "He knew of other operations in just as great detail."



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Stevenson Comments On Allied Invasion

AUSTIN, June 6 (AP)—Of the Allied invasion of France, Governor Coke R. Stevenson said:

"This is a solemn hour for Texans everywhere and it should give a renewed sense of responsibility to Texans to support the war effort until final victory."

Jumping-Off Date Set Definitely On May 30.

EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, June 6 (AP)—The armed forces which struck the coast of France last night set in motion the most complex military machine in history.

American, British and Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen blasted the invasion coast with an unprecedented barrage of gunfire and aerial bombardment and stormed its beaches and cliffs in a furious assault of thousands of foot soldiers, each a walking arsenal.

The imminence of the long-awaited assault had been evident to everyone but the actual hour was a well-kept secret, despite the fact that final preparations began a week ago, on May 30.

Those who saw the small advance parties with their light combat packs march to the jumping-off points could not say "This is it"—rehearsals over months of time had made the sight commonplace throughout the rear and closely guarded, but the men knew it was the day to go.

Weeks of preparation had moved on. The invasion was a long and arduous process, involving months of planning and execution.

Having in mind the fact that Berlin and Tokyo remain as axis capitals he summed up the capture of the Italian capital by saying "one up and two to go."

"Our victory comes at a moment of great importance in the history of the world," Mr. Roosevelt declared. "While our forces are poised for another great victory, we must not forget the millions of other men who are gallantly fighting for our freedom."

To the people of the United States, I say: "I am proud to have you with me in this great hour of our nation's history. I am proud to have you with me in this great hour of our nation's history."

MAYOR DUNHAM CALLS BIG SPRING PEOPLE TO A DAY OF PRAYER

"Our brave men today have launched the fateful campaign for liberation of Europe and the invasion of Germany, and with them should go the prayers of every person in the homeland," Mayor G. C. Dunham said today.

According to plans, the churches of Big Spring are open today that all who will may come to offer their prayers for the protection and guidance of a Divine Providence in this crucial step for mankind.

"While I am sure that none will go about his or her work today without uttering a silent prayer for the men over there, I do beseech Big Spring people to give a more earnest demonstration of their concern by going to the church of their choice and drawing upon a source of Power higher than that of man. This is the best thing each of us can do today."

US Navy Shepherds Troops Onto Coast

By LEWIS HAWKINS WITH ALLIED NAVAL FORCES, June 6 (AP)—The United States Navy struck the beaches of western Europe today with torrents of shells in shepherding the army's invasion troops onto the hostile coast, seared and pitted by thousands of aerial bombs.

Warship guns fired an ear-trying prelude before the swarms of homely hybrid landing craft broke away from the shelter of the convoys to begin the first critical showdown on the beaches.

This bombardment was a combined chorus from the cannon of several navies, but British warships spoke the loudest and were more effective.

The complicated job of taking the soldiers across the last yards of the most to Hitler's fortresses found American soldiers and American landing craft by the hundreds carrying the foot-soldiers ashore.

The untold hundreds of strange and wonderful craft would have caused the eyes of John Paul Jones to pop wide open.

In an amazingly ordered confusion came the whole flat-bottomed "Elsie" family laden with fighting men, guns, tanks, shells, field rations, hypodermics, radio sets, bandages, trucks and the other bewildering baggage of combat.

Thirty-six foot LCVP's (landing craft, vehicle personnel) made of plywood, the baby of the family and perhaps its most important member; LCM's (landing craft, mechanized), steel 50-footers most valuable for the first supply phase; LCI's (landing craft, infantry) around 200 feet in length and almost proper looking ships; LCT's (landing craft, tanks), ungainly 200-footers, and LST's (landing ships, tanks) queens of the family able to disgorge anything from jeeps to monster road building machines—all these plus amphibious "ducks" and other weird craft were there.

This bizarre snub-nosed fleet did not confine itself to a transport job. It had its own firepower to supplement that of the orthodox warships. In many American warships and in the vast "Elsie" fleet were seasoned sailors who had done this sort of job before—in the Mediterranean or the Pacific.

For many more it was the first stark climax to grindingly weary months of rehearsals.

Nor was the Navy's job confined to bombardment, to protecting the vast convoys from air, surface and underwater attack and to the landing of troops. Sailors tumbled out of the landing craft along with the first wave of troops in naval shore battalions integrated into the Army's amphibious beach brigades.

Under fire or not, these bearded sailors in Army garb and gear had to do preliminary demolition of underwater obstacles, clear the channels for the landing craft, tend wounded and prisoners, direct the landings of incoming craft, bury the dead, repair or blow up disabled craft clogging the beach approaches, establish communications between the beachhead and the ships and establish emergency dressing stations dug into the sand.

DeGaulle In Britain

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Gen. Charles De Gaulle has arrived in Britain and already has conferred with Prime Minister Churchill. It was disclosed today shortly after announcement of the Allied invasion of France.

Sinking Revealed

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—On the eve of the invasion, the Navy has revealed for the first time the sinking of an aircraft carrier in the Atlantic. She was the escort carrier Block Island, the 158th Navy ship lost during the war.

Churchill Tells House Of Drive

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons today that an immense Allied armada of 4,000 ships with several thousand smaller craft had carried Allied forces across the channel for the invasion of Europe.

Churchill also said that massed air-borne landings had been successfully effected behind the Germans' lines.

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Churchill said. "The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled."

He said that "obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

The prime minister said the American-British Allies are sustained by about 11,000 fire line aircraft, which can be drawn upon as needed.

"So far," he said, "the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

To cheers by parliament members, Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," and added: "American and other forces of the Fifth army broke through the enemy's last lines and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population."

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Two things stood out in the air operations launched in support of the landings in northern France. The first was the mass of air planes the Allies were able to put into the sky in weather described as "just fair."

The other was the absence of German resistance.

Allies Throw Up 11,000 Planes For Assault

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—Through a rolling ocean of clouds 5,000 feet thick Allied aircrafts threw 11,000 aircraft of almost every type into the grand invasion of Europe today, bombing and strafing miles of Normandy's beaches and flying inland to break the enemy's communications.

Two things stood out in the air operations launched in support of the landings in northern France. The first was the mass of air planes the Allies were able to put into the sky in weather described as "just fair."

The other was the absence of German resistance.

Liberty Bell Rings

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 (AP)—The Liberty Bell, which heralded this nation's independence, rang out today as the liberation of Europe began.

Striking the great bell six times on a broadcast heard throughout the United States and Britain Mayor Bernard Samuel quoted its inscription — "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" —



WINSTON CHURCHILL

Woman Names Baby 'Invasia' For D-Day

DALLAS, June 6 (AP)—Invasia Mae Renfrow was born in the early hours today as the sirens signaled news of the Allied invasion of western Europe.

City Ambulance Driver Harry Goldberg, who with Parkland hospital intern W. J. Garrett, made an emergency call at 2:25 a. m., said the baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Renfrow.

"I'll name her Invasia," said the mother.

BIG SPRING AND VICINITY: Cloudy to partly cloudy, cooler through Saturday. Chance of scattered thundershowers tonight. High today 63; low tonight 38; high tomorrow 66.

BIG SPRING DAILY HERALD

Subscription information and rates.

President Kennedy Assassinated, Vice President, Governor Hit

Congo Ousts Red Envoys, Keeps Ties

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — The Congolese government is expelling the Soviet diplomatic mission from Leopoldville for the second time in three years but Premier Cyrille Adoula says he is not severing diplomatic relations with Moscow.

The premier charged the Russians Thursday with subversive dealings with antigovernment exiles across the Congo River in neighboring Brazzaville.

Adoula set no deadline for Soviet Ambassador Sergei Nemtchina and his 100-member mission to leave but that the Russians probably would be given 48 hours.

Adoula said his government will consider the credentials of any new diplomats the Soviets might want to send.

NO REACTION

There was no immediate Moscow reaction to the expulsion order.

Adoula said he did not have sufficient proof to support charges by members of his government that other Communist bloc nations and the United Arab Republic also were trying to subvert his government.

The expulsion order came two days after two Soviet diplomats were manhandled and arrested on their return from Brazzaville, the capital of the Congo Republic.

Officials said documents found on them proved "irrefutably" that they had been in contact with antigovernment exiles, led by Christophe Gbenye, head of a Lumumbist group, and Andre Lubaya, a Kasai extremist leader implicated in a recent plot to arrest or murder members of Adoula's government.

Ired Farmer Slays Four

TRUMANN, Ark. (AP) — A farmer beset with family problems ended his step-daughter's sixth birthday celebration by killing her, three other members of his family and himself in a drunken rage Thursday night.

Part of the birthday cake was still on the kitchen table, along with an empty whisky bottle, when officers charged the house after being called by the child's grandfather.

Sheriff Ray Holmes said Sammy Penters, 34, killed his wife, Juanita, 35, his step-daughter, Belinda Gairhan, 6, his mother-in-law, Mrs. W. J. Byrd, 63, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jimmy Moon, 31.

Half-Inch Shower Covers Howard

Howard County was doused with additional rains Thursday night, blown in by a stiff wind which promised to cause some damage but, luckily, did not live up to its promise. A brilliant electrical storm, more like spring or early summer than fall, accompanied the rains.

The rains dumped an average of half an inch more moisture on the fields and pastures of the county and, generally speaking, were welcomed.

Cotton farmers, although anxious to get their unpicked cotton to the gin, are also eager to move into their fields with belated plowing. The rains will put the land in fine shape for this work.

NO RUNOFF Stock water is still needed and there has not been enough rains as yet to provide any runoff. Pastures however are being helped by the showers—a benefit that will make itself more evident later on.

Here in town, the rains were cordially received. Shrubs, trees and lawns need rain to prepare them for the long anticipated hard freeze. A dry freeze, experts say, can kill shrubs and plants but a freeze when the ground is well saturated will do much less harm. The total rainfall for the week

has been better than 1.50 inches over the county. As is often the case, the U. S. Experiment Station, on the north edge of the city, got less rain than most other parts of the county. It gauged .36 inch.

LION'S SHARE

Vincent area and the northeast quadrant of the county got the lion's share of the week's rain although last night's showers in that section were only half an inch.

Heaviest rain in Big Spring was .82 inch gauged in the College Park addition. Most of the town reported around half an inch.

At Lomax half an inch was gauged but south two miles the rain built up to .80 inch.

AT CHALK

Chalk, which has had more rain than any part of the county this year, added another .80 inch to its total last night.

Some small branches were blown from trees by the gusty winds which accompanied the rains. Leaves, already weakened by fall, showered down in abundance.

Bright blue skies and a brilliant sun greeted early risers. Weathermen said that a cold front, pushing hurriedly through, triggered the rains.

WHERE IT RAINED

Table with columns for location and rainfall amount. Includes Southwest County, Northwest, and Southeast County.



LYNDON JOHNSON



GOV. JOHN CONNALLY



PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY



PRESIDENT KENNEDY SLUMPS OVER LIMOUSINE SEAT

First Lady rises to assist as Secret Service man jumps to bumper

Kennedy Presses Hard For Democrat Unity In Texas

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP) — Campaigning with all his vigor of 1960, President Kennedy appeared last night on the radio, urging Texas Democrats to unite around him.

Although there was no concrete milestone to mark the President's progress, Kennedy put his political arm around Sen. Ralph Yarborough. His action made it unlikely that either Gov. John Connally or Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson would drag the liberal Texas senator in this spring's party primary even had they wanted.

CONTROVERSY

Disagreement among Democrats in the state, which the President carried by only 46,233 of 2.3 million votes in 1960, and needs badly next year, rests on long-time controversy between the party's liberals and conservatives.

Connally told a news conference today he believes Kennedy's trip has contributed to party unity, although he said that was not the object of the President's visit.

Connally conceded in response to questions that as of today Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.,

would make it a close contest with Kennedy in next year's presidential election. But the governor said he thinks that by November Democrats will have closed ranks and that Kennedy will carry the state.

BE DROPPED

Connally dismissed as "ridiculous" a suggestion in Dallas Thursday by former Vice President Richard Nixon that Johnson might be dropped from the 1964 ticket. He said such suggestions were coming only from Republicans.

Connally has been hostile to Yarborough's renomination for the Senate. Johnson and Connally have been political allies.

Injures Ankle

A 50-year-old Mobil Oil Company employe remained in Howard County Hospital Foundation and Clinic Friday morning for treatment of a sprained ankle. Hospital authorities said Bruno W. Leugoud, 3233 Drexel, sustained the injury in a fall from a truck about 2 a.m. today in Lubbock. His condition was described as good.

and Yarborough has chafed under Johnson operations he thinks have denied him patronage he should have had as the state's lone Democratic senator.

ON PLANE

Without publicly saying a word, Kennedy signaled his intentions by inviting Yarborough to ride the presidential plane from Washington to San Antonio Thursday.

When the Air Force jet rolled to a stop, Kennedy broke protocol by having Jacqueline Kennedy precede him down the ramp. The President always goes first but Texans are touchy about such matters, Yarborough and Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Tex., followed.

MUCH INFLUENCE

The President was as cordial to Connally as any Democratic chief executive was likely to be to the Democratic governor of a state who might have as much influence as Texas is likely to have on the 1964 election. Kennedy arranged to spend tonight at Johnson's ranch near Austin, a reaffirmation of his public statement that he wants the Texan on the ticket with him again next year.

Assassin Fires From Crowd In Dallas

DALLAS (AP) — President Kennedy died here today after being shot by a sniper. Vice President Johnson and Gov. Connally were also wounded.

The Secret Service said the President remained in the emergency room and the governor was moved to the general operating room of Parkland Hospital.

One secret service man was overheard telling another that there was no need to move the President because emergency facilities were entirely adequate in the emergency room.

Two Roman Catholic priests were summoned to the emergency room where the President lay. One was identified as a Father Huber.

Malcolm Kilduff, acting White House press secretary, said that the two priests had been "asked for."

Mrs. Kennedy was weeping and trying to hold up her husband's head when reporters reached the car.

Pandemonium broke loose around the scene. The Secret Service waved the motorcade on at top speed to the hospital. Even at high speed it took nearly five minutes to get the car to the ambulance entrance of the hospital.

Reporters saw Kennedy lying flat on his face on the seat of his car. Bell said a man and a woman were scrambling on the upper level of a walkway overlooking the underpass.

A Secret Service man reported that when the shots rang out, the President and Gov. Connally were seen to slump. Mrs. Kennedy stood up in the car, grabbed for her husband and cried: "Oh, no!"

The Secret Service quickly instructed the presidential motorcade to rush through the crowd to Parkland Medical Center.

At first, there was one report that the President was dead. However, this was not borne out by subsequent reports.

The party was enroute from the Dallas airport to downtown Dallas where the President was to have spoken. As it moved slowly through the spectator-packed downtown crowds, at least three shots rang out.

Hospital officials said they had given the President a transfusion of B positive blood from the bank and were calling for fresh blood of that type to have it ready if additional transfusions were needed.

At 1:10 p.m. (CST), Mrs. Lyndon Johnson was escorted by Secret Service agents into the emergency room where the President lay.

Barry Proposals Target In Dallas

DALLAS (AP) — President Kennedy lashed out today at those he said "confuse rhetoric with reality."

Speaking in an area where supporters are booming Sen. Barry Goldwater's chances for the 1964 Republican nomination, Kennedy said ignorance and misinformation, "if allowed to prevail in foreign policy, handicaps this country's security."

Kennedy did not specifically mention Goldwater, R-Ariz., by name. He said:

"In a world of complex and continuing problems, in a world full of frustrations and irritations, America's leadership must be guided by the lights of learning and reason—or else those who confuse rhetoric with reality and the plausible with the possible will gain the ascendancy with their seemingly swift and simple solutions to every world problem."

CRITICISM

Goldwater's recent proposal that American commanders in the field be given authority to use nuclear weapons on their own initiative has drawn bristling criticism from administration leaders.

Kennedy also said: "There always will be dissenting voices heard in the land, expressing opposition without alternatives, finding fault but never favor, perceiving gloom

on every side and seeking influence without responsibility." Kennedy said. "Their voices are inevitable."

Kennedy said that these voices were preaching doctrines wholly unrelated to reality and that they "apparently assume that words will suffice without weapons, that vituperation is as good as victory, and that peace is a sign of weakness."

HIS POLICIES

Kennedy also took a jibe at those who have criticized his economic and financial policies.

"At a time when the national debate is steadily being reduced in terms of its burden on our economy," he said, "they see that debt as the greatest single threat to our security. At a time when we are steadily reducing the number of federal employees serving every thousand citizens, they fear those supposed hordes of civil servants more than the actual hordes of opposing armies."

The President said no one could expect that all would "talk sense" to the American people, a phrase Adlai E. Stevenson used in two presidential campaigns.

NONSENSE

"But," he said, "we can hope that fewer people will listen to nonsense. And the notion that this nation is headed for defeat through deficits or that strength is but a matter of slogans, is nothing but just plain nonsense."

Kennedy ticked off steps he said his administration had taken to make the nation militarily more secure and to advance the fight against communism.

He said that last month's "Operation Big Lift," which originated in Texas, showed clearly that "this nation is prepared as never before to move substantial numbers of men in surprisingly little time to advanced positions anywhere in the world."

Kennedy at Fort Worth, before coming to Dallas, praised the controversial TFX warplane which is being built in Fort Worth. He said Texas ranks fifth in prime military contract spending.

The President scheduled another major speech at Austin tonight. He and his wife will spend tonight at the ranch of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson near Austin.

The Prayers Of Peter Marshall

Excerpts from the prayers of this long-time chaplain of the U.S. Senate—"a man called Peter"—make up the newest document in The Herald's AMERICANA HISTORICAL DOCUMENT collection.

This is a wonderfully inspirational item that you will want to add to your collection. It is available by mail or at The Herald office for just 26¢.

The Herald offers a special packet of four documents—the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Star-Spangled Banner and the Marshall Prayers—for just \$1.02. Better get yours at once.

Soviet Rejects Road Protest

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union accused the United States today of trying to make the rules for Soviet policing of Western Berlin traffic on the Berlin autobahn. The Russians warned they would not permit this.

A Russian note to the U. S. government rejected an American protest over the stalling of a U.S. Army convoy for 42 hours Nov. 4-5 because the Americans refused to dismount from their vehicles and be counted.

NEW THREAT

The Soviet reply renewed the threat of more interference with Allied troop convoys on the 110-mile lifeline highway between West Berlin and West Germany. The Allies insist they have the right to move on the autobahn as they like.

Since Oct. 10 the Russians have held up three American convoys and one British convoy at Soviet checkpoints on the autobahn because the convoy commanders refused to allow their men to be counted.

He read... One R. Hay... Wrote da... Bec... Wer... first... caree... In a... associ... Hanks... years... Bed... for fo... Spring... daily... the ar... His... house... "Hom... cr... mine... as Ch... praisi... low... his m... as wr... He... who... discar... cuspi... In a... nurse... accep... senta... Spring... Ables... his s... Wishes... Bri... next... the C... his p... devel... for th... Ables... mater... Chirs... and i... 'F... V... In a... custodi... through... through... fragilit... It w... during... survivi... railroa... town'... decade... which... Spring... Galbra... publish... 1900's... The ge... Galbra... that he... manner... double... War II... It wa... trade... backsh... his son... the fas... good... fortune... D.C. a... curacy... After... Terrell... Report... newspa... ability... attent... newly... through... dispatc... have th... then th... too ext...

# Editor Hayden was a good listener

One of the first editors of the Big Spring Herald was Will R. Hayden, a quiet, tireless and gentle soul, a perfect counter-part for his brother-in-law partner, Tom Jordan.

By all odds, Will Hayden should have been a worker in the railroad shops as were his predecessors and brothers. His, however, was a more delicate nature with a literary turn. He was born Feb. 7, 1878 in Gallon, Ohio, to Tom and Maria O'Keefe Hayden, who later moved to Weatherford where she kept the family, until Will finished high school. Tom had taken a job in the T&P shops as the relatively new town of Big Spring.

Just out of high school, young Will donned his overalls and jumper, and carted his lunch pail off to the shops. At the end of the second day, covered with grease and grime, he stacked his working gear in the corner and announced: "I'm going to do something besides that!" He meant it, too, for neither did he return, nor in all his days of newspapering did he work in the back shop.

Will had small, penetrating eyes and a nose that in later years sought the comfort of his chin, betrayed his Irish heritage. He was smooth, even-tempered and such a smart dresser he was one of the town's most eligible young swains, a role he pursued with vigor. Yet, he never married, and members of the family secretly thought it was because he felt an over-riding responsibility to take care of his mother.

Hayden took a job as a delivery man for J & W Fisher Company, the legendary general merchant store "that carries everything." His job was to carry purchases to customers all over town. When the Jordan's moved to Big Spring, he took his niece, little Sallie with him on his rounds. He saved his money and had a small backlog when he joined Tom Jordan in establishing the Herald in October 1904. At the outset, his part was in keeping books and the record of subscribers. He was so tender-hearted he hired Mrs. M. Gilluly to do the collecting. Later, he began to write, and after Jordan's first experience in hiring a writer, Hayden dared to give up his job with Fishers and join the Herald fulltime. From 1908 until 1925 when he sold his interest and went to sample the waters of California, he was the editor. His roots were in Big Spring, however, and soon he was back, and although owner of an

automotive-appliance business, he resumed duties with the Herald and was its editor when it went daily in 1928. His style was low-key — he was more of a reporter and a persuader than a crusader.

Will Hayden was a marvelous listener, and frequently after a long interview or visit — unmarred by taking of notes, he could reconstruct the events perfectly with verbatim quotes. Always he wrote in long hand — a beautiful flowing style that was corrupted by haste of day-to-day journalism over his long career — and never learned to use the typewriter. He had an encyclopedic mind, and old timers quipped that even the most casual stop in Big Spring qualified a person as a "former resident" when he spotted the name years later in print.

His English was simple, yet almost flawless with rarely a lapse in grammar and never in spelling. He read everything he could afford — sets of books, several contemporary magazines, and always the exchanges (area and regional newspapers).

Like Tom Jordan, he saw great possibilities for his town and area, and even after he established his own Weekly News in October 1929 he continued to see potential, although the Depression made him suspicious of private and public debt. In his place he had an office, a few cases of type and an old cylinder press, but he had the type set by Jordan's job shop and left the printing and press work to his brother A.C. (Coonie), to whom he left the paper, and his nephew, Joseph Hayden, who later bought it.

His mother and the Jordan "kids" were his family. None but the Jordans knew that there were times that he refused to take his full share of the Herald's earnings because he felt that Tom and Mary, with nine children, had over-riding needs. His penetrating and quick wit accomplished discipline with finesse, and it was he who doled out the nicknames — Skeet (Jena), Cokie (Lillian) and Irish (Tommy).

In 1917 he built a house at 902 Johnson for him and his mother, almost back-to-back to the Jordan home on Nolan. He died there quietly April 9, 1946 at full flower and was buried in the family plot in the Catholic section of Mount Olive Cemetery.

Wrote daily front-page column

# Bedichek led checkered career

Wendell H. Bedichek, second editor of the Herald and its first as a daily newspaper, led a long and checkered career in publications public relations and public service.

In a career that spanned 48 years, he spent 20 in association — directly and indirectly — with Bernard Hanks, Abilene, of the Harte-Hanks group. Fourteen years were with the Texas Research League.

Bedi or Beddy had been with the Abilene Reporter News for four years when in 1929 he was named editor of the Big Spring Herald, which only nine months before had gone daily. Experienced as a wire editor, he began to broaden the area of coverage while maintaining local news.

His daily front-page column, bore a logotype of a housetop with chimney curling smoke into its name, "Home Town Talk" by Beddy or Bedi. Big Spring was at the crest of an unprecedented boom during the first six to nine months, and he was in the forefront of action, serving as Chamber of Commerce president as well as leading, praising and prodding civic leaders and commenting on local, state and national topics. He peered out from over his metal-rimmed glasses, he was both fast and accurate as writer and copy editor.

He was a left-hander and an inveterate tobacco chewer who vowed to throw off the habit everytime he fished discarded copy from the wastebasket which served as a cuspidor.

In Big Spring he met and married Ruth McCullough, a nurse. The Depression had made things tough, and he accepted an offer in 1934 to be public relations representative for Cosden Oil Corp. In 1935 he ended his Big Spring residence, returning to the Reporter-News in Abilene. Among newspaper editors who "broke in" under his supervision were Joe Pickle at Big Spring, Ed N. Wishcamper, Dick Tarpley and Kathryn Duff at Abilene.

Briefly he served as night editor, then from 1937 for the next 10½ years he was managing editor until he bought the Coleman Democrat-Voice. This might have become his permanent home except that Stella, a daughter, developed leukemia and died. It was never the same there for them, so with their son, Wendell Jr., they returned to Abilene, he as public relations director for his alma mater, Abilene Christian College. The son of a Church of Christ minister, he had been in the ACC academy in 1917 and in the second graduating class as a senior college,



WENDELL H. BEDICHEK

editing the college paper, "The Optimist," and serving as a yell leader). He worked briefly for the Abilene Times before joining the Reporter-News.

On a sort of "loan" basis, he became publisher of the Gladewater Daily Mirror and radio station KSLJ. In 1951 he became public relations director for the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and editor of its magazine, "West Texas Today."

Two years later he became assistant executive director of the Texas Research League, a privately financed governmental research unit. Fourteen years later in May 1969 he became the first executive director of the West Central Texas Council of Governments, but after a heart attack in 1969, then later that year moved back to Austin to become director of the research and information section for the Texas Department of Community Affairs.

He died in Austin Oct. 2, 1972 ending a life begun July 4, 1904 in Bardwell, Ellis County. His final resting place was Abilene.

# 'Flying Joe' Galbraith avid was born to news family

In a sense, Joe W. Galbraith might be termed as a custodial publisher of the Big Spring Herald. He was entrusted with the responsibility of steering the paper through the Depression years, and this he did through a frugality for which he became noted.

It would be a mistake to say that nothing happened during his tenure as publisher. Indeed, the very act of survival was significant. Also, the Herald moved from its railroad-front location on West First Street to an "up-town" site at 212 East Third Street. Toward the end of the decade the Herald led in an all-out civic undertaking which resulted in obtaining designation as site for the Big Spring State Hospital.

Galbraith was the son of Harry and Julia Bass Galbraith of Terrell, where his father was owner and publisher of the Terrell Daily Transcript in the early 1900's when Terrell was the cotton capital of the world. The gentility of this surrounding left its mark on young Galbraith, who always was a good mixer and polite. Not that he was allergic to female companionship by any manner of means, he remained a bachelor, and this status doubtless earned him the opportunity of service in World War II.

It was only natural that he should learn the newspaper trade, but his main interest seemed to have been in the backshop. His father, perceiving an unusual talent, sent his son to Linotype school and young Joe became one of the fastest and most accurate of operators. He was so good, in fact, that when he struck out to seek his own fortune he had no trouble in landing a job in Washington, D.C. at the U.S. Government Printing Office where accuracy and speed both were stringent requirements.

After several years in Washington, he returned to Terrell and worked before getting a job with the Abilene Reporter-News as operator. His general knowledge of the newspaper business, absorbed from his father, plus his ability as a printer as well as an operator, attracted the attention of Bernard Hanks, one of the co-owners of the newly acquired Big Spring Herald. The Herald had run through two or three back-shop foremen, and Hanks dispatched Galbraith to take over this function. He may have had more in mind, because when Robert W. Jacobs, then the Herald's publisher balked at what he thought was too extreme retrenchment, Hanks installed Galbraith as



JOE W. GALBRAITH

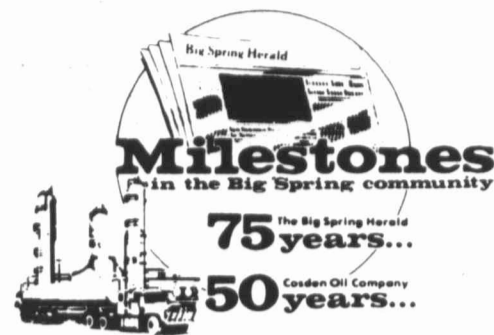
publisher, a step in which Houston Harte, the other partner, acquiesced with less than enthusiasm.

By wearing several hats — he sold advertising, operated in Linotype and helped make up ads and the paper at times — Galbraith managed to hold the Herald together although advertising sometimes shrank to the level that only four pages were in an issue. Wendell Bedichek, managing editor, hung on for a time, then took a job with Cosden, and for a while Galbraith carried the title of "editor" to the extent of heading up copy. One of the legends of the plant became his knack, under deadline pressure, of sending back headline copy slugged "4 cols. in whatever will fit." The arrival of R.W. Whipkey from Abilene in the fall of 1935 relieved him of this task.

If he was tight with the Herald's money, this did not mean he shepherded his own resources as well. He was constantly in hot water with his personal finances, and friends kidded him about his frugality. Truth of the matter was that he invested some of his funds in drink, and in gambling, an activity in which he did not excel, particularly after a few drinks. Some of the town pros took advantage of this.

He frequently got passes on American Airways and among some came to be known as "Flyin' Joe."

## Milestones



## Congratulations

To the Big Spring Herald on its 75th Anniversary and to Cosden on its 50th Anniversary.

We are proud to have been a part of this community for the past 21 years.

Gibbs & Weeks



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BIG SPRING Since 1958

Phone 263-2051

## Milestones



## Congratulations

Big Spring Herald and Cosden

On Your Anniversaries

The success of both the Big Spring Herald and Cosden Refinery have in a substantial manner helped Big Spring grow into the productive and friendly city that it is.

We are proud to call you our friends.

## Cowper Clinic and Hospital

1500 Gregg

Our Very Best Wishes

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AND

THE BIG SPRING HERALD ON THEIR ANNIVERSARIES

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TO BE AT THE

CROSSROADS OF WEST TEXAS WITH THEM.

TEXAS STATE OPTICAL

Ophthalmic Dispensers

120-B East Third Street, Big Spring, Texas

2 OCT 2





Emotions ranged from good humor to explosive bursts of temper

# Whipkey served as Herald publisher for 32 years

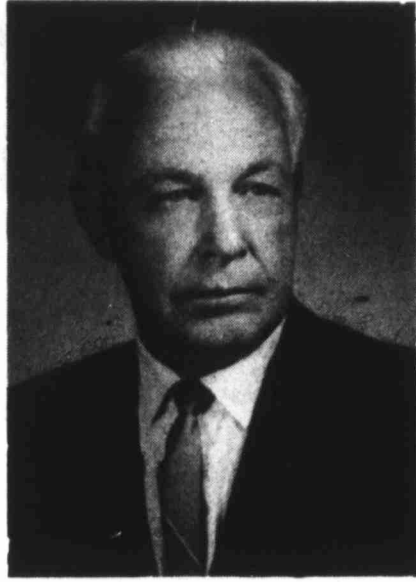
Easily the longest tenure as publisher of the Herald was that of Robert West Whipkey, who held that post for 32 years. In all, he was connected with the Herald for 38 years, and his record for innovation, growth and participatory leadership was unmatched.

Short in stature, with a thatch of hair that turned gray and then white over the years, he had a wide emotional range from good humor to explosive bursts of temper which melted into extravagant thoughtfulness of his people. Sometimes he grew tearfully sentimental about his "family," his long-time associates on the paper.

Bob Whipkey came to the Herald in 1935, was named publisher in 1940 and retired from that position in August 1973. During that period both the city and the paper underwent dramatic transformation.

He was the son of A.L. (Abe) Whipkey, who with his brother, Fred B. Whipkey, established the Record in 1905 in Colorado City. Born there Feb. 14, 1907, Whipkey quite naturally became a printer's devil at the Record, remelting metal, cleaning up, recasing type, learning basics of typesetting, and becoming a linotype operator. By the time he graduated from Colorado High School as president of the Student Body, he could do any job at the paper. This carried over to (Hardin) Simmons University where he became freshman staff member of the Brand and edited the paper his senior year. He had time to serve as president of its student association, play in the famous Cowboy band, and do some part-time work for the Abilene Reporter-News.

Armed with a major in history and English, he worked for weekly newspapers in Alpine and Odessa, then took a brief fling at New York journalism only to sense during



ROBERT WHIPKEY

the stock market crash in 1929 that Texas offered more security and potential. For the next six years he worked as reporter and wire editor at Abilene Reporter-News until sent by Harte-Hanks in October 1935 on a "temporary" assignment as managing editor at Big Spring. Meantime, on June 14, 1933, he had married Ruby Saylor

in Abilene.

Whipkey was made publisher of the Herald in April 1940 and was to continue in that post until his retirement in August 1972 with the exception of 2½ years from December 1942 spent in service as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

Under his leadership, numerous improvements were made at the Herald. For one thing, Associated Press teletypewriters brought the full AP report to the paper. Later the electronic engraver (Fairchild) made possible fast local pictures, which called for a photographer also. Next, the AP Photofax machine brought the world in pictures to the Herald. The paper also was a pioneer in the use of teletype, which operated typesetting machines automatically. This, in turn, evolved into "punching" local copy into (perforated) tape to operate the machines.

He was equally abreast or innovative in the style and content of the paper, establishing a full editorial page, adding many syndicated features, plus local ones such as the staff-produced "Rim" column. He gave priority to local and area news and editorials. He presided over the construction of the present building, the first in the Herald's history constructed expressly for it.

Once he noted that "what's good for our city is good for the newspaper, and so our first thought on nearly every endeavor is to work for Big Spring's present well-being and future development. I like to think that the local newspaper and its staff members are willing to join at any time with any interests that are trying to make Big Spring a better place."

He believed that for himself — a trait inherited from his mother — because he was in the forefront of many things.

He served several terms as director of the Chamber of Commerce, was its president, served once as temporary manager, and was instrumental in hiring the legendary J.H. (Jimmie) Green as manager. He was director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and on the executive committee of the Texas Daily Newspaper Association. He was campaign leader and president of the United Fund and spearheaded other fund raisers; helped found the Howard County (Dora Roberts) Rehabilitation Center; served on the Hall-Bennett Memorial Hospital Foundation board; led a campaign which resulted in the YMCA building; so-chaired the historic Big Spring Centennial Commission; founded and help administer the Firemen's Christmas Cheer (charity) Fund; served as vice president of the Hardin-Simmons Development Board; helped establish several businesses and industries, including KWAB-TV. He preferred to exercise his considerable political influence behind the scenes, but he did serve on the Texas Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Whipkey briefly was a Rotarian. For many years he taught a Sunday School Class at First Baptist and on the day of his death he had completed his outline and filled out his pledge envelope. Almost appropriately, he died while serving at a banquet at Webb AFB, which he had helped obtain and whose indefatigable champion he was. Fifteen years before, while he was recovering from a heart attack, the Air Force conferred on him its highest civilian award for service.

The city council sought to change his street name from Dallas to Whipkey, but he would not hear to it. Later the council arbitrarily named a new road in the park and Community Center as Whipkey Drive.

Contended Big Spring was a 'company town'

## McDaniel changed mastheads, promoted shoppers bus

Probably the most promotional-minded of the Herald publishers was Robert N. (Bob) McDaniel, also the one with shortest tenure.

He had a tough act to follow in succeeding R.W. Whipkey who had spent 38 years with the Herald — four as editor and 32 as publisher. Instead of the low-profile approach, McDaniel chose abrupt change. One was in design, particularly the masthead which he altered half a dozen times in various widths and floated with the makeup to almost any place above the fold on page one.

He perceived that sooner or later newspapers would have to raise circulation prices, but instead of following the metropolitan press, he led the pack — and had to pull back.

He took a somewhat anti-establishment position, had little to do with the business community and insisted on more minority news and slant. He promoted a shoppers bus (free transportation) from Colorado City to Big Spring with meagre response of buyers but a hornet's nest of opposition by the neighboring merchants. Once or twice he ran signed Page One editorials.

Seven months after his arrival, he was replaced, but that did not end his Big Spring career. He obtained enough backing to publish a shopper — and one of the first things he did was take on Cosden, contending Big Spring was a "company town." He promoted downtown office space, and a van with the paper's name painted in bold letters and which circled the Herald frequently. This effort, however, lasted only a short time, and he returned to his native San Antonio where he promoted a legal-business paper, which he said would be like Barron's, and from which he got enough exposure to be appointed to fill a vacancy on the San Antonio City Council.

McDaniel was born in Tahoka in 1922, but as an infant moved to San Antonio with his parents. He started as a copy boy on the San Antonio Express, graduated from high school, joined the U.S. Navy at age 16 and claimed at one time to be the youngest non-com in the Pacific theatre where he served in the Philippines and Guam. Discharged in 1947, he returned to San Antonio, joined the Army 18 months later and served in counter-intelligence at Washington and Oklahoma City. Separated from service,



ROBERT MCDANIEL

he entered Oklahoma State University with the view of becoming a teacher, but left to become a Chamber of Commerce secretary, then back to newspapering as advertising director at Alamosa, Colo., general manager and editor of a weekly at Fort Collins, general manager in Aurora where he got into offset printing. He was back with the Express in San Antonio when he joined Harte-Hanks and was sent to Longview as publisher of a shopper to fight an uphill battle with the established Longview News. From this post he came to the Herald Aug. 15, 1971. He was succeeded April 11, 1972 by W.S. Pearson. McDaniel and his wife, Doris, lived at 700 Tulane and had three sons, Mike, Steve and Chip.



PRINTING METHODS RATHER PRIMITIVE — Five years after it was founded, the composing room of the Big Spring Herald looked this way. The scene was set in 1909 in the basement of the old Ward Building at Second and Main Streets. Pages were assembled on stone-topped tables and printed on a flat-bed press. W.G.

Hayden and T.E. Jordan were then co-owners of the Herald. The men pictured here, from the left, are Albert Fisher, Will G. Hayden, H. J. Heard, Sam Johnson, Louis Bradshaw, Tom E. Jordan and Admiral Wick Byrd.

## Graham emphasized investigative reporting

J. Tom Graham missed his first chance to join the Herald, but 12 years later he returned to become publisher. By that time he had had a versatile experience in the news field.

Although he wrought several changes during his relatively brief tenure before he moved on to another post Jan. 15, 1978 and then to ownership of the Del Rio News, Graham preferred to undergird what he considered strengths of the paper. Among changes were a new masthead (presently in use), six-columns of type on page one, use of the Focalpoint capsule column as a daily front page feature developed in cooperation with Tommy Hart after attending national editorial conferences; inside box

of short items set in odd measures; change of editorial page mast; new emphasis on feature material, particular in the field of investigative reporting. Graham had a yen for this, but one aimed at the Joe Hicks (a former local car dealer) — Colombian drugs connection, was superseded by developments of other fronts, and another on bail bond practices withered in the womb when he left.

He was reasonably active in community affairs, although news gathering and editing interested him most. He was a Chamber of Commerce director, and served on the (Webb AF) Base-Community Council and was an ex officio member of the city's planning commission.

Graham was reared in West Texas at Knox City where

his father, Jeff, was postmaster. Graduating there in 1960, he then earned his degree in journalism at North Texas State University in 1964 and had tentatively taken a place with the Herald when a better offer came along as being managing editor at Gonzales. In 1965 he joined the Abilene Reporter-News only to be caught in the Army draft. He had worked in the back shop of the Knox City and Denton papers and as reporter before this, and to this experience was added that of assistant bureau chief of the (Army's Pacific section) of Stars and Stripes at Seoul, Korea and later on the copy desk at Tokyo, Japan. After separation from service he spent a time travelling in the Far East, then worked with the Cumberland Newspapers in

Brisbane, selling advertising, Australia, and edited the Mount Isa Star, an outback newspaper.

He returned to the United States and the Abilene Reporter-News in 1969 as night news editor, then city editor and assistant managing editor before leaving in May 1973 to be editor of the Huntsville Item. Later that summer he was promoted to publisher, serving there until he was called to the Herald in January 1976 to succeed W.S. Pearson, who had gone to Bryan. With emphasis on news, he continued Pearson's policy of the paper doubling any prizes the staff members might earn.

Graham was married to the former Linda Hill, whose father, James Hill, many years before had been a Herald staffer as machinist and printer. They had one son.



J. TOM GRAHAM



TOMMY HART

## Hart works way up to editor

Tommy Hart, who succeeded Joe Pickle as editor of The Herald when Pickle entered retirement in 1976, is the newspaper's oldest employee from the standpoint of seniority.

He joined The Herald as a newspaper carrier prior to World War II. He moved into the mail room and worked briefly as a stereotyper under the veteran pressman, Ray McMahan, before petitioning Tom Beasley, then sports editor, to let him take on special assignments — work he accepted without pay.

When Beasley departed for a job in Austin, Hart became the sports editor, writing a column entitled "Lookin' 'Em Over."

When military conscription started shortly before the United States got involved in World War II, Hart joined the Air Force. He served nearly five years, 26 months of which were in overseas duty.

He rejoined the Herald in 1946 and has been with the newspaper since that time. He became Managing Editor Jan. 1, 1971.

He is married to the former Elnora Hubbard. They have two daughters. The older one, Carol, is a copy editor for the Lubbock Avalanche Journal after having graduated from Texas Tech University with a degree in Journalism the past summer. The younger one, Phyllis, is a Registered Nurse at the Texas Tech Health and Sciences Hospital in Lubbock.

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Believed publishers should be active

# Pearson directed installation of press

During the three and a half years W.S. (Dub) Pearson was publisher of the Herald, the newspaper stepped from one printing age to another.

When the Herald began publication in 1904, it was a hand-set operation even down to the most minute piece of type. Starting in 1916, the paper moved with acquisition of a Linotype machine, into the "hot-type" process and fully so in 1930 when a rotary press with stereotyped (hot metal) plates was added. Then in the late 1960's there began to be talk of going "offset," a modification of the lithographic process (printing plates are so treated that when ink is applied it adheres only to the exposed areas, then is transferred to a roller, which in turn "offsets" or prints it on the paper).

Then suddenly in the summer of 1974, after numerous postponements, Pearson was notified that a new Goss Community press, slated for another market, would be diverted to Big Spring.

In the space of a few short weeks an addition was made for a new press room, foundations poured for the new press, and the composing room made ready to shift over to the Revolutionary new photo-composition or "cold type" process. On the night of Aug. 9, 1974 the old Hoe Simplex which had ground out monumental news stories for half a century, made its last run and was skidded into the parking lot as junk. So was the assortment of linotypes, Intertypes, Ludlows, casting boxes and other hot metal equipment. A new era had begun with the appearance Aug. 9, 1974 of the Herald by a new process.

Anticipating this, Pearson persuaded management to invest in a complete remodeling and renovation of the Herald plant. It all came off without missing an issue, although there were many anxious moments and sometime delays.

Pearson came to the Herald well-equipped by experience. A native of Portales, N.M. where he completed high school and Eastern New Mexico University, he hawked papers as a newsboy, worked in the backshop of the Portales paper four years and wrote sports while in college. Then he became advertising salesman, advertising manager and joined the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal advertising staff. For a brief interlude he served as territorial manager for Western Electric appliance division before accepting a managerial post on the Midland-Reporter Telegram under James Allison Sr. Feeling long range career prospects would be better with Harte-Hanks, he accepted the Herald publishership April 11, 1972.



W.S. (DUB) PEARSON

He instituted a number of changes to conform to new corporate policies (Harte-Hanks had only a few years before been listed on New York Stock Exchange). Department heads were brought in for shares of profits.

Pearson belonged to the school that held that publishers should be active in community affairs. At Midland he had been president of Better Business Bureau, a director of United Fund, on the Midland Area Sales Team, the YMCA, and on his pastor's cabinet. In his relatively short residence here he was campaign chairman and president of United Way, member of Rotary on the (Webb AF) Base-Community Council, director of the Chamber of Commerce, headed the Heart Fund and Boy Scout Sustaining membership drive, on the YMCA board, the Dora Roberts Rehabilitation board and Easter Seal Society, trustee of Permian Basin Petroleum museum, vice president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and founded a local chapter of Better Business Bureau.

At the end of 1975, he accepted transfer to Bryan, a larger market (where this year he will direct moving into an entirely new plant). He and his wife, Johnnie have four children; Patricia Miller, Odessa; Gregg, petroleum engineering senior at Texas Tech; Steve, engineering student at Texas A&M, Brad, Bryan High School senior.



'HOT TYPE OPERATION' — From 1941 until 1956, the Big Spring Herald was headquartered at Ninth and Main Street in a building now housing Knight's Pharmacy. At that time, it was a 'hot type operation,' which means word impressions were set in hot metal and then allowed to cool before the printers assembled the pages. The printers working with the type here are, from the left, Roy Reagan, Buck Tyree and Granville Glenn.

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EARLY HOME OF THE HERALD — This modest structure, located about where the Higganbotham-Bartlett Lumber Yard now is at 300 E. 2nd St., once housed the printing operations of the Big Spring Herald. Pictured here, from the left, are Cooney Hayden, T. E. Jordan, W. J. Hayden and Ted Cornell. Jordan and W. J. Hayden owned the firm at the time. The picture was made in the early part of the century, probably around 1910.

Education, transportation, water special interests editorially

# Pickle with Herald 44 years

Longest tenure as a Herald editor belongs to Joe Pickle, who retired at the end of 1975 after 44 years of association with the paper.

His long connection led to involvement in many civic and similar activities, recognized by the Chamber of Commerce's Community Service Award in 1975.

During the career he saw the city more than double its population and geographical confines, as well as sprouting connecting links with Coahoma on the east.

While he maintained the first duty of the newspaper was to collect the news faithfully and present it honestly and fairly, he had a few special interests editorially. One was in the field of youth and education; another was in soil and water conservation; and still another in transportation.

As for government, he felt it ought to be open, responsive and to operate as a trust. His approach was more as a perceiver and persuader rather than a confronter, for it was his aim, he said, never to hurt or demean people by comment, although the result of news might bring pain.

Pickle served as president of the West Texas Press Association and Texas APME and won awards in editorial writing and for community service. After retirement, he devoted himself in part to historical research and writing.

Born in Roscoe, Tex., to Joseph Binford and Mary Duke Pickle Nov. 28, 1920, Pickle was graduated from BSHS in 1929 and Baylor University in 1932 with a major in journalism. In high school he had written sports for the Herald and served as general reporter in the summer of 1931 before returning the following year to begin an unbroken continuity for the remainder of his career. In 1940 he was made managing editor, and from 1970 on carried the title of editor.

Over the years he headed the Chamber of Commerce, Howard County Fair Association (predecessor organization), Heritage Museum, Boy Scout district, Downtown Lions Club, YMCA, friends of the Library, was a director for the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Big Spring Concert Association, Big Spring State Hospital Volunteer Council, the original city planning and zoning board, city charter commission, Dora Roberts Rehabilitation Center, Permian Basin Historical Society, Memorial Hospital and its successor Malone-Hogan Hospital board, and a teacher and officer at his church for 45 years.



JOE PICKLE

Pickle was assigned to cover the Colorado River Municipal Water Association in 1946, became its secretary a couple of years later and served as secretary of CRMWD since its creation in 1949 (and currently continues this title and that of consultant with the District).

As highway chairman for the Chamber, he received the Texas Highway Department Top Hand award, also led in a policy of close cooperation with the department in routing and development, and in establishment of the FM 700 loop. He worked on the campaign which led to creation of Howard College, during the period when he served as acting publisher of the Herald while carving out time to serve in the Texas State Guard.

He was married to a Herald staff member, Lucille Rix, daughter of a pioneer couple, Harvey and Bertha Keats Rix, in 1937. She died Oct. 15, 1975 on the eve of his retirement. They had three sons, Thomas R., Dallas, Joseph Gary, Austin, and Paul David, Kansas City, Mo.

BEST WISHES  
TO MY MANY FRIENDS  
AT THE  
BIG SPRING HERALD  
ON THEIR  
75th ANNIVERSARY  
Ted O. Groebl

**Big Spring Herald**

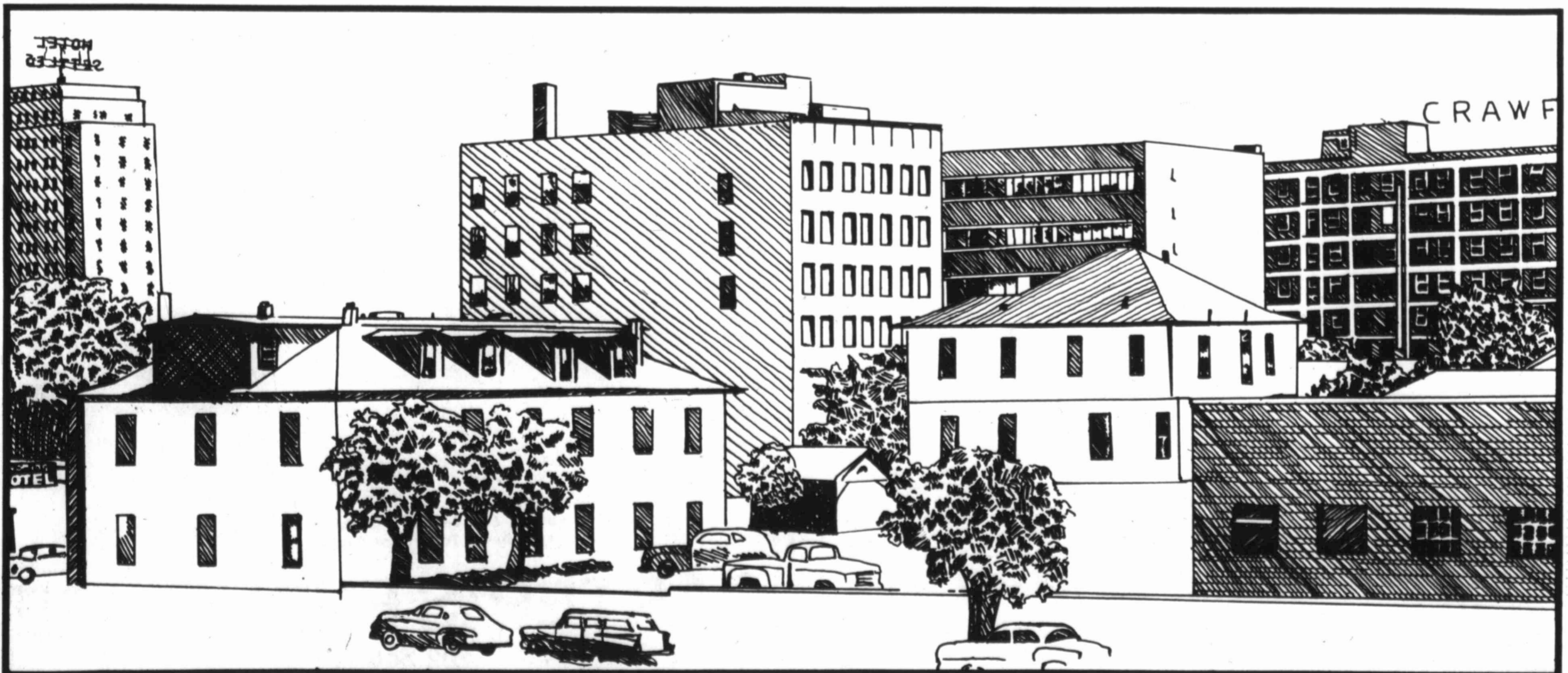
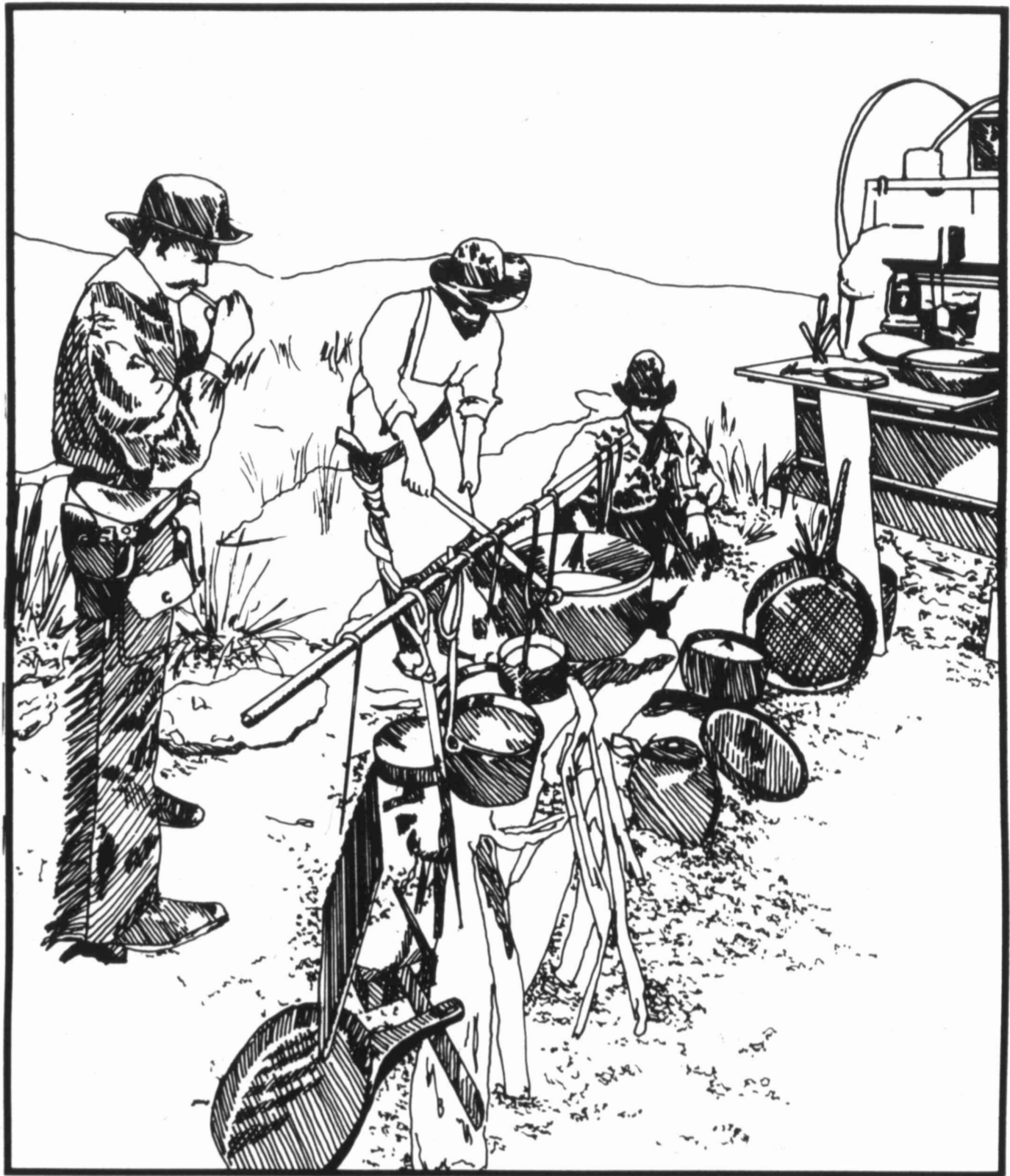
*'The crossroads of West Texas'*

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, OCTOBER 2, 1979

SECTION D

SECTION D

# a historical look at the Big Spring community



# One of most traumatic periods arose in 1971 Growth of city punctuated with numerous problems

Except for one fleeting moment, Big Spring functioned as a ward of the Howard County government, for its first century.

That there would be a town of Big Spring was settled when the Texas and Pacific reached here in 1881, but the fact was formalized by the drafting of a 40-block townsite plat Bell to Goliad, Nolan, First to Sixth, and with a small section north of the tracks, by the railroad in April 1882, followed by organization of the county in July of that year. Big Spring, being the only community in the county, was named county seat.

Within a year there were growing pains of civic consciousness, and an election was held May 13, 1883 to ban sheep and goats from wandering at large within a 3x3-mile area including and surrounding Big Spring. The proposal lost 30-2. Other attempts failed and on June 16, 1885, in response to a petition by F.W. Heyne Ben Boydston and 50 others, an election resulted in incorporation of the City of Big Spring by a vote of 80-45. G.W. Walthall, later to be a county judge, was named mayor; W.R. Morgan, marshal. That the municipality did function briefly is attested by a County Court case in which the City charged that Sam Lee, who ran the Chinese laundry, was in violation of "Ordinance 28, Section 1." Before the case could be tried, Big Spring voters, by the margin of 138-58, dissolved the incorporation, and Howard County Commissioners noted that "the City of Big Spring is abolished and is of no force and effect."

And that is how it remained for the next score of years. Court minutes are dotted with references to Big Spring problems, including streets, cutting down part of the hilly terrain, sanitation, health matters, foot bridges, board walks, drainage (particularly after the 1902 flood when the county sought to interest the T&P railroad in some sort of flood control efforts).

The county had taken the lead in providing a privately-owned waterworks for the town in 1895, but civic leaders bridled at not having their own government to deal with the rising tide of farmers and others moving into the area.

In response to a petition by R.L. Perminter and 50 others, an election Dec. 27, 1906 resulted in an affirmative vote of 132-15 for incorporation, and this took effect Jan. 15, 1907 with the city limits encompassing an area 2x2 miles. First officials were George D. Lee, mayor; W.H. Homan, C.C. Hinds, R.P. Jackson, and R.T. Piner Sr., aldermen; Tom Sullivan, marshal; W.G. Hayden, secretary; S.A. Penix, city attorney; E.O. Price, treasurer; Dr. C.I. Holt, health officer. At the first meeting aldermen adopted 24 ordinances, and 33 at the next. They established road-districts within the city, and adopted laws that livestock had to be opened. And when a disastrous fire struck downtown, they set stringent fire limits (the county promptly accepted the courthouse) forbidding new frame construction. They bought one of, if not the, first motorized fire fighting units in Texas.

An attempt to obtain land for a city hall in 1908 failed, but on Feb. 13, 1909 a lease for a 50x50 tract in the northwest corner of the courthouse square was executed for 50 years at \$10 a year, and a two-story fire-station and city hall in red Pecos sandstone to match the county's new courthouse, was erected. This sufficed as the home of the municipal government until after the electorate voted to

adopt a new charter and on Jan. 11, 1927 became a home rule city with a city manager, responsible to the commission, administering its affairs. Only slight changes have been made in that charter, the principal one being election of council members by places, rather than at-large.

So hard pressed for funds was the new city government that it paid J.M. Morgan \$8,240 in script for building the city hall. It accepted \$500 from the county for street work, but it did venture on its own accepting Sept. 22, 1909 the Thomas Flyder fire truck, thought to be the first motorized fire unit in Texas.

The first sanitary sewer system (1917) resulted in a cost of \$14,197, and the system was extended in the early 1920s. Street bonds (\$60,000) were voted in 1925, and again in 1926 (\$40,000). The oil boom and new charter set the stage for successive major improvements, including the Gregg and Benton Street overpasses of the T&P tracks, the city park in 1930 (which five years later was expanded by 388 acres), the municipal golf course in 1931, the city auditorium, city hall, fire and police station in 1932 (at a cost of \$200,000), the municipal swimming pool in 1935.

Other mileposts included financing land purchase and water extension for the Big Spring State Hospital designation in 1938, and for the VA Hospital designation in 1946, the extension of the waterworks to include Section 17 and Section 33 well fields, and again in 1945 to the O'Barb field in northern Glasscock county. The first zoning code was adopted in 1947.

First paving, aside from narrow strips laid down by the state in 1923 five miles in each direction from downtown on U.S. 80 and 87, was put downtown in 1926-27, and after World War II, 200 blocks were added in an effort to catch up (a number of blocks had been paved previously as WPA projects.) The city limits were extended three times from 1946-49, as the city experienced growing pains. Big Spring got census fever in 1959 and adopted nine annexations from Nov. 24 to Dec. 30, and then 11 more in early 1960 to encompass the maximum territory and population within the corporate limits. The historic "big spring" was annexed May 14, 1968.

With start of the VA Hospital and a new oil boom, additions to Cosden and establishment of the Cabot carbon black plant, Big Spring seized upon the centennial of the discovery of the "big spring" (Oct. 3, 1949) for a week long celebration that was to be the springboard for an unprecedented period of growth in the 1950-60 decade.

The first major achievement was the re-opening of the air base (this time as Webb AFB, a jet pilot training station) at the height of the Korean campaign. In an effort to insure permanence of the facility the city in 1959 proposed to give the land to the U.S. government, and finally Feb. 17, 1971 made a formal tender which the Air Force accepted. The move didn't work — the base closed anyhow in 1977.

The timid residential building market, held in check since the Depression, broke wide open in the 1950's, and as mentioned, annexations blossomed on every hand. Trying to stay up with the parade, the city issued \$740,000 in tax bonds and \$1,600,000 in revenue bonds principally for water and sewer improvements, also paving, and other purposes.



HOWARD COUNTY'S FIRST TRIPLETS — Pictured here are Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Shaw of the Knott community, with three sons born to them Sept. 30, 1939. The children, named Franklin, Delano and Roosevelt in

honor of the president, were the ninth, ten and 11th children born the Shaws. So cramped for space was the Shaw family, the triplets — Howard County's first — were bedded down in a truck.

With this great momentum, the city looked toward the "Soaring 60's" and in 1960, two years after start of the study, came up with a Master Plan bond issue totalling \$4,300,000 (\$2,230,000 in revenue bonds and \$2,070,000 in tax bonds). Ultimately \$2,230,000 revenue bonds and \$1,905,000 tax bonds were issued, financing what proved to be a great bargain. Not until the \$280,000 airport issue of 1977 were other bonds needed.

Probably one of the most traumatic periods of the city's history arose in 1971, not over material issues, but over personalities. The City Council asked Police Chief E.J. (Jay) Banks, to resign, then fired him when he didn't. He appealed for a public hearing which packed the city auditorium with more than 1,400 citizens in a charged atmosphere. When his supporters asked for a vote of confidence, surprisingly only about one-third stood. Thus the handwriting was on the wall, although the city was to be wrung through two months of travail before efforts to recall three members of the city council were beaten by more than a 2-1 margin Aug. 3, 1971. The episode left scars, but the city returned to more material matters of progress.

With closure of the air base, the base was re-opened as the main airport and the balance of the grounds made into an industrial park. The U.S. prison system opened a minimum-security facility there in July 1979. Twice Lockheed Aircraft sought to get a contract and use the industrial park for a site, but fell short. Other smaller industries came in, and then the city turned to LTV for aircraft modification.

Meantime, Cosden had announced its administrative

offices would be moved to Dallas to operate under the parent American Petrofina Company, and within months Cabot announced its plant here had become obsolescent and would be phased out before the end of the year.

Once again the city had to be banding together to attract new industry and business.

Twelve men have served as mayor of Big Spring — six under the aldermanic form, and 12 under the home rule charter adopted in 1926. They are George D. Lee (1907-10), L.T. Deats (1910-14), James T. Brooks (1914-17), O.T. Lacy (1917-20), W.R. Purser (1920-24), and Clyde E. Thomas (1924-27). Under the home rule charter are R.D. Matthews (July 25, 1926 to July 27, 1929); C.W. Cunningham (Aug. 16, 1929 to April 8, 1930); J.B. Pickle (April 8, 1930 to April 12, 1932); C.E. Talbot (April 12, 1932 to April 12, 1938); R.V. Jones (April 12, 1938 to March 26, 1940); G.C. Dunham (April 9, 1940 to October 1944); R.L. Cook, (April 10, 1945 to April 9, 1946); G.W. Dabney (April 9, 1946 to April 14, 1959); Lee O. Rogers (April 14, 1959 to April 10, 1962); George Zachariah (April 10, 1962 to April 12, 1966); J. Arol Marshall (April 12, 1966 to April 11, 1972); Wade Choate April 11, 1972 to —.

Those who have served as City Manager are James V. Montin (April 6, 1926 to May 4, 1929); V.R. Smitham (July 9, 1929 to July 31, 1939); E.V. Spence (July 28, 1931 to July 29, 1941); Boyd J. McDaniel (April 29, 1941 to 1-1-47); Herbert W. Whitney (Jan. 9, 1947 to Nov. 11, 1958); Albert K. Steinheimer (Jan. 6, 1959 to May 22, 1962); L.M. Crow Jr. (June 18, 1962 to June 24, 1971); Harry W. Nagel (Sept. 28, 1971 to 2May 22, 1979); and Don Davis June 18, 1979 to —.

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IN 1929, CECIL AND ORA THIXTON OPENED THEIR MOTOR CYCLE SHOP ON EAST 15TH STREET IN BIG SPRING. THE BUSINESS HAD IT'S UPS AND DOWNS, BUT THROUGH THE YEARS, THEY SOLD HUNDREDS OF "HARLEYS" AND THE BUSINESS FLOURISHED.

OUR TRADITION OF FAIR AND HONEST DEALING PREVAILS TODAY, AS WE CELEBRATE A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF PROGRESS.

CECIL THIXTON IN THE ARMY AT KELLY FIELD IN 1929.

THE OLD SHOP ON 15th St.

CECIL ON A "HARLEY" ABOUT 1946.

Howard, Ora, and Marjo proudly display their 50th Anniversary plaque, awarded by The Harley Davidson Co. The Cycle Is Cecil's "custom job" which took him two years to build, from '55 to '57.

(The Original Cecil Thixton Shop)

**The Harley Davidson Shop**

908 W. 3rd HOWARD WALKER, MGR. 263-2322

**Thank You, Big Spring,**  
for allowing us to  
grow with you  
for 31 years.

Seated: Terry and Dorothy Carter  
Left-Right: Joy Loudamy, Loy Loudamy, Jackie Lecroy, Neil McDonald, Mary Eggleston, DeLols Harper, Davey Tarbet, Don Bedford.

**CARTER'S FURNITURE**  
202 Scurry

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## Listen up: Is there or isn't there an 's' in city's name?

Listen well and you'll still hear people talk of Big Springs, a city that ceased to exist when the name was unofficially changed to Big Spring 61 years ago.

The name "Big Springs" apparently was dubbed on the city by early pioneers who traveled here long ago. According to Heritage Museum Curator Geri Atwell, there were once springs all over the county. Wherever there was a spring, pioneers settled.

"Every homestead had a spring," she said. A correspondent from Weatherford Times visited Big Spring in 1883 and took back accounts of large springs.

"The springs from which the town derives its name are big indeed," he wrote. "They are close together, within 300 feet of each other... The southernmost is the largest."

The "southernmost" spring that the reporter referred to was Big Springs or Big Spring's big spring, thought to be the product of three different water sources.

A correspondent representing the Colorado Clipper located in Colorado, now known as Colorado City, also wrote about the springs in 1883.

"There are four notable springs in the county, Moss Springs, Big Springs, Hackberry Springs, and Wildhorse, and perhaps three others of less note," he wrote.

Sulphur Springs, which was located several miles northeast of Big Spring, was another large spring and was sometimes confused with the big spring in early reports.

No wonder the early pioneers called Big Spring as they saw it, Big Springs. Businesses carried the plural name on signs and the newspaper was named the "Big Springs Herald." The only exception to the name was the Post Office which officially listed the city as Big Spring.

Perhaps because of confusion that the unreliable "s" sometimes caused for out-of-towners, the T&P Railroad began using the singular form in 1909 on orders. By 1910, T&P Railroad timetables listed the city as Big Spring and the name of the station was changed to Big Spring in 1911.

If controversy over the name of the town bothered folks, they ignored it. The city's official name, as shown on court records filed June 20, 1890, defining the town's boundaries, was "Big Springs." The plural version shows up on city minutes during the first ten years of the city's corporate life.

Then, in 1918, city minutes from a March 12 meeting call the city "Big Springs," but a reference is made to the City of Big Spring. The singular form again showed up in minutes from an April 18 meeting. Thereafter, the community was known as the City of Big Spring, though most continued to call it Big Springs.

The old-timers never have been able to shake the old name, according to Geri Atwell.

Apparently, no official action was ever taken on changing the name of Big Springs. The city was incorporated as the City of Big Spring in 1907, according to Howard County Library references, and the "s" just disappeared in 1916.

The obliteration of the "s" wasn't made known to everyone, however. According to Leroy Tillery, executive vice president of the Big Spring Area Chamber of Commerce, when he told friends in Amarillo that he was moving to Big Spring in July, they invariably replied "Oh, you mean Big Springs."

**BEEHIVE OF ACTIVITY** — The famed motion picture, "Hell's Angels," a blockbuster which first introduced the late Jean Harlow to movie audiences, dates this picture, taken in downtown Big Spring. The film was showing at the old Queen Theater. The structure to the right of the theater is the State National Bank building, which since has moved twice and now occupies spacious quarters at Ninth and Main Streets. Ward's 'New Hotel' was located on the second floor of the structure at the far right until a disastrous fire destroyed it one day. The old curbs on Main Street, challenges to the older people shopping in the downtown area, can be seen. The picture was taken in the early 1930s.



### Big Spring's first commerce

# Bone collectors to construction workers

Banks and saloons, bone collectors and railroad construction workers were the earliest contributors to Big Spring Commerce.

Big Spring's first business was Hilburn and Meeks. This embryo of Big Spring business life set up when there was nothing here but the stakes in the roadbed where the Texas and Pacific Railroad would run.

Their market consisted of a few bone collectors who had gotten wind that the railroad was being built. Their stocks consisted of a few items for their use.

Sometimes in those early days, cowboys drifted in from their herds with a few advance railroad workers to strengthen the clientele. Hilburn and Meeks business began in 1880.

The railroad pushed through. Behind it came the town's first grocery, owned by William Howerton. The town began to grow up around the railroad depot near Beals Creek.

The Bessie Brothers set up a general merchandise store. Business began to grow.

The first saloon followed soon after — the Nip and

Tuck Saloon. Bacon Drugs, the first drug store, came into being in late 1881.

One character lived in this time who had a substantial role in the town's history. Joseph Fisher, an Austrian Jew, came to this country as a lad. He served in the Civil War as a messenger boy under George H. Thomas. Later he tried his luck in California, but then returned to Indiana to start a business.

When he heard the T. and P. was coming through, he came west to make his fortune. He bought a lot at Sweetwater but settled here. He set up shop under a tent at the corner of First and Scurry in 1882. He was 37.

His brother William joined him in 1884 and they consolidated to form J. and W. Fisher Company.

Joe had built a small frame structure but when fire consumed it, he built a stone building; probably the second one in Big Spring.

The two brothers and their wives (the Kaufman sisters) left their business behind and returned to Indiana. Their blossoming families, they felt, needed

northern schooling.

But after the move they thought better of it, repurchased the business from a man named W.H. Brennan and came back to Big Spring.

The goods they sold were geared for the rough treatment cowboys handed out. California pants, Stetson hats, boots, harnesses, ropes, piece goods, etc. Their only rival was in Fort Worth, but the Fisher brothers business was known for quality: "The Store that carries everything."

Big Spring banking has its roots in the Fishers. Not having a bank at the time, the town's big money was stored in the Fisher brothers' strongbox. This is the box that carried gold coins to Big Spring from Fort Worth for Big Spring commerce. It was no wonder Joe Fisher was one of the directors of the First National Bank when it was created in 1890. Fisher was probably relieved when the bank opened as the store had been staying open until 2 a.m. some days after the proverbial cowhands' paychecks were handed out.

The Fisher Brothers' trade territory extended into

New Mexico, went as far north as Canyon and Amarillo. Then south to the San Angelo territory.

Ranchers bought huge quantities of food for their hands, sometimes purchasing \$500 worth of goods at once. This purchase might be repeated several times before their cattle were sold and the bill paid.

There were no written bills, mortgages or notes — verbal agreements only. Wagons were sometimes left unguarded at night and the store left unlocked. Cowboys slept on the front porch.

The Slaughter Long Ranch was one such early customer. The Duke of Aylsford was another.

In a terrible drought in 1886-1887, when ranchers were being wiped out, they kept their heads above water by selling the hides of their starved cattle. Often, ranchers sold a load of their green hides to the Fishers and left with a load of groceries.

Banking, energy, communication, transportation and construction industries grew from the foundations of these early entrepreneurs.

## A newspaper, an industry...a hospital

# A town just doesn't up and happen

As Shine Phillips wrote in his book "Big Spring", "a town just don't up and come about". Neither do newspapers, industry, or hospitals.

There were no hospitals around to make the headlines when the first newspaper rolled off the press in 1904. Doctors wandered into town, settled down in 2nd story offices, and hung their shingles above saloons, general stores, and livery stables.

They responded to "she's taken bad, doc", by horseback, and a saddlebag that carried little more than an assortment of pills, some simple remedies, and horehound candy to wash down a bad dose of medicine. Surgery was simple, and required little equipment.

By the time Jash Cosden

came to town, and sounded the first 5 o'clock whistle at the new refinery east of town, two hospitals were going up. The first one went up on Goliad street, but local doctors Hall and Bennett kept office hours downtown in the new Petroleum Building. A second one was built by two newcomer doctors, Bivings and Barcus.

It's strange. Sometimes we think of history as a story of old-timers who've been here forever. But newcomers have always played a big part in the development of any town, especially Big Spring. Maybe it's because life was hard on the prairies, and newcomers were considered no less important, than were others

who put their shoulder to the wheel, and helped carve out a future for coming generations.

Scarcely had the 8-bed hospital on Main Street gone up, than two more young doctors came to town. Ten years later, they would form a partnership to buy the hospital, and dub it after themselves, the Malone & Hogan Hospital.

The rest is a part of Big Spring's history. The two recruited two more, and then another two. The 8-beds became 17, then when World War II came along, the War Department issued a certificate of need to add another 41 beds to accommodate the new bombardier school west of

town. In 1968, the then 22-member group of newcomers built a new clinic building.

When the young doctors Malone and Hogan bought the small hospital, and flipped that coin to see which name would come first, they dreamed of a new era of medicine for the folks in the area, so "that they would not have to drive to other towns for the medical care they would need." But their dream outgrew their capacity to fund it.

Realizing this, in 1973 they contacted Hospital Corporation of America in Nash-

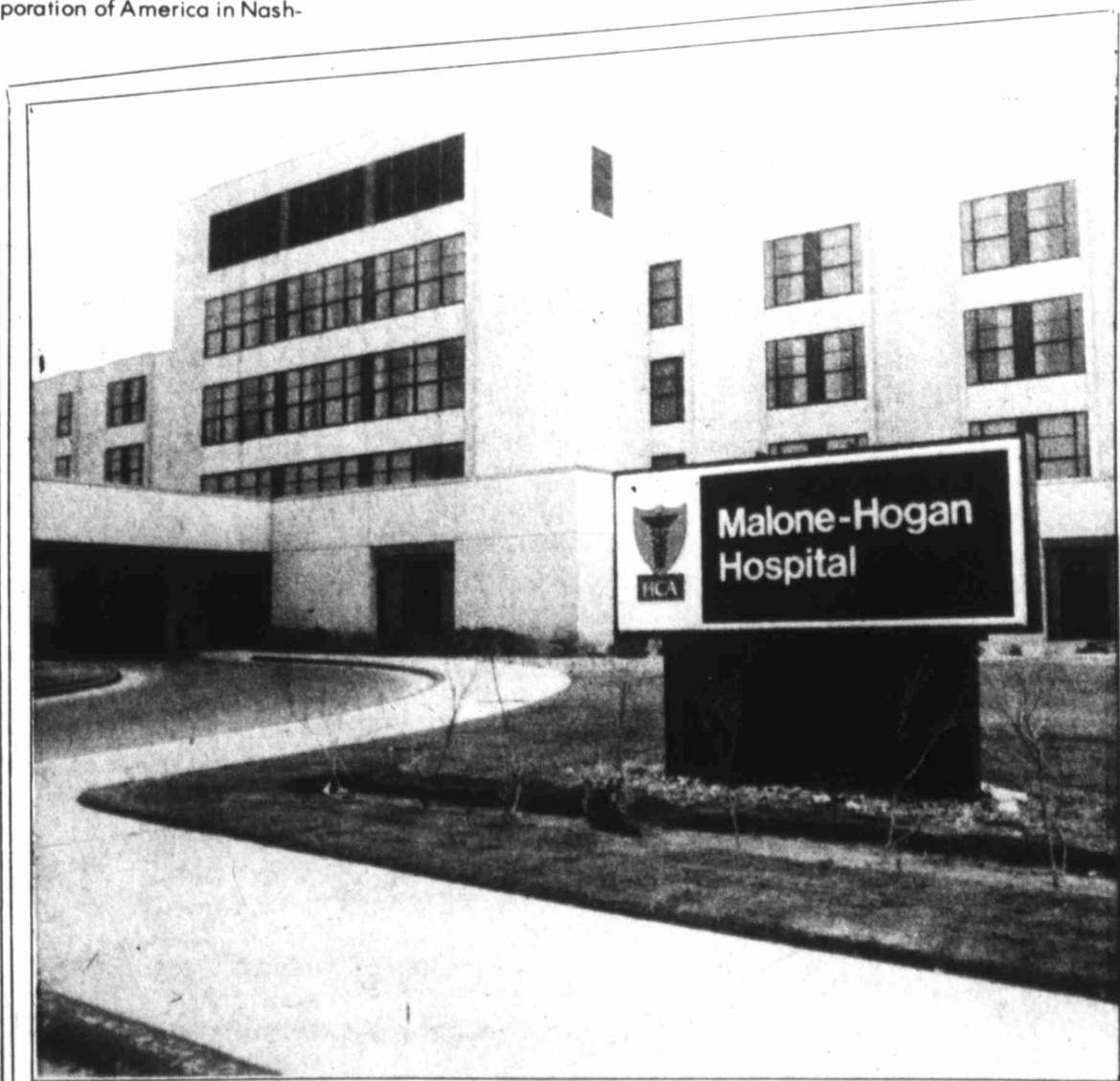
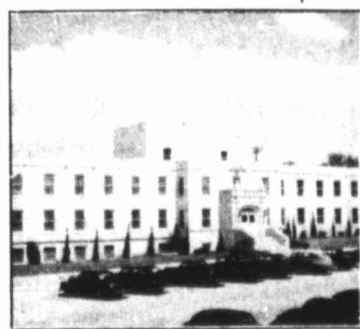
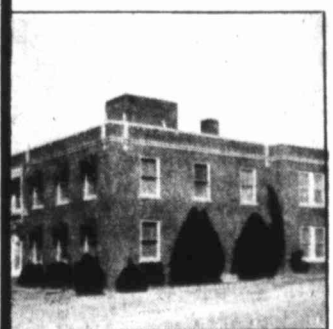
ville, a company which was young itself, and establishing a reputation as a pioneer in the hospital field demonstrating a real concern for communities in which they build.

Today, their dream belongs to someone else, and the community is richer for it. The 153-bed hospital is an open-staff hospital, available to any qualified doctor in the area.

As the drug-store philosopher put it some years ago, a town doesn't just happen. Good industry doesn't come easy.

We salute the Big Spring Herald, its publishers, editors, reporters, typesetters, and backshop employees. They've helped the town happen.

And we salute a giant in Big Spring industry, Cosden. We've never had a better friend.



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**THE ONLY WAY TO GO** — At the turn of the century, this was a favorite method of conveyance for most Big Spring young couple. The rig is occupied by Zula and E.C.R. Lovelace. If the horse looked shock, it may have been because the photographer used exploding powder to provide light for the scene.

## Horseless carriages usher Big Spring into 20th century

Running boards, horseless carriages and "sidewinders" first appeared on Big Spring streets early in the 20th century.

The first car owned in Big Spring was purchased by four railroad men: J.W. Ward, superintendent of railroad; W.H. Bauglin, telegraph operator; George D. Lee, telegraph operator and mayor, and R.B. Wells, ticket agent.

The car, a White Steamer, was used for official functions by the railroad and the city.

The second in Big Spring was purchased in Dallas by Col. Christopher Columbus Slaughter, highly respected rancher and banker. He drove the car here from Dallas.

Ben Garner bought a 1908 Reo. His was the third car in Big Spring.

The fourth man to own a car in Big Spring was a man named W.P. Soash. He owned a fleet of Buicks he used to transport folks back and forth from Big Spring's railroad depot to the town of Soash.

Then the inevitable happened. Big Spring heard the crunch of its first automobile wreck.

At the corner of 15 and Scurry, June 17, 1913, Judge John Littler was returning from a picnic in his EMF, model later to be called Studebaker.

Charlie Yarnell, driving what was probably a car called a White, was going south on Scurry. Yarnell and Littler collided in the intersection.

Both men claimed they had the right of way but Littler was known to have had a penchant for speed.

Wyatt Eason recalled that Littler once left Big Spring at 4 p.m. and arrived at Fort Worth at 10 p.m. the next day. He averaged an unheard of 18 mph on the trip. Eason was not unheard of as a car enthusiast, himself.

"Big Spring had a reputation of having more cars than Fort Worth, Dallas, or Houston. This was because a lot of promoters either owned or hired them to transport prospective buyers to land promotion sites. One of these was Soash, who was selling off the Col. C.C. Slaughter ranchland; another was C.W. Post, the cereal maker, who established his dream city at Post, in Garza County," said Eason.

Eason boasted of being the first person to ever drive a motor driven fire truck in the state, a claim that didn't go unchallenged.

The truck was purchased by progressive Big Spring City leaders in 1912. Eason quit the job, because the fire chief kept taking the motor of the truck apart and leaving it for Eason to put back together.

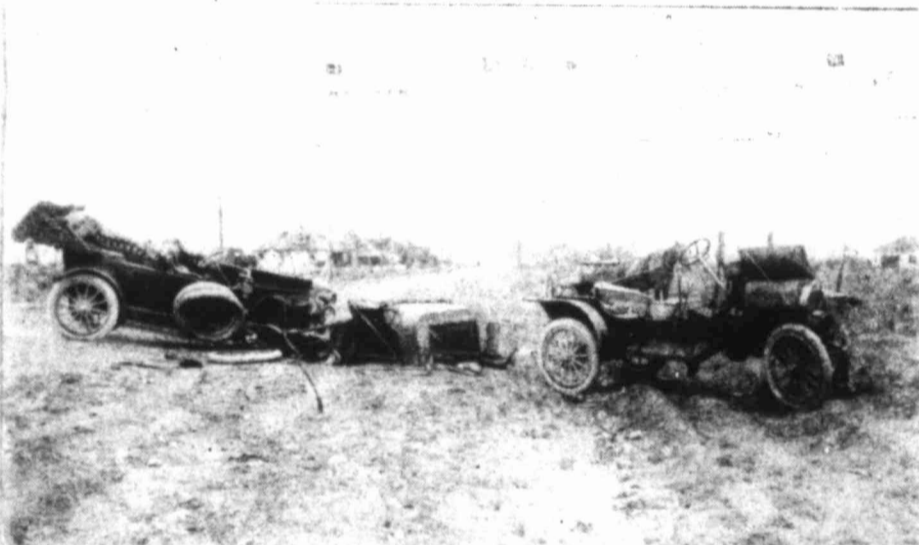
Eason got the parting shot, though. Before he quit he drove the truck into one of the city's first garages for repair. The weight of the truck caved in the floor. This garage was on the corner of Fifth and Main Streets.

Another garage was located nearby. Early garages were converted blacksmith shops. Sir Dobbin was one of the blacksmiths that learned mechanics when carriages became horseless. J.J. Cole and Harry Abney were others.

Though not many of these itinerant mechanics had to go to school to learn the ways of the Industrial Age, it took more than baling wire to get the cars to run. Most of them came by the knowledge of cars naturally. They picked it up as they went along and the cars ran better for it.

J.J. Cole headed the blacksmith shop of Cole and Son, with a shop on East Third. Abney did business in a shop that was later razed to make room for the Ritz Theatre.

**ONE OF THE AREA'S TRAILBLAZERS** — Pictured is one of the first cars seen in Big Spring and one of the first half dozen in the state of Texas. This is a 1908 Reo, a prestige car in its day. The vehicle was owned by Ben Garner before he married Belle Mann. Olive Ruth Cowden donated the picture to the Heritage Museum.

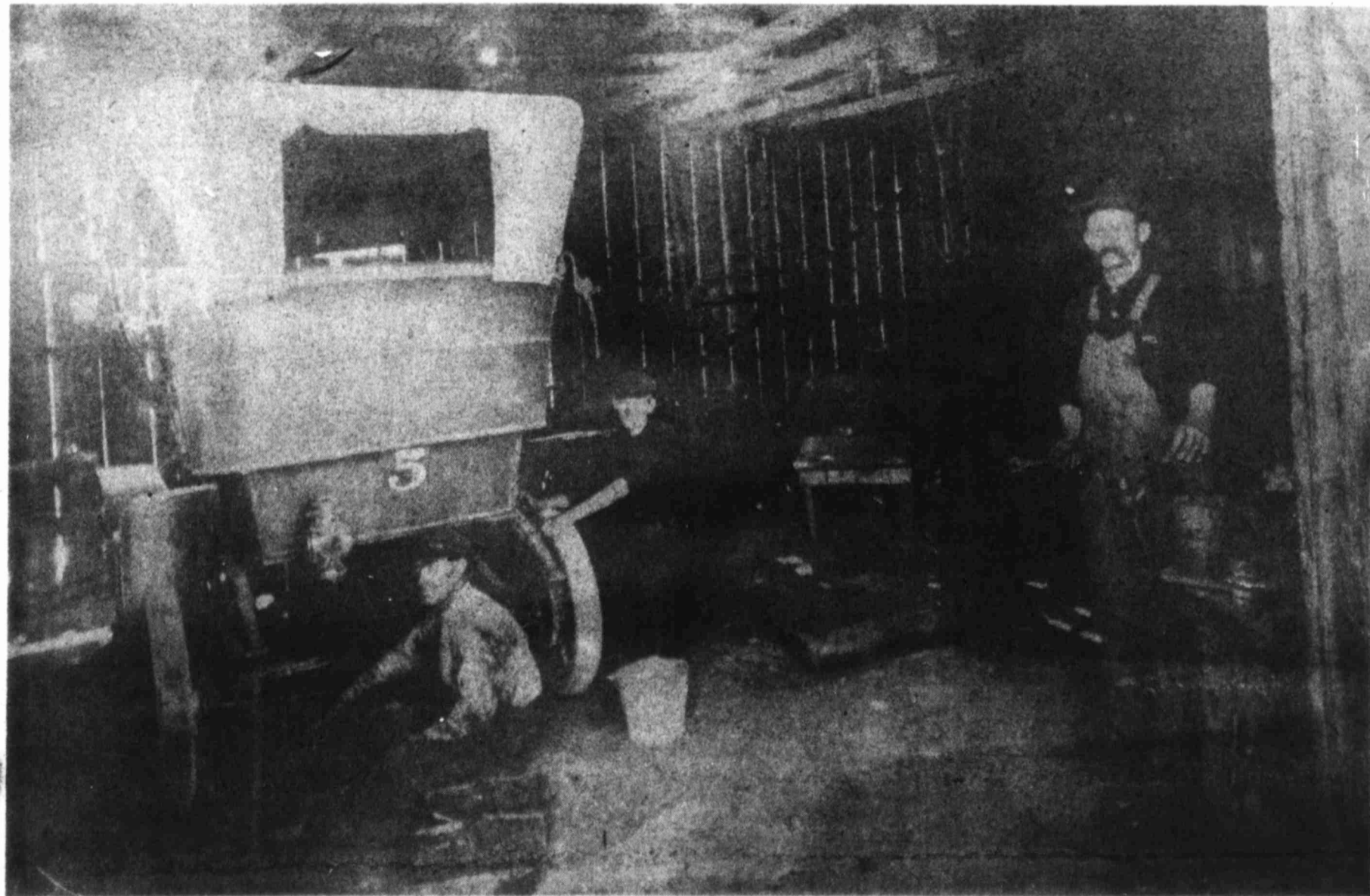


**CRASH** — "Nobody had had any wrecks — so they weren't ready for this," according to George Wyatt Eason, early car enthusiast, speaking about the first wreck in Big Spring. Judge Littler's EMF (right) collided with Charlie Yarnell's White at Scurry and 15th at 10:30 p.m. June 17, 1913. Almost everyone in town turned out to see the damage.

**FLASHIEST OF THE RUNABOUTS** — Lester Fisher, then a man about town, stands beside one of the first cars ever seen in Big Spring. This picture was made in the 1920s. At one time, Fisher had substantial property interests in downtown Big Spring. The identity of the three ladies in the vehicle is unknown.



**SOASH BUICK NO. 5** — W.P. Soash transported folks in a fleet of Buicks from the Big Spring railroad station to the town of Soash he was building. Here mechanics are fitting the car to comply with a Jan. 8, 1907 law requiring motor vehicles to be registered and given a license plate.



# THANK YOU, BIG SPRING FOR 30 GOOD YEARS



Looking South on Main Street at first, you see Big Spring Hardware in the original site on the East side of

Main and Big Spring Furniture on the West side in the location J.W. Atkins purchased in 1952.

## Almost 80 years in the same location

Although we are thanking you for 30 good years in Big Spring, the history of Big Spring Hardware spans nearly 80 years on Main Street. Beginning as Stokes-Hughes in the early part of the 1900's it has been in business through two World Wars and the depression.

## Courtesy First

Today, Big Spring Hardware employs 14 people to serve the many needs of their valued customers. They have a combined continuous employment record in excess of 150 years. Today and in the future, the customers' needs are our greatest concern. You can still get the personalized attention and genuine care for your needs that has made the difference so many times in the past. Old Fashioned service is a main part of the charm of the people and entire attitude of Big Spring Hardware and Furniture. Where you can be sure you come first.



Looking South on Main St. in 1928 the original stores that were to become the now familiar Big Spring Hardware and Furniture.

## A Family Business

In 1949, J.W. Atkins bought the business, bringing 25 years experience with him. He had spent those years buying and selling for major lumberyard chains, all over the southwestern part of the United States. At the time he purchased the business, all operations were located in the building now known as Big Spring Hardware and appliances at 117-119 Main St. A few years later, in 1952 Mr. Atkins leased the building next door and expanded the appliance business into it. Just five years later, he bought the old Fisher building and moved a furniture store into it after buying the furniture business in Seminole, Texas. Big Spring Furniture, located at 110 Main has been in operation there since 1957.



In 1966, Richard Atkins joined his father in operating the store, after graduation from Texas Tech. Shown here with the original safe.

# BIG SPRING HARDWARE

HARDWARE & APPLIANCES

117-119 MAIN ST

J.W. Atkins -President

R.C. Atkins-Vice-President

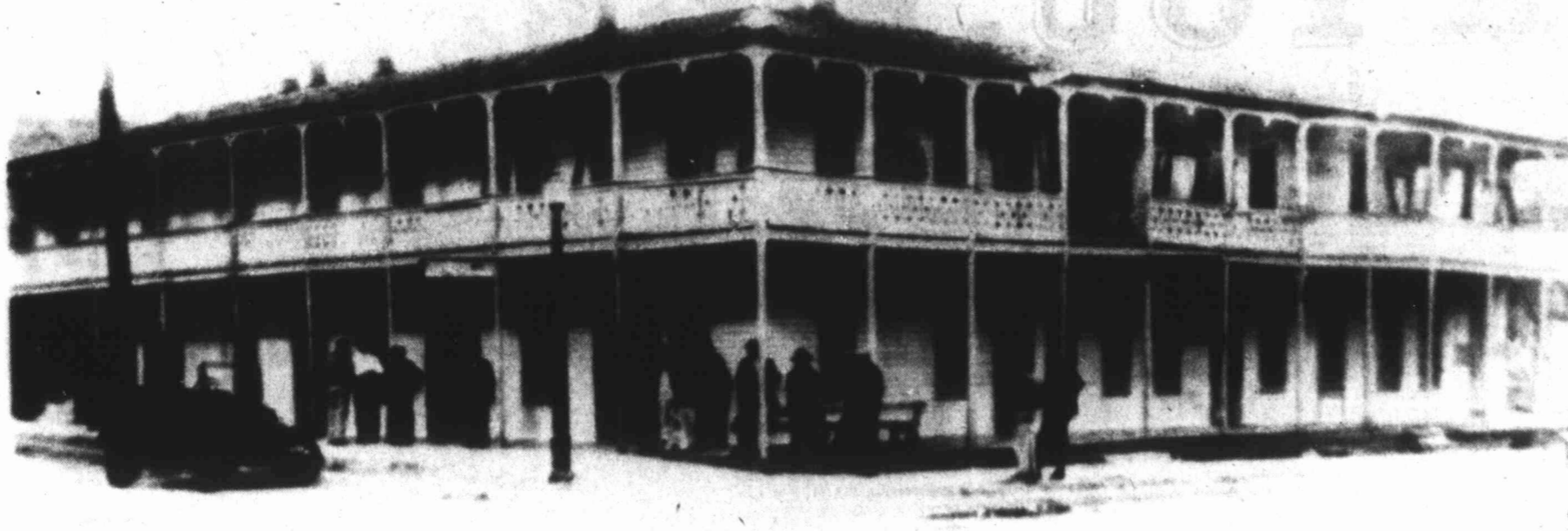
FURNITURE

110 MAIN ST.

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**FAMOUS FOR PURCHASE BY TITLED ENGLISHMAN** — This historical old Cosmopolitan Hotel, located at Third and Runnels Street where Swartz is now located, served as a headquarters for ranchers, railroaders and drummers for many years. The fabled Earl of Aylesford, who later was to die in Big Spring, purchased it outright one day after he was unable to find quarters for himself and his retinue. The prodigal Englishman, disgraced in his own land for his excessive drinking and his spending habits, died in his suite of rooms in this building Jan. 15, 1885. Later his body was shipped to England for burial. The structure was later renamed the Stewart Hotel. It was torn down in the 1920s.



**NOTED FOR ITS OPERA HOUSE** — In the early part of the 20th Century, Big Spring benefitted from the foresight of some of the town's leader who built a community center they dubbed the Opera House. In reality, very few operas ever were presented in the entertainment center. Had they been, their casts might have been hooted out of town. A lot of traveling road and home talent shows were offered, however, and invariably well received. Since railroading was a principal industry here, it stands to reason that the railroad employees made use of its facilities. Here is a scene prepared for one of the many railroad parties held here.



**REGULAR SIGHT IN BIG SPRING** — Wagon trains were an ordinary sight during the first decade of the 1900s, as settlers either came to town to remain or tarried here before moving on to more remote parts of the rugged frontier. G.W. Vaughn and his group, en route to Chamal, Mexico, pulled up on Main Street to renew their supplies, where some enterprising photographer snapped this picture for posterity's sake.

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# McCann Corporation

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TAKES THIS MEANS TO RECOGNIZE:

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THE CROSSROADS OF WEST TEXAS,  
IT'S PIONEERS & LEADERS

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**100 YEARS OF SERVICE**

to the People of Big Spring

"A friendly place for every member of the family"

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400 Scurry

Dr. Chappell





Honest, bullheaded about what they believe is right

# Area settled by determined, hard-working folks

By MARJ CARPENTER

There is no way to talk about the history of either the Big Spring Herald or Cosden Refinery without including the area towns.

Especially Colorado City is a big part of the history of both. Over in Cee City, off on a side street, is the old Whipkey Printing Co. building with the trade mark of the whip and they key that the family used in their years of publication history. Bob Whipkey, longtime editor and publisher of the Big Spring Herald, came from that family and went to work at the Big Spring Herald in 1935.

Up on the hill that overlooks the old Highway 80 entrance to Colorado City are the remains of the Col-Tex Refinery which at one time belonged to Cosden and was in full operation in that city.

COLORADO CITY was known as the Mother City of the old west at one time and was on the railhead, where it ended for a spell, before the T&P railroad progressed on across the prairie to El Paso.

At that time, in the early 1880s, Colorado City was the biggest settlement between Fort Worth and El Paso and boasted an opera house, many hotels, lots of saloons and had plenty of excitement.

Somewhere along the line, the population shifted, and the town, which began with the early buffalo hunters around the Colorado River, tapered off to a smaller city.

That smaller city hung on, clung to its history, went through some very difficult years and in recent years began to show signs of reviving and progressing again.

They have added a downtown civic center, a brand new high school as modern as any in West Texas, and many other recent improvements.

They have been particularly thorough in holding on to their historic heritage and have a fine museum located diagonally across from the Mitchell County Courthouse. Their early opera house is used today for particularly fine productions for a community of their size.

In fact, their drama productions rival those in much larger cities. One of their early claims to fame was that the very first bus trip by a commercial bus company anywhere in America was out of Colorado City to Snyder back in 1921.

The early bus was quite loud and over in Snyder, pastors preached against the "contraption of the devil" and warned their members not to go near the thing. So when the bus went wheezing and clattering into Snyder, nobody would venture to get on it and ride back to Colorado City.

On the second day, the venturesome bus company switched their route — over to where the business was — in Big Spring and Lamesa. Big Spring and Big Springs had no qualms about devilish contraptions and rode it, so that remained as the first bus route.

Actually some of the first Big Spring Heralds ever taken, outside the city limits went by bus over to Colorado City, although it was long after that first bus.

But Colorado City is not the only community deeply involved in Big Spring history.

OUT AT GARDEN CITY, the families are closely tied to Big Spring. Settled in the 1880s and 1890s by ranch families, there was a saying at one time that everybody in Glasscock County was either a Currie, a Cox or a Calverley and that you were bound to be from one of the three C's if you lived there.

If you have lived around either Big Spring or Garden City for very many years, you know some of the members of these pioneer families, who are also deeply involved in Big Spring activities. State National Bank for instance, with its history of Currie presidents comes from one of those early Glasscock families.

But the tone of Glasscock County changed when right

after World War II, a group of German farmers from over around Wall and Rowena, came into the county and bought land from a ranch being broken into land parcels and established the ST. LAWRENCE COMMUNITY.

Being good cotton farmers, they made a big success of the first farming in Glasscock County and established their Catholic Church out in the open fields near the cotton gins. Through the years, they have gradually obtained a paved road, and such "luxuries" as electricity and telephones.

In early November each year, they hold the St. Lawrence festival and people travel from miles around to eat their good sausage, play bingo, dance a little and have a good old-fashioned good time.

There is no way to estimate how much influence early Glasscock County folks had on Big Spring and vice versa.

NORTH OF BIG SPRING IS LAMESA, county seat of Dawson County, the world's largest cotton producing county some years. It kind of alternates that honor with Lubbock County above them.

Actually, Lamesa was named by a Big Springer when a name submitted by the late W.L. Wasson was drawn out of a hat. The late M.C. Lindsey of Lamesa was in charge of that drawing in July 1903 and when the name La Mesa came out of the hat, the group convinced Wasson to anglicize it a little bit by changing it to Lamesa.

It was on March 20, 1905, that a big vote was held out in Dawson County between Chicago and Lamesa to see which one would be the county seat.

In fact — but for five votes, Big Springers would be able today to tell folks, I live forty miles — give or take a few — south of Chicago.

But the agreement between the two communities was that whichever one won the vote, it would be THE town. The other town would promptly move all their homes and businesses to that site.

Part of the argument was over the bars in Chicago. Lamesa had none and has none to this day, although there have been several wet-dry votes in the years in between.

The bricks in the street around the square in Lamesa are from those original Lamesa streets and are still holding up just fine around that picturesque square that includes wrought iron benches.

Of course all those farmers around and about Dawson County, who grow such good cotton, are important to the economy of the entire area and contribute greatly to the shoppers that come into Big Spring.

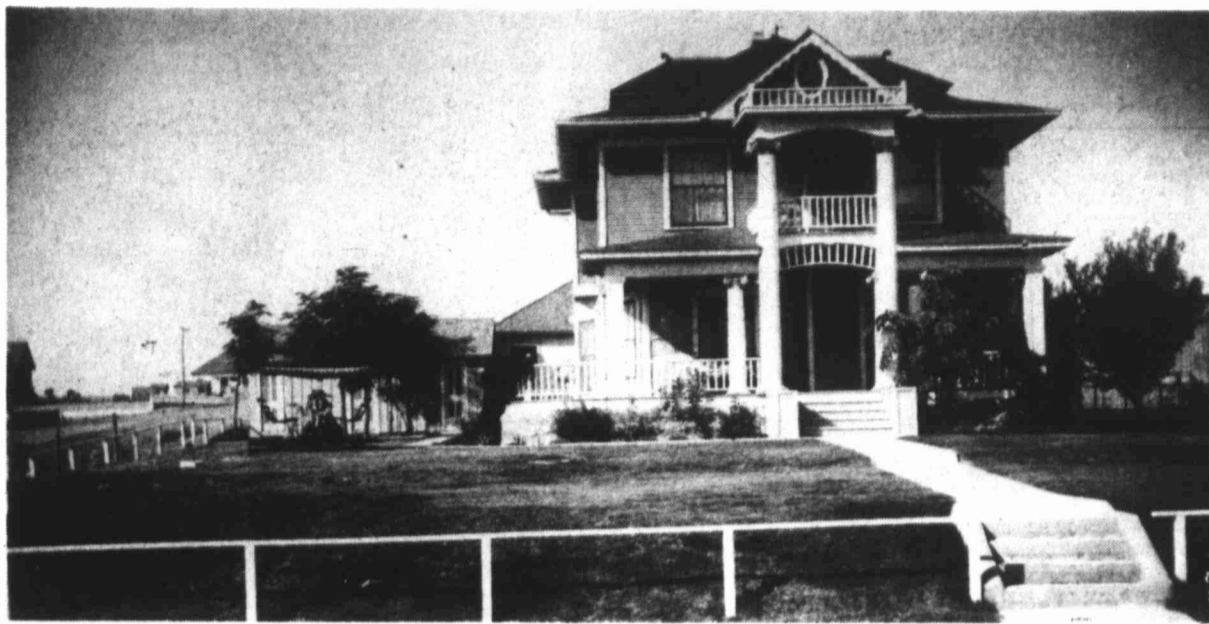
Being absolutely frank, one has to admit that some of the shopping comes into Big Spring because the wet-dry elections did fail out through the years. And because Big Spring is wet.

Good solid "country folks" that live in a very modern, manner, with many beautiful brick homes, new cars and all the comforts of home, live out and around in O'DONNELL, WELCH, PUNKIN CENTER, PATRICIA, KLONDIKE, FLOWER GROVE, SPARENGROVE and ACKERLY.

Not to be outdone by the old rural school districts in Dawson County are those a little closer into Big Spring such as LOMAX, ELBOW, CENTERPOINT, MOORE, R-BAR, LUTHER, VEALMOOR, BROWN, GAY HILL, VINCENT, VALLEY VIEW, MERRICK, KNOTT and EAST KNOTT... just to name a few.

That's where the sand blows so fiercely in the spring that you can't see the side of the road — but still — more years than not — quite a cotton crop is turned out by some toponotch farmers. Given any kind of chance at all, they'll produce a good crop.

ACKERLY sits on the corner of Howard, Dawson and Martin Counties — right where the counties touch and is



SHOWPLACE — This handsome looking structure became a sort of recluse in recent years before what is now the River-Welch Funeral Home was built in front of it. Located at 610 Scurry, it was built around 1910 and

was Briney Jones' home at one time. It was later sold to Charlie and Anna Bell Eberley, who originally owned the funeral home built in front of it. Dasie and Bill Garrett lived there at one time, as did Horace Garrett.

also right next door to Borden County. It was started around a cotton gin in the 1920's and still clings to a lot of pride in their school — called Sands High School by all those folks out there who survived the early sand storms that make today's storms look like "a picnic on the beach."

Not too far away is TARZAN, Tant Lindsey named that little community in 1924 because he was tired of sending in names that the United States Post Office kept saying "We already have a town by that name."

Names like Plains and Sandy and Big Sandy and others typical of the area had already been snapped up. The neighboring community of LENORAH was named for the wife of the abstract office man that divided up the land.

But that's similar to WESTBROOK, over on the edge of Mitchell County, that was apparently named for an early railroad surveyor.

Westbrook had one of the few unanimous votes on any subject in the entire area when they voted in recent years to set up their own school district when the county superintendent system went out.

Extremely proud of their schools are many of the small communities which fall inside the area served by the Big Spring Herald. These include communities such as COAHOMA, which has a fierce hometown pride and a toponotch record, and FORSAN, which holds outstanding records in school competition from sports to literary events.

But it is also true of Garden City, Ackerly, Klondike, Gail, Westbrook, Colorado City, Lamesa, Stanton, Loraine, Sterling City, Welch and the Grady School between Tarzan and Lenorah.

Different ones of these school districts have different points of pride such as the longstanding tradition of winning basketball teams in the AAA high school at Lamesa, or the prowess of girl's basketball in Ackerly or the many wins in different areas in all of the other area high schools.

Coahoma is a community that is tied closely to Cosden because many of the employees have lived at Coahoma and Sand Springs, rather than in Big Spring proper.

SAND SPRINGS, although not incorporated, is a little community that runs all the way from Coahoma up to Cosden's very gates. Sand Springs and Coahoma population may argue among themselves over such issues as the water district, but you better not let anybody else come in and criticize either one of them or you will find them battling away side by side like brothers.

Many folks have speculated that Coahoma is an Indian name but the late Leroy Echols said that actually, the early Echols settlers named the community for Coahoma, Miss., from which they had come.

Coahoma has lots of colorful old tales, including one gun battle that occurred with people shooting back and forth across the railroad as the train went by.

This, in turn, started a tradition of the conductors warning anybody that got off the train in Coahoma that they were taking their lives in their hands at that location.

Out around Westbrook and then from an area near IATAN over to Forsan, the oil industry began to be important to the area around 1926 and continues to be to this day. Forsan, of course, is actually named for the four sands of productivity... and many say it actually should have been named Fivesan.

Iatan is another area that has an interesting name. The old tale is that the name Satan was sent in for the area because of the red mud and the rattlesnakes which would climb up on the railroad tracks during heavy rains. The first letter was misread and the community became Iatan.

Mitchell County probably took the prize for having the most little school districts including SEVEN WELLS, CHINA GROVE, HYMAN, LOONEY and many others. One senior citizen recalls that they took lots of teasing when they rode the Looney School Bus.

(See area town, page 16, col. 2.)

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2

*A Salute To*

**the BIG SPRING HERALD**  
**on its 75th anniversary**  
**and**  
**COSDEN OIL COMPANY**  
**on its 50th anniversary**

*Texas Electric Service Company is proud to be a part of this community, where businesses such as these have contributed so much for so long to the growth and development of their city.*



Marcy not likely first non-Indian to visit spring

# Indians drank of water ages ago

By EILEEN McGUIRE

A hundred years after the American colonists separated themselves from England by a proclamation and embarked upon a war to enforce their declaration of independence, one of the last battles with the Comanche Indians was fought in Big Spring. The Indians had claimed the "Big Spring of the Colorado" as their watering hole.

The Comanches had been streaming down from the upper foothills of the Rockies, stirring the east rim of the plains, a century before Americans got started on a fight for independence from England. The Comanches were attracted to a "big spring" which was a forking point of their southward trail.

No one knows for sure who discovered the big spring first. Bones of the "Midland man," mostly likely a woman, indicate a presence here 10,000 years ago. The Indian, probably nations other than the Comanches, was the earliest discovered in historic times. They found the bountiful waters between the Cap Rock and the Edwards Plateau to be an ideal camping site.

The first recorded discovery of the big spring was probably that of Captain Randolph Barnes Marcy who had been commissioned to explore a trail from near El Paso to Fort Smith, Ark. He and his party, principally Army men, came upon the spring Oct. 3, 1849 and recorded a meticulous description of the unspoiled spring. The spring later received its name from that description.

Most likely it was not Marcy who was the first non-Indian to see the spring. It may have been Alvarez Nunez, known in Texas history as Cabeza de Vaca. Six hundred men set sail under Navarez from Spain in 1517. Nunez commanded one of the ships.

The expedition found the Indians hostile and devoid of gold when they touched down in Florida. They turned westward but were harassed by Indians and sea constantly along the way. Nunez and his party became separated. Nunez set sail on the Gulf in a rough hewn craft in hopes of a rendezvous but was carried by currents and eventually overturned near Mahalo (Galveston Island).

Nunez and his men were captured by Indians. After several unsuccessful attempts, Nunez escaped and came upon other survivors of his party and other Indians who believed that this white man was a god. Nunez equipped himself to continue exploration and, with a Negro aide, needed westward to the Colorado, then turned upstream.

De Vaca is believed to have taken the Beals Creek fork of the Colorado, ending up at the Big Spring in 1535. The Spaniard may have used much of that same route later to get to El Paso, on to Mexico City, and eventually back to the spring.

The Comanches, descendants of the Shoshones, began to dominate the lower plains around 1665. A fierce yet moral group, the Comanches were awesome with their lances, bows and arrows, clubs and heavy shields made of rawhide. In season, they streamed southward with their belongings packed on a travois pulled by a pony.

The Comanches made good use of the mustang, a wild creature descended from horses which had escaped from the herd of Cortez and Coronado. The mustangs were so plentiful that when white men arrived, one occupation was that of the "mustangers" who trailed the wild horses.

No one could ride more masterfully than the Quahadi Comanche, the "Cavalry of the Plains." From east of the Rockies about the Arkansas, they moved in the corridor between the Plains and the cross timbers of Texas, emerging at the base of the Plains along springs in Borden County, later known as "German Springs," and then south to the big spring.

At the spring, their fork trailed with one branch going southward to the Middle Concho, following to the conference with the North Concho and the springs which headed the South Concho. From there, it was an easy step into the central Texas area.

The other fork went west from Big Spring to the Mustang Springs (in Martin County), across the sandhills around Monahans, then swinging southwestward to cross the Pecos near Grandfalls and onto Comanche Springs at Fort Stockton.

Again the trail forked, one part swinging south of Chisos Mountains and across the Rio Grande; the other swinging westward to Balmorhea, south through Limpis Canyon, past Marfa and across the Rio at the confluence of the Conchos.

It made no difference which prong the Indian took from "Comanche Springs" he struck terror into northern Mexico as far south as Zacatecas and Durango, plundering settlements, kidnapping women and children



CAPT. RANDOLPH MARCY

whom he made slaves. This annual odyssey continued for three centuries with little interruption except for battles with other Indian tribes.

Spanish explorers or venturesome Mexicans may have also found the spring. In the early 1930's, a group of local boys found a stone near the spring which was inscribed with a cross and the figure 1768, but the stone was shattered in play before they realized what their find may have meant.

There is also conjecture that the Beal-Rolela Catholic colonists, who were given a 60 million acre land grant by the Mexican government to settle west of the 102nd meridian, may have come by way of the spring. No one knows for sure for the colonists disappeared without a trace.

Westward pioneering, retarded by physical barriers and hostile Indians, was begun in earnest in 1849. The discovery of gold in California had touched off a flood of migrants.

When Capt. Marcy headed this way, Jan. 23, 1849, he was acting under Special Order No. 6 as part of a group charged with staking the best route from Fort Smith to Santa Fe as a leg toward California. He was charged with the responsibility of "keeping a correct journal of each day's march, noting the distances between good camping places, whether wood or water are to be met with in abundance."

The orders also instructed him and his men to meet amicably with Comanches with pipes of tobacco "to remind them of the treaty they made with the whites...some seven years ago...in which they stipulated that our citizens should be permitted to pass through in safety and without molestation."

It took Marcy 53 days to reach Santa Fe, N.M., where he found additional orders awaiting him to proceed southward to the Rio Grande to the village of Dona Anna, located above present day El Paso, arriving Aug. 29.

If Marcy was convinced that he could safely march from that point to the plains, he was ordered to return by that route.

Capt. Marcy may have had second thoughts for he wrote of the "dreaded Llano Estacado, the great Sahara of North America...almost as vast and trackless as the ocean — a land where no man, either savage or civilized, permanently abodes...in desolate wastes of unbelievable solitude. Even the savages do not venture to cross it except in two or three places."

Despite apprehensions, the party started the journey eastward on Sept. 1, 1849. The party swung past the Guadalupe, noting the presence of bear.

"No man (not even an Indian) ever undertakes to cross the Llano Estacado opposite here," Marcy observed. So the party turned southward on a four day march downstream. They found no foard, but Marcy effected a crossing.

A makeshift raft was constructed by placing six empty barrels in a wagon bed. A volunteer swam across the 15-foot swift river and drove a stake on the other side to set up a line to guide the wagon raft and its 2,000 pounds of cargo each ferry.

On the other side, Marcy ran into the sandhills, described by him as "One continuous succession of white sandhills from 20

to 100 feet high," in a strip about five to 10 miles wide and 50 miles long in which he fortunately found several large, deep pools of water.

On Sept. 30, his men reached the ledge of the Llano Estacado. Marcy was recovering from a three-day bout of dysentery which had weakened him to the point where he had to lie in a wagon. The following day he wrote of camping at the "salt lake." On Oct. 2, they camped at Mustang Pond, later known as Mustang Springs.

Then, on Oct. 3, 1849, Marcy and his men came to the big spring, about 381.8 miles from Dona Anna.

"Leaving the salt lake this morning, our bearing was N 71 E. for eight miles where we reached the border of the high plain," he wrote in his journal. "We descended 50 feet off to the bench of the plain (possibly in the area of Stanton) and could see the buifs (Scenic and South Mountains). Fourteen and a half miles over beautiful road brought us to the spring which we found flowing from a deep chasm in the limestone rocks in an immense reservoir some 50 feet in depth."

"This appears to have been a favorite place of resort for Comanches, as there are remains of lodges in every direction; indeed our Comanche guide tells us he has been here before, and that there was a battle fought here some years since between the Pawnees and Comanches in which his brother was killed."

He had a mission and did not tarry. The next morning, Oct. 4, he swung slightly north of east some 12 miles, camping at another spring, possibly Moss Springs, more likely a spring northeast of Coahoma.

Two days northeast, it was necessary to send out a search party for one of the men, Lt. Harrison, who had left to examine a ravine two miles away and failed to return. Tracks indicated he had met with a party of Indians. Harrison was found with his mangled, murdered corpse lying among the rocks of a branch of the Colorado where he had been thrown after being scalped and stripped of all his clothing. The young officer was the nephew of President Harrison.

The party met further tragedies past the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, named by them, when a freakish premature west-norther struck. The men suffered intensely and 33 mules died. Transportation had to be consolidated and supplies were down to a 20 days ration.

On Nov. 6, they arrived at the Red River and on Nov. 20, at Fort Smith. Their journey had taken them 894 miles in 81 days. Marcy's historic journey was ended.

Other explorers, army officers and their men were to follow Marcy to the big spring in later years, including one young Virginian by the name of Robert E. Lee who was later cast in the Civil War drama as commander of the Confederate forces. He arrived at the big spring shortly after July 4, 1856 when he was told Indians were camped at the spring. By the time he arrived, however, they had fled.

Later, the spring was to become a settling point of a town to bear its name. The big spring which attracted Indians, explorers, and later hunters, was also found to be an ideal spot for the settlement of Big Spring.



DISTINGUISHED VISITOR — Mrs. Franklin D. (Eleanor) Roosevelt, wife of the then president of the United States, stopped at the Big Spring Municipal Airport in 1933, there to be greeted by many of the town dignitaries. At the far left in J.B. Prekle, then mayor of the City of Big Spring, Joe Flock, a locomotive engineer, can be seen with hat off in the background, facing the camera.

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In the 80 years re  
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Howard County

Year	Jan.	Feb.
1900	0.52	0.11
1901	0.11	0.11
1902	0.61	0.11
1903	0.81	0.11
1904	0.25	0.11
1905	0.45	0.11
1906	0.31	0.11
1907	0.17	0.11
1908	0.43	0.11
1909	0.02	0.11
1910	0.23	0.11
1911	0.58	0.11
1912	trc.	0.11
1913	0.29	0.11
1914	0.27	0.11
1915	0.45	0.11
1916	0.13	0.11
1917	0.28	0.11
1918	0.60	0.11
1919	0.57	0.11
1920	1.97	0.11
1921	0.25	0.11
1922	0.38	0.11
1923	0.29	0.11
1924	0.03	0.11
1925	0.15	0.11
1926	0.98	0.11
1927	0.53	0.11
1928	0.35	0.11
1929	0.32	0.11
1930	0.46	0.11
1931	1.31	0.11
1932	1.12	0.11
1933	0.11	0.11
1934	0.31	0.11
1935	0.13	0.11
1936	0.16	0.11
1937	0.44	0.11
1938	1.91	0.11
1939	2.71	0.11
1940	0.40	0.11
1941	1.19	0.11
1942	0.10	0.11
1943	0.20	0.11
1944	1.05	0.11
1945	0.85	0.11
1946	1.42	0.11
1947	0.58	0.11
1948	0.10	0.11
1949	2.14	0.11
50-Year Average	0.58	0.11
1950	0.88	0.11
1951	0.09	0.11
1952	0.10	0.11
1953	0.03	0.11
1954	0.48	0.11
1955	1.10	0.11
1956	0.22	0.11
1957	0.52	0.11
1958	1.76	0.11
1959	0.02	0.11
60-Year Average	0.57	0.11
1960	1.40	0.11
1961	2.03	0.11
1962	0.06	0.11

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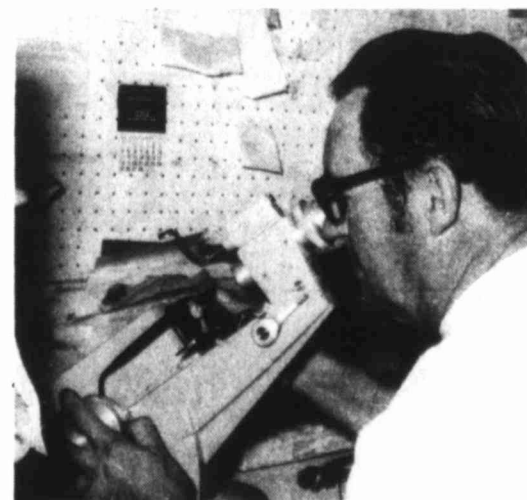
## TOMORROW

### Milestones

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Optician John W. Hughes is shown here in his modern Optical Laboratory. Expert, professional service is the same as it was in 1947.

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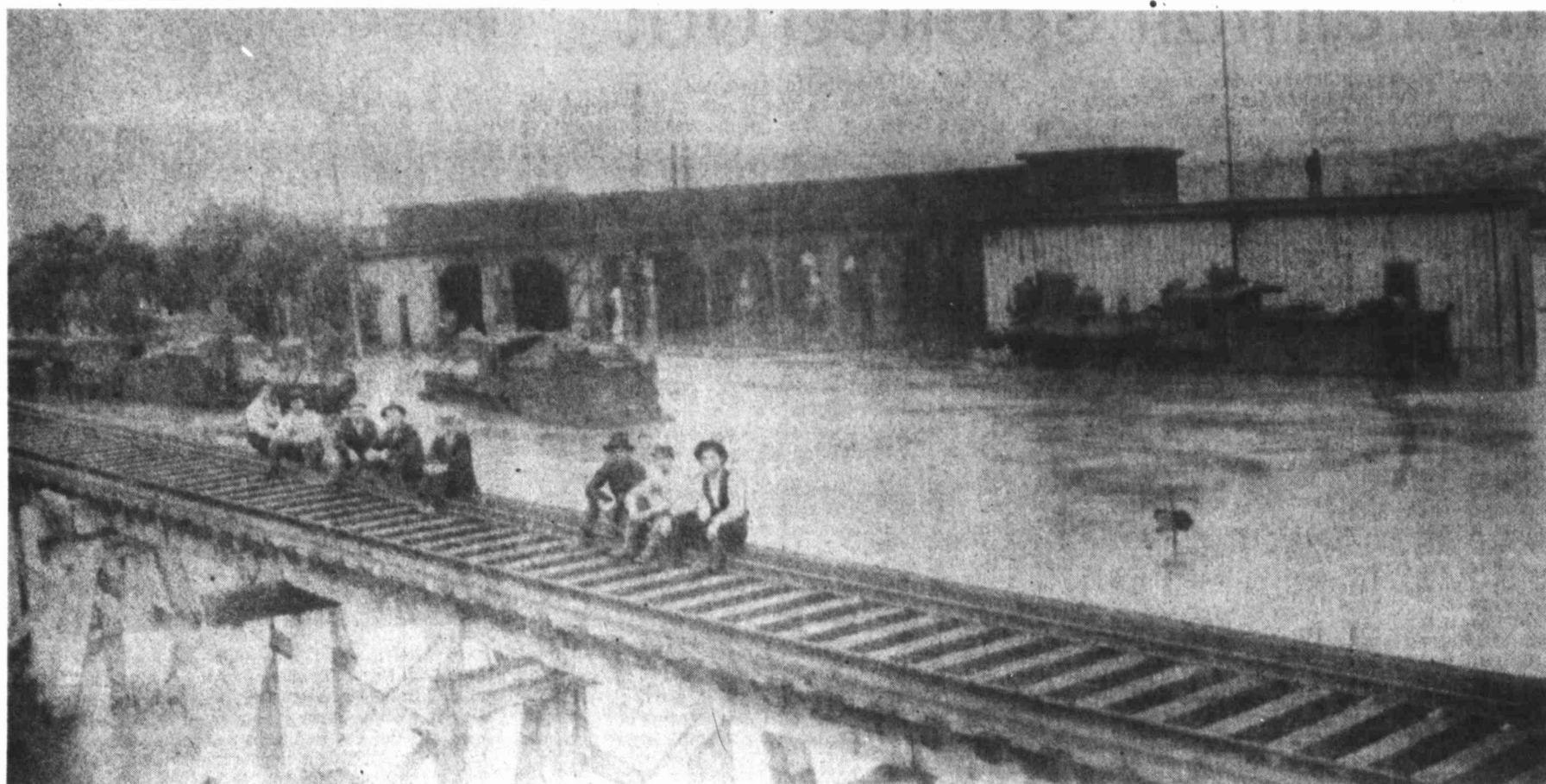
FIRST PERMANENT STRUCTURE IN BIG SPRING — Located at 121 Main Street, this was the first permanent building in Big Spring. It was erected by the famed Earl of Aylesford in 1882. The structure now houses a barber shop owned by Bill Battle.

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**BIG SPRING FLOODED** — These are Texas and Pacific train yards in Big Spring near the roundhouse in 1902. Most of the tracks are under water except this elevated track high and dry. The water was so high it drowned out the fires in the engines.

# Organizations

*Civic, service clubs meet variety of needs*

Many clubs and organizations in the Big Spring area meet a wide variety of needs represented by the populace. Beginning with the Arts which includes the development of art appreciation, talents and civic interest in art, music, and dancing, approximately nine groups are represented.

The Big Spring Art Association, the Big Spring Community Concert Association, the Big Spring Music Study, Country and Western Music Club, Merry Mixers, the Big Spring Square Dance Club, the Cotillion Dance Club and the Piano Teachers Forum.

The Benevolent clubs and organizations which tend to the physical needs of the sick, infirm and others, including the Big Spring Mason Lodge No. 1340; the Benevolent Patriotic Order of Does, Drove No. 61; the Elks Lodge, No. 1386; the Ladies Auxiliary Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 3188; the Elk's Ladies Auxiliary; The Ladies Encampment Auxiliary; the Order of Eastern Star No. 67; Order of Eastern Star No. 499; Order of Eastern Star No. 1019; Past Matrons Order of the Eastern Star No. 67; Past Matrons OES No. 499; Past Matrons OES No. 1019; John A. Kee Rebekah Lodge No. 153; Rebekah Lodge No. 284; Scottish Rite Association; Big Spring Shriners Club; Mullins I.O.O.F. Lodge; Staked Plains Mason Lodge and LAMP (Ladies Auxiliary Patriarch Militant).

The Civic Clubs of the Big Spring area promote Americanism, brotherhood and character, provide care for crippled and burned children and provide eyesight care among many other activities and services.

Civic Clubs include The Ada Belle Dement Civic and Art Club, the American Business Club, Big Spring Alliance of Clubs, Big Spring Evening Lions, Coahoma Lions Club, Downtown Lions Club, Sand Springs Lions Club, Kiwanis International, Kiwanis Queens, Ever Ready Civic and Art Club, Breakfast Optimists, Hi Noon Optimists, the Altrusa Club of Big Spring, Big Spring Civitan Club, Big Spring Rotary, Greater Big Spring Rotary, Jaycees, Jaycettes and Downtown Lions Auxiliary.

Big Spring Garden Clubs beautify the Big Spring area with flowers, shrubs and trees around their own home and public buildings, in addition to providing therapy for school children.

The Garden Clubs include the Big Spring Council of Garden Clubs, the After Five Garden Club, the Big Spring

Garden Club, the Green Thumb Garden Club, Big Spring Mens Garden Club, the Oasis Garden Club, Organic Soil Builders, Planters Garden Club and the Rosebud Garden Club.

The organizations concerned with the health of the Citizens community are the American Cancer Society, the American Red Cross, the Association for Retarded Citizens and the Veterans Administration Medical Center Hospital Volunteers.

Organizations concerned with the preservation of the history of the Big Spring area are the Genealogical Society and the Heritage Museum Association.

Clubs and organizations concerned with the promotion of home life and skills associated with homemaking are the Howard County Extension Homemakers Council, the Airport Extension Homemakers, Centerpoint Home Extension Homemakers, City Extension Homemakers, Coahoma Extension Homemakers, Creative Extension Homemakers, Elbow Extension Homemakers, and Fairview Extension Homemakers.

The organizations promoting hobbies and sports in the Big Spring area are the Antique Auto Club, Big Spring Amateur Radio Club, Big Spring Bass Club, Big Spring Prospectors Club, Busy Bee Hobby Club, Eager Beaver Sewing Club, Ladies Golf Association of the Big Spring Country Club Newcomers Handicraft Club, Pioneer Sewing Club, Potpourri, Rook Club, Sew and Chatter Club and the Western Drifters Good Sam Club.

The Parents group of Big Spring include the P.T.A. or Parent Teachers Association groups which brings a closer relationship between home and school and promotes the educational welfare of children, headed by the P.T.A. City Council, the P.T.A. groups include the College Heights Parent Teachers Association, the Kentwood Elementary School P.T.A., Lakeview Elementary P.T.A., Marcy Elementary School P.T.A., Moss Elementary School P.T.A., Washington Elementary School P.T.A., the Headstart Parent Advisory Committee and the Immaculate Heart of Mary School Parents' Club.

The Howard County Foster Parents Association provides support for foster homes and foster children and Parents Without Partners provide social Service for single parents. Parents Club is another parent's organization.

Patriotic organizations of the Big Spring Area further the ideals and principles of veterans and their families and assist them in time of need in addition to fostering true patriotism and love of country and American freedom.

The patriotic groups included the All Veterans Planning Council, American G.I. Forum, American G.I. Forum Women, the American Gold Star Mothers, the American Legion, American Legion Post No. 355, American Legion Auxiliary Unit No. 355, the Disabled American Veterans chapter No. 47, the Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary Chapter No. 47, the Eagles Forum, Texas Republican Women, Veterans of Foreign Wars post No. 2013, V.F.W. Auxiliary Post No. 2013, World War I Barracks No. 1474, and W.W. I Barracks No. 1474 Ladies Auxiliary.

The Professional organizations of the area promote higher ethics in the various businesses and professions, continuing education, fellowship and welfare. The retired groups minister to each others needs and serve as volunteers in the community.

The Professional groups include the American Association of Retired People, the American Business Women's Association (Cactus Chapter) and ABWA (Scenic Chapter), Big Spring Association of Insurance Agents, Big Spring Band Boosters, Big Spring Board of Realtors, Big Spring Credit Women's Club, Big Spring-Howard County Retired Teachers Association, Business and Professional Woman's Club, Classroom Teachers Association, Cowbells, Desk and Derrick Club, Faculty Ma'am's of Howard College, Far West Club Telephone Pioneers of America, Federally Employed Women, Friendship Breakfast Club, Howard County Independent Insurance Association, Howard County Chapter of Permian Basin Medical Society, Howard County Ministers Fellowship, Licensed Vocational Nurses of Texas, National Association of Federal Employees, National Secretaries Association, and School Food Club.

The Study and Social Groups of Big Spring Area meet many women's needs for enlightenment and socialization. These groups include the Alpha Beta Omicron, the Alpha Chi Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Alpha, the Alpha Kappa Omicron, the American Association of University Women, the Beta Sigma Phi City Council, the Child Study Club, the 1941 Coahoma Study Club, the Forsan Study Club, 1970-80 Hyperion Club Council, the 1905 Hyperion Club, the 1930 Hyperion Club, the 1946 Hyperion Club, the 1948 Hyperion Club, the 1955 Hyperion Club, the 1970 Hyperion Club, the International Women's Club, Kentwood Older Adults Activity Center, Les Girls Investment Club No. 3, Mary Jane Club, Modern Women's Forum, Phi Sigma Alpha Delta Delta Chapter, Senior Citizens Center, and the Singles Bible Study Club.

The Youth Groups of the Big Spring Area provide training for community leadership, service and good citizenship as well as fun and fellowship for Big Spring area youth.

The Youth Groups are Big Spring High School Key Club, Boys Club of Big Spring, Boy Scouts of America, Coahoma 4-H Club, Demolays, Gay Hill 4-H Club, Knott 4-H Club Lucky Acres 4-H Club and the West Texas Girl Scout Council.

Big Spring people are busy and happy doing the things they like to do and serving the community and their country as well in clubs and organizations tailored to meet their needs.

# Knott more than a state of mind

Knott, Tex., which some people insist is a state of mind rather than a community was named for an individual rather than a strand of twisted rope.

C.S. Knott, who acquired 17 sections of land from the HAT ranch in northwestern Howard County in January, 1906, lent the community his name.

Knott didn't hold onto the acreage long. He cut the land into small tracts which he sold to settlers. He donated other parcels for a school, which existed until it was consolidated with the Ackerly school in 1959, a post office and a cemetery. Knott is so extended that its part came to be known as East and West Knott, to go along with Middle Knott.

There was a time when Knott benefitted from the traffic along old Highway 9 but when US 87 was routed between Lamesa and Big Spring it missed Knott by about three miles.

The county was re-surveyed in 1921 and some residents were surprised to learn that parts of Knott were actually in Martin County, including the cemetery plot.

The drop-off in traffic didn't 'kill' Knott as it did other communities. Its farms boast some of the richest agricultural land in West Texas. Today, the community boasts three cotton gins, as many churches and a post office.

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**JOHN BIRDWELL HOME** — John Birdwell, friend of the famed Earl of Aylesford, built this 'dream house' at Tenth and Goliad Streets more than 80 years ago after fire destroyed the historic T & P Hotel which they operated in the 1890s. Almost immediately, it became the social center of the community. Years later, it was to be converted into a small hospital. It stood on the ground that is now occupied by the First Christian Church.

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10:50 Worship Service  
5:00 Youth Meetings  
6:30 Courses in Bible,  
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**FIRST GIN IN** realized what a when this pictu

# Rail

Ever since Cap from west to ea Comanche war tr transportation cry The Texas & P major penetratio Marcy's route fr Jay Gould took combined with l Memphis, El Pas Pacific to establ coasts. This brought tl on March 28, 1881 May 28, 1881. By l where the SP ha promise was ret track from Sierr inter-coastal gos West Texas to set

Prior to establ random over the Within a year, the December 1882 of Big Spring to th route was to go Lancaster (then hills at the south and southward to Concho waters) Elizabeth, a farr touches the Conc Road No. 2 w Springs, which s of Borden Coun was designated. Lamesa). Road No. 3 wa north to Second Rattlesnake Gap part of this rou present Moss C toward what wa then Borden Cou Road No. 5 he to Mustang Spr



**FIRST GIN IN HOWARD COUNTY** — Few residents realized what a future Howard County had in agriculture when this picture of Howard County's first cotton gin

was taken in the early part of the century. However, the farmers were already producing lots of cotton, which was handpicked and transported to the gin by horses. This is

the Woster-Bly Gin Company gin. The farmers sometimes had to wait for days before they could get

their cotton processed. The gin was located where Big Spring Seed and Chemical Inc. is now situated.

*Transportation crossroads of West Texas*

# Railroad provided heartbeat of city in early days

Ever since Capt. R.B. Marcy, on his blazing of a trail from west to east, intersected the ancient north-south Comanche war trail here, Big Spring has prided itself as a transportation crossroads.

The Texas & Pacific railroad was the first to make a major penetration of the area, remarkably paralleling Marcy's route from the cross timbers to the Pecos. When Jay Gould took hold of the T&P, which had recently combined with the (Texas) Southern Pacific and the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, he raced with the Southern Pacific to establish service between the west and east coasts.

This brought the rails to Big Spring, by some accounts on March 28, 1881, but by the railroad's official records on May 28, 1881. By December the road was at Sierra Blanca, where the SP had pushed in its eastern thrust. A compromise was reached by which both carriers used the track from Sierra Blanca to El Paso, thus achieving the inter-coastal goal. More importantly, the T&P opened West Texas to settlement and development.

Prior to establishment of Big Spring, travel had been at random over the most convenient route between points. Within a year, the Howard County Commissioners court in December 1882 ordered that a road (No. 1) be opened from Big Spring to the head of the North Concho River. The route was to go up Gregg to about Seventh, veering to Lancaster (then Jack), southward through a hollow, past hills at the south flank of the town, over Big Spring Creek and southward to the division between the Colorado and Concho watersheds, then southeastward to near Camp Elizabeth, a farmer cavalry outpost, where US 87 almost touches the Concho River at its head today.

Road No. 2 was to be from Big Spring to Rattlesnake Springs, which seems to have been in the brakes country of Borden County. Later the Big Spring-Tahoka Lake road was designated. (This was long before there was a Lamesa).

Road No. 3 was to run from the courthouse to Runnels, north to Second, eastward to near Iatan tank, through Rattlesnake Gap and on to Colorado City. Road No. 4 used part of this route, turning north about the point of the present Moss Creek Road leaves IS-20, then angling toward what was to become Vincent, enroute to Durham, then Borden County's leading town.

Road No. 5 headed for a bloom line and proceeded west to Mustang Springs in central Martin County, but this

later was altered to follow on the south side of the T&P tracks past the Red (12-mile) Lake, and on to Marienfield (Stanton). These became the foundations for most of the future major routes.

At first, the laterals were not important, because plodding oxen could pull freighters (wagons) almost anywhere. By the turn of the century, with settlement accelerating, rural roads began to follow section lines. Grubbing out mesquite stumps and blading the route made "roads."

Then came the automobile, and there came a need for roads to be upgraded into highways. Big Spring was a key point on both the Bankhead Highway, or Broadway of America (which became the route for the east-west State No. 1 and U.S. 80 and ultimately Interstate 20 highway) and the Puget Sound to Gulf (north-south route) which was to become the Henry Ford Memorial Highway or State 9 and U.S. 87, and it is hoped I-27 highway.

Howard County began to "macadamize" (gravel) its key roads around 1910, and the first (asphalt hot-top) paving was laid over these foundations for a distance of five miles east-west, north-south of Big Spring in 1923. Today Howard County has 250 miles of paved rural roads, plus 235 miles of unpaved roads. In addition, the Texas Department of Highways and Transportation maintains 33.57 miles of Interstate 20 highway, 162.03 miles of farm-to-market roads, 37.76 miles state highways, and 40.99 miles of U.S. 87 (plus a small amount on U.S. 80 business route).

In 1933 Howard County commissioners voted to cooperate on routes laid out by the Texas Highway Department (instead of clinging to section lines), and a new highway era was born. U.S. 80 was upgraded and partially rerouted in time for the 1936 Texas Centennial celebration. The interstate system with I-20 came along in the late 1950's on the U.S. 80 route and with its loop around the north fringe of Big Spring. Also in this period came the direct routes to Andrews, Snyder, and Big Lake.

Although Bob Fowler had landed his primitive aircraft here in 1910, it was not until 1928 that the 275-acre Big Spring airport was acquired and developed. This opened the way for the first commercial air service by Texas Air Transport, whose vice president for operations was C.R. Smith, who was later to head the successor SAFE (Southern Air Fast Express and American Airways (later Airlines), starting March 1, 1929. Airmail service began Oct. 13, 1930.



**BUILT IN 19TH CENTURY** — The George Bauer home, destined to be destroyed by fire, was built in 1882, about the time the T&P Railway reached Big Spring. The man at the left is unknown but others sitting on the spacious porch include Barbara Bauer, Elizabeth Emrich Sherer (mother of Mrs. George Bauer), Mrs. George (Louisa)

Bauer, George Bauer Jr., Louise Wilhauser Mrs. Sherer was born Dec. 1, 1814, and died Sept. 25, 1895. The house was located in the north part of Big Spring immediately east of St. Thomas Catholic Church and stood out in bold relief against the sky. In later years, younger children used to fantasize that the place was haunted.



**Milestones**  
in the Big Spring community

**75 years...**  
The Big Spring Herald

**50 years...**  
Cosden Oil Company

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2 OCT 2

# Big Spring not without its spectacular fires

Down through the years, Big Spring has not been without its spectacular fires.

One of the earliest blazes occurred in 1907, when flames gnawed out nearly a quarter of a block at East Second and Runnels Streets. The sector nestled near what is now Wheat's Furniture Store today.

For decades here, old-timers were prone to talk about a fire that occurred in 1920. Before it was contained, it burned the Texas and Pacific railway shops to the ground.

Flames leaped so high and burned so long that residents of Lamesa, 43 miles away, could see the glow. In 1928, the rebuilt shops suffered another major fire, but not nearly as disastrous as the first.

A sensational blaze in 1922 wiped out most of the Bauer block, the north half of the east side of the 100 block of Main.

Firemen fought to bring it under control, only to have it flare up again. In the late 1920s, the old Ward Hotel at Second and Main Streets was all but destroyed by fire.

In 1929, the city's largest hostelry — the Cole Hotel — caught fire and burned for days. One man, trying to jump from a window, was killed.

Oct. 18, 1938, a historic fire completely wiped out the Big Spring Compress Building, then located northwest of the Gregg Street viaduct. Only the firewall and the hulk of twisted press ruins remained.

Rebuilt at the northwest edge of town, the compress had another large fire March 5, 1941, when flames consumed the workroom and press section, along with cotton valued at \$18,500.

Yet a third fire, then one confined to cotton valued at \$22,000 occurred March 1, 1944.

Another fire struck the compress, now known as West Texas Compress, Feb. 20, 1976, destroying 5,000 bales of cotton and causing damage over a 15-block area.

Damage in that conflagration approached \$2 million. Over 800,000 gallons of water was used to confine the fire. It leaped across streets several times to ignite several buildings and start several grass fires. A roaring wind added to the problem and fire fighters from other communities rushed here to help.

Immediately prior to World War II, the Howard County Refinery, located on the south side of the T & P tracks west of the city, was consumed by flames.

Methodists who gathered here for an annual conference got in on a super show when the Barrow-Douglass Furniture Store exploded and then quickly burned down. May 26, 1950.

On Feb. 15, 1951, the 14th and Main Street Church of Christ lost its original building. Wacker's Store, then located in the 200 block of Main, was wiped out by a fire Nov. 7, 1951.

One of the brightest and fastest fires occurred in the late 50s when the screen of the Jet Theater (where the Highland South Shopping Center is now located) caught fire. Within half an hour, it was smoldering on the ground.

Tragedy struck a Big Spring family March 28, 1956, when fire destroyed the home of Cleveland Gossett in northwest Big Spring. The lives of three boys were lost.

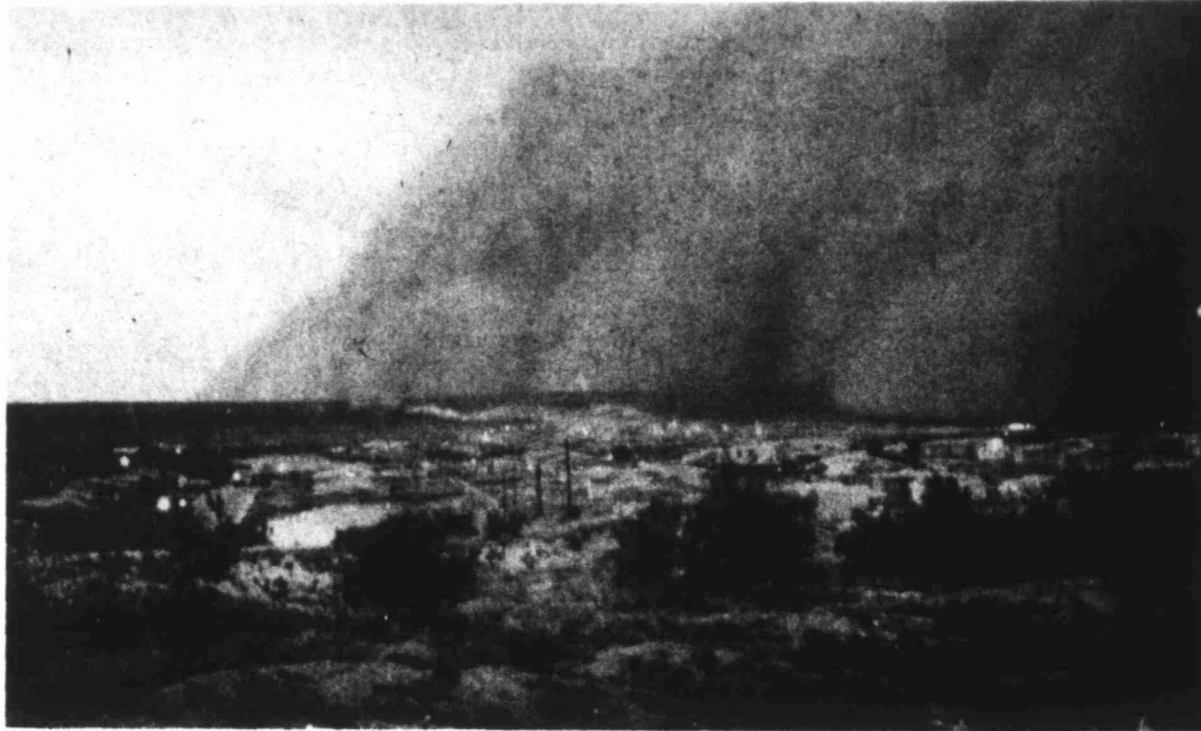
The home was destroyed again by flames March 17, 1962, but this time there were no casualties.

Three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott McMullen, the eldest of three-three-years old, died when a blast turned their shanty into a blazing inferno near the city dump grounds Feb. 12, 1960.

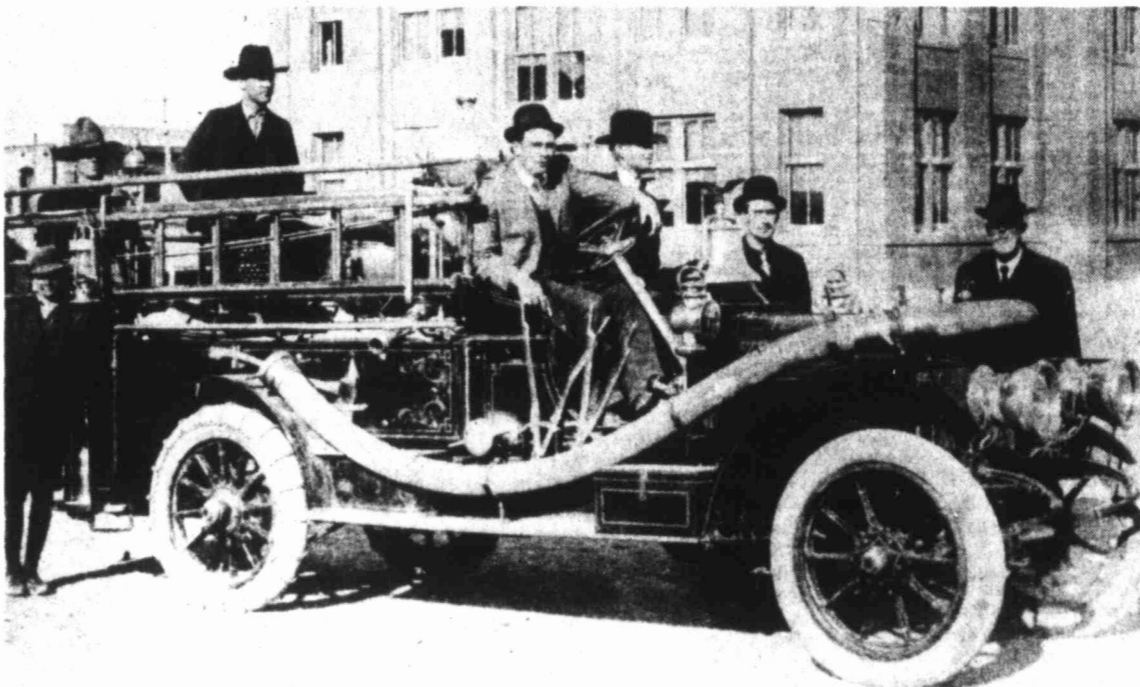
Probably the most expensive fire ever to hit Big Spring occurred at Cosden's refinery July 18, 1976, when a series of seven explosions rocked the plant.

One vice president of Cosden's parent company, American Petrofina, estimated the damage at about \$25 million.

Five men were hospitalized with injuries or because they were suffering from smoke inhalation. The refinery was back in operation in a matter of days, however.



**NO RANGE FIRE —** Man's greed, some say, did much to start the sand to blowing in West Texas during the spring of the year. The ranches gave way to farms and once the crops were out the land became restless when the winds whipped up. An approaching sandstorm such as the one pictured above seemed always a lot worse than it turned out but West Texas housewives used to dread the blowing dust because it meant another round of house-keeping. The sand still blows in West Texas but improved farming methods have served to lessen the severity of storms like ones above. This picture was taken from a spot in Southwest Big Spring.



**COUNTY'S FIRST FIRE TRUCK —** Big Spring and Howard County got its first fire truck seventy years ago. The community had one of the first motorized fire trucks in the state. Most of the streets and roads over which the truck traveled were unpaved. When it rained, the streets became quagmires. For that reason, the truck had to be equipped with chains. Volunteer firemen man the truck and some of the curious admire it from close range. Elsie Willis donated this picture to the Heritage Museum.



**DAMAGING BLAZE —** Seen from a distance of about eight blocks, this fire destroyed the Barrow-Douglass Furniture Store at Second and Runnels Street May 26, 1950.

## Hooch had its ups and downs

Hooch has had its ups and downs locally through the years.

It appears that Big Spring's settlers had a sizeable thirst provoked by the hard job of taming this dry, dusty part of the country. When first organized, Howard County established 13 saloons within the first year.

But as the area grew, so did the temperance forces. Slowly gaining strength, those fighting the battle against John Barleycorn managed to bring prohibition to the county on March 8, 1910. The vote was 719 to 348.

Those who fancied the fruit of the vine, however, continued to fight the good fight. Repeated futile attempts to bring back alcoholic beverages continued through the early part of the century, with the closest ballot being 253 to 216 on May 25, 1919, with imbibers going down in defeat.


With the "noble experiment" on the ropes nationally, however, the county voted 991-585 on Aug. 28, 1933 to legalize 3.2 beer, a watery brew containing only 3.2 percent alcohol. Then, on Feb. 29, 1936, voters legalized all spirits by a 1,574 to 1,256 margin.

But the tipplers' victory was short-lived. Within the year, liquor was voted back out by a 1,147 to 1,029 count.


Again, however, the drinkers rallied, and on March 11, 1938, they triumphed by a 2,558 to 1,863 tally. Except for a 93-39 "dry" vote for Justice Precinct No. 3 on Jan. 8, 1946, the county has remained wet ever since.

**McDonald's CONGRATULATES BIG SPRING** on its former and future endeavors. We are proud to be a part of our wonderful city and thank you for the warm welcome you've given us. McDonald's pledges its continued support of all community activities for a richer, fuller and better life for all our citizens.


**We know every citizen of Big Spring and every resident of Howard County share our pride in being a part of the best city in the best country in the world.**




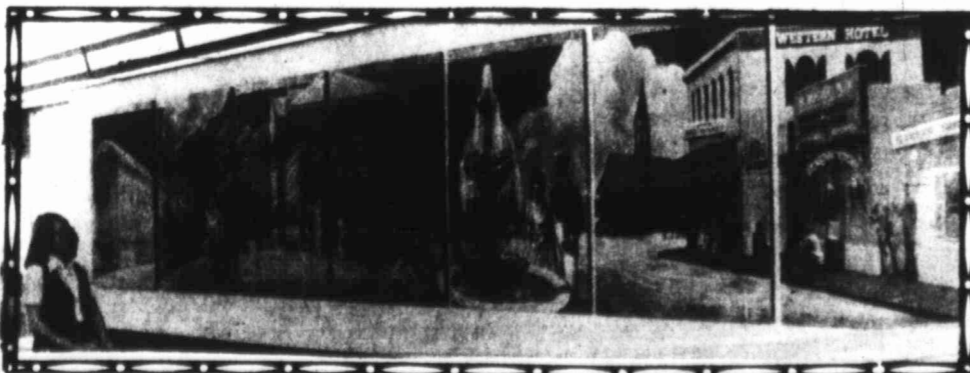
**Vic Moore**  
Owner/Operator




**Mike Othman**  
Manager

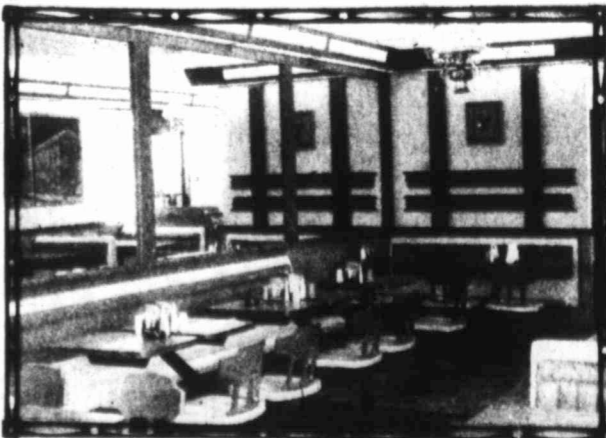








**1-20 & HWY. 87**



Bi

Water, the th very existence town for most tury.  
The supply b present city se prospectors an served for sev buffaloes, the railroad and th The spring w

FAVORITE now Birdwel Big Spring y its waters dro dividuals dra a windmill ar

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Jim Wils

Rationing no longer necessary

# Big Spring owes its very existence to water

By JOE PICKLE

Water, the thing to which the town of Big Spring owed its very existence, was one of the greatest problems of the town for most of the first three-quarters of its first century.

The supply bubbling out to the escarpment south of the present city seemed ample enough when the explorers, prospectors and railroad pushed on the scene. While it had served for several centuries as an oasis for Indians and buffaloes, the spring was inadequate to furnish both the railroad and the town.

The spring was on Section 7-32-1s, T&P, one of the odd-

numbered sections given to the railroad as an inducement to build across the sprawling frontier. It never occurred to officials of the carrier to acquire Section 12-33-1s, T&P, immediately to the west. Arza Alderman, an Ohioan who came here first in the 1886, was shrewd enough to size the situation and purchased that section, where he later drilled wells above the spring and began in 1890 to sell water. As the number increased and the rate of pumping intensified, the underground water level subsided and the spring's output diminished. Alderman found himself in a great position.

Meanwhile, the earliest pioneers after the town moved

from the spring to the railroad in Sulphur Draw — bought water by the barrel (or "borrowed" in buckets from the T&P, which had established a pump station at the spring and piped water to the depot and the roundhouse). Dealers were color-coded so that by hanging out different colored flags, residents signalled which hauler they preferred. Prices ranged from 25 to 50 cents a barrel. Most of the haulers got their water from Alderman, although there were a few minor pockets of well water in the southeast highlands.

The only other source was rainfall. Most of the early homes had gutters on the eaves, and downspouts which

carried runoff into cisterns. Indeed, the courthouse relied heavily on this source.

As the spring fell behind in its output, the T&P and Big Spring citizens approached Alderman about developing a waterworks on his Section 12 field. The railroad offered an attractive take-or-pay contract, and more than 200 residents (one-fourth of the town's householders) signed to pay \$2 a month for a minimum amount of water. Thus, in August 1896, Alderman began service to the town. In haste to get water to customers and to cut cost corners, he used clay tile in some of the mains, but pressure ruptured the pipe, which had to be replaced by cast iron mains.

Howard County had granted free right of way and pledged \$500 a year to Alderman to help provide the service, also to obtain a 3-inch fire hydrant with 120-pounds pressure, and a public watering trough at Third and Main. As a few residents began to rely on this as their private supply, the county fathers agreed to cut water off at the trough during night hours.

Although Alderman upgraded the system, it became apparent that the city was outgrowing its supply, so the newly-incorporated town bought the waterworks and distribution system from Alderman for \$50,000 in 1912 and drilled more wells. On the mistaken theory that a bigger hole would yield more water than a conventional one, a big hand-dug well was sunk in what is now Comanche Park in the early 1920's, but it fell woefully short of solving the problem (although it still produces today). Shallow wells were drilled upstream in section 17, diagonally southeast from the waterworks. When the oil boom came in 1926, these, too, fell far short of meeting demand.

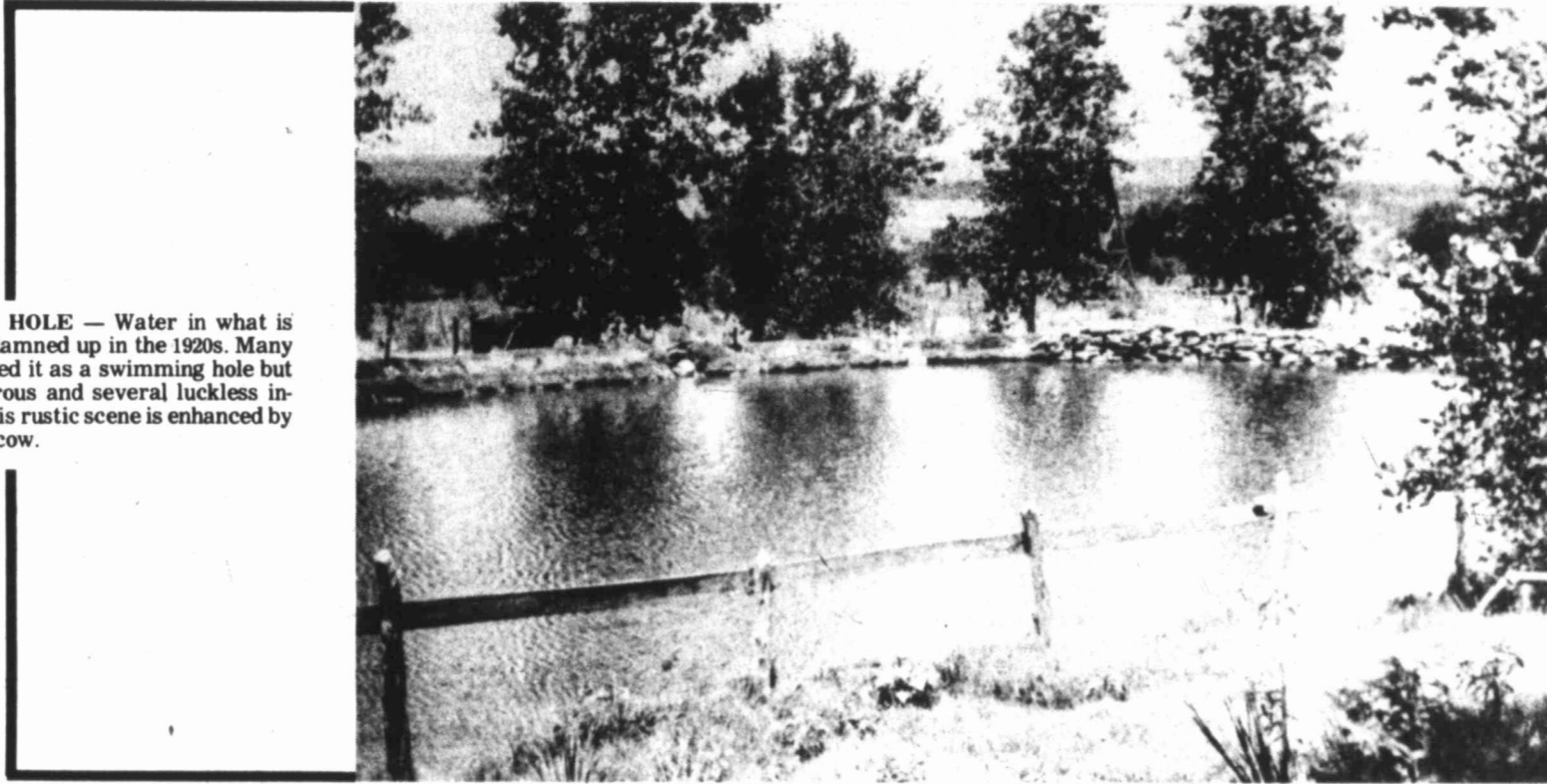
Edwin Kelly, a civic leader, helped Maj. J.B. Hawley, a hydraulic engineer, locate a new supply in a syncline under Section 33-32-1s, T&P, in 1928 and it seemed for a time the problem was solved.

Before the end of the decade, however, there was some speculation about going to the North Concho River above Sterling City, but the Depression cooled that idea. Then with a federal Public Works Administration loan and grant, the city in 1936 constructed Moss Creek Lake (and, because of its small watershed, supplemented it with Powell Creek Lake, three miles to the southeast) (connected to the devil's Creek shed by a novel canal).

This helped the city in its bid for the Big Spring State Hospital in 1939, but the state was astute enough to obtain a pledge of well production at a fixed price in event the lakes went dry. And dry they went, right at the moment the city was pressing for the Veterans Administration Hospital in 1946, and an opposing city used pictures of cockleburs in the lakebed, instead of water, in an unsuccessful effort to take the designation away from Big Spring.

Thus, Big Spring civic leaders were ready to listen when, in April 1946, J.B. Thomas, president of Texas Electric Service Company, proposed a multi-city water supply, because the problem was too big for any one city. In 1949 the idea blossomed into the Colorado River Municipal Water District which set about building the Lake Thomas dam on the Colorado River 25 miles to the northeast. But Big Spring growth was so rapid that when drought came, rationing had to be employed.

The CRMWD rushed to develop a well field in central Martin County, bringing water to Big Spring in September 1952, and then first lake water in 1956. While there have been occasional quality problems during periods of prolonged drought, there has never been an occasion to ration water to municipal customers since then.



**FAVORITE SWIMMING HOLE** — Water in what is now Birdwell Park was dammed up in the 1920s. Many Big Spring youngsters used it as a swimming hole but its waters were treacherous and several luckless individuals drown there. This rustic scene is enhanced by a windmill and a grazing cow.



This early photo of Main St. shows the Zales building when it still housed the water department.

## ZALES The Diamond Store



Zales today — a modern store with friendly informed personnel in downtown Big Spring.

*Zales store No. 21, in Big Spring ranks among the top 50 stores in the entire Zales corporation. The friendly, courteous staff is one of the major reasons for its success. We are pleased to have been a part of the growth of Big Spring & look forward to the future with anticipation.*



Jim Wilson shows one of the many beautiful pieces of jewelry to Wendy.

Stop by and meet the people who make Zales the friendliest jewelry store.

Growing  
With  
Our Town



Left to right: Jim Wilson Mgr., Sue Armstrong, Stacey Hodnett, Christie Archibald, Polly Sisson, Wendy Pegan.

2 OCT 2



NOW PROPERTY OF HERITAGE MUSEUM — One of the most outstanding collection of arrowheads in the Southwest was donated recently to the Heritage Museum

by George Bair, who now lives on a ranch near Maryneal in Nolan County. The likeness of a deer came from a Mitchell County collection.

### Telephone dream becomes 9,000-subscriber reality

Back in 1900, the possibility of having a telephone office in Big Spring was no more than a dream. It was H.H. Haynes, a retired railroad man, who decided to look into the steps required that might make such a dream a reality. Haynes wrote to a friend of his that was connected with the Abilene exchange and asked him the requirements for a local office. "To secure a certain number of residential subscribers and a certain number of business subscribers," was the answer he received. Total required number amounted to 100. It took 30 days to complete the list of subscribers for the old box-type telephones. The present Southwestern Bell Telephone system was purchased from the Western Telephone Company on Aug. 31, 1919. C.F. Alderman, who had developed the exchange, headed the company equipped with 640 subscriber, 40 toll lines and a power plant. The land on which the new central office building was to be erected was purchased Sept. 24, 1927 and was located at Rannels and Fourth. The following March 19, the project was finalized. Complete new No. 1 common battery central office equipment was installed to replace magneto equipment in rented quarters on July 21, 1928. On Jan. 31, 1929, subscribers' stations were changed from magneto to common battery. Today, over 9,324 resident subscribers and 1,406 business subscribers are served by 40 men and women holding permanent positions with the local company. Over the years, the number of subscribers has climbed from 100 in 1900; 1,000 in 1927; 2,000 in 1937; 3,000 in 1942; 4,000 in 1947 and 5,000 in 1949 to the doubled figure at the present time. The most recent improvements began last November when the company added on to their work center located at the corner of Fourth and Brown. Over \$200,000 was spent enlarging the facility. The offices downtown will be redone in the near future with the addition of a phone center store. This should be completed by the first of the year. The latest in telephoning, the touch tone, will be put into use in 1981.

### Big Spring once the land of the buffalo and others

The Big Spring area at one time was the land of the buffalo. Until their slaughter in 1878, the buffalo were so numerous, it was often times all the eye could see. Once the railroad came, only bones were left for salvage. The perfect range was rich with thick grass, the many springs and watering places. Wild mustangs also roamed this area by the thousands. They were hated by ranches who ran them down and shot them. Indians captured enough for mounts. Antelopes were also plentiful. Fast and agile, they roamed this area in large numbers. Dove, wild turkey, quail bobcats, panthers and mountain lions were all in abundance. The prairie dog was always a despised animal. They reproduce in large quantities rapidly, digging numerous holes that cause broken legs on horses.

The kid in the untied sneakers becomes a Counsellor tomorrow! Celebrate with Citizen Time! **Citizen is for Remembering the Unforgettable Times in Big Spring.** Choose a Citizen Quartz Cryston for unmatched accuracy



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# Early Big Spring settlers, business leaders colorful

Big Spring's first settlement, hugging the historic spring which gave the town its name, included a couple of businesses housed in makeshift tents.

One was a general mercantile "store" operated by Cebe Hilburn and J.J. Meeks; the other was a saloon owned by John Birdwell and operated by Joe Carskaden. The families of Aaron Robinson, and G.B. Barrett, who were engaged in gathering buffalo bones, were tented there, too. Soon L.F. McKay and a party detailed to erect a pump station at the spring for the Texas and Pacific railroad, arrived.

When the railroad got to town in the spring of 1881 (it took the easy grades of the low country along Sulphur Draw instead of the more rugged highland), the tiny settlement picked up and transferred its locale to the rail head. Before long J.W. Smith and W.P. Lawson came over from Colorado City. J.A. Monohans, who was to become a partner of the Lord of Aylesford a year later, opened a saloon. Robert Seay & F.W. Heyn opened a general store. Joseph Fisher opened his famous store as a tent operation in 1882. George Bauer started the Nip and Tuck saloon. J.D. Bacon had a drug store, acquired later by Dr. D.W. McIntyre. Ike Grunsky ran a grocery, when he wasn't running sheep, much to the dismay of cattlemen. R.M. Bressie and P.E. Bressie, had a general store, being joined later by their brother-in-law, Albert G. Denmark. C.L. Jiskowicz had jewelry and general wares.

When Mr. and Mrs. R.B. Zinn came in 1883 (he was a surveyor), she remembered nine saloons (and some sources said this grew to 13 by the end of the year). Among those dealing in liquors or beer were Ed Payne, T.M. Robinson, Henry Raisin, Fred Korn, J.A. Monahans, Jake Schmidt, G.B. Moody, Thomas Voliva, Cummings & Co., Jack Lanagan, Heyne & Kroten, Ludwig Kropf, Beaver Bros., George Kline, Hart & Co., G.E. Carpenter, G.A. Tarbett, Z.R. Porter, Henry Plaff, G.L. Bell and William Derling.

Other names, taken from early Howard County records, include:

B.C. Rix, wagon yard and later a hardware store; J.J. Cole and W.R. Cole, wagon yard, subsequently hotel, T&P Hotel, Pacific Hotel, Cosmopolitan Hotel; Plaff, also Bell & Derling, ice house; Wm. Howerton, ice house, later gin company (which was forerunner of the first power plant); J.T. Barr, also Matthews & North, Warren & Shaw, livery stables and buggies for hire; Barr and G.B. Barrett, hauling; Joe Earnest, Campbell — Nisbett, S.M. Brown and Miller Butcher Shop, meat markets; B. Newman, also Patty, Matthews & Wolcott, Spearman & Spearman, groceries; Blair & Fain, McCamant & James, Mitchell & Parks drug stores; B.F. Meirs, auctioneer.

Sam Lee, restaurant and laundry; Buck & Dennis, general contractors; Joe W. Galbraith, carpenter; G.W. Mount, mason; George Sparenberg, J.M. Johnson and W.A. Reagan, painters and glaziers; Wm. Cameron Co. and Burton Lingo, lumber yards; C.W. Willis, woodwork, including coffins; A.G. Hall saddlery; (Theo.) Jones & Wyeth, Barlow Bros., G.F. Ward, J.S. Poteet, Crowds & McLin, E.L. Woods and Swartz & Co., J.H. Davis and G.N. Stephens, "merchants"; R.H. Kemp and John Sommers, coal.

T.G. Andrews and R.M. Hudson, newspapers (also lawyers); Everett — Rheggen, shooting gallery; J.M. Walker, billiards and pool hall; J.O. Foster, lightning rods. Annie Smith offered her services as clairvoyant, and Kate Lowe's rooming house, judging from her numerous trips to court, offered something else.

Most of these were gone by the turn of the century. Notable exceptions were Howerton; Joe & William Fisher, Burton-Lingo, Rix and sons Harvey & Wallace; the Cole families; John Birdwell; Matthews and Wolcott, George Bauer, McIntyre Drug, (by then B. Reagan Drug), and Mitchell & Parks.

## More than 500 persons working in Big Spring for Uncle Sam

More than 543 federal employees are employed in Big Spring.

The largest number work at the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC) which employs 385 full time and part time workers. In addition, there are 12 employees on the CETA program.

The Federal Prison Camp employs 63, and the Post Office has 53 on its payroll.

The Social Security Administration under the direction of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has 16 employees.

The Social Security Office in addition to the regular social security program also handles the Medicare Program and the Supplementary Income Program in seven counties.

The Farmer's Home Administration employs two full-time and one part-time persons. This office handles 33 different loan programs to farmers in four counties. The Big Spring office loaned \$3.5 million dollars last year, according to Stan Bickel.

The Soil Conservation Area Office employs six and the Field Office employs four full-time and two part-time employees. They handle public service for any conservation to farmers, cities, urbanites and small acreages.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has four employees. The ASCS exists as a service for farmers, administering farm programs administered by the government. Among the services are assisting farmers in acreage determinations, making disaster payments, and computing acreages and yields.

Six employees work for the Big Spring Experiment Station which researches wind erosion and moisture soil conservation.

Dave Stephens is the sole employee working for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Quarantine which keeps close watch on festation. The office also inspects all foreign arriving aircraft, primarily military aircraft at Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene, to prevent introduction of animal diseases and foreign pests.

### MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO...



...the first herdsmen moved into what is now Howard County. Countless millions of buffalo had been obliterated, wiping out the "commissary of the Indian," who retreated inexorably to his reservations. Into the vacancy he left behind — into this sea of unfenced grass — came the railroad, the settlers, the sod-busters.

That they not only survived but conquered the raw, forbidding country is a tribute to their character and vision, and is the source of our rich heritage in the area.

Ten years ago Heritage Museum was established to preserve, perpetuate and present this legacy. Thanks to the City and the County, and to a faithful and growing membership, the Museum has established its own roots as a visible institution. We are grateful for that support. We commit ourselves to lifting up those things that connect us with an honorable past and with what we can be tomorrow.



**HERITAGE MUSEUM**

510 Scurry

— GERRI ATWELL, CURATOR —  
BIG SPRING, TEXAS

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- ★ Custom Designed Jewelry



THEY SERVED... are the Howards they were George Poncho Nall, A.M. Sullivan

HUB OF A CENTURY... YEARS AGO... tured is the house in Big Spring it was in 19 bars in the corner of the weren't t criminals in t to keep intru from county The jail w separate bui mediately so courthous Howard Cou resided in portion of structure. In west of the can be seen Ward school, with a bell t limestone was built sh the turn of the

Sherry... We are all the "Light T found in the S every Friday: The best thi party leftove them out the fr You can tel stops asking came from





**THEY SERVED AS COUNTY OFFICERS 30 YEARS AGO** — Pictured are the Howard County elective officials in 1949. Front row, from the left, they were George C. Choate, district clerk; Ed Brown, county judge; Poncho Nall, county commissioner, Earl Hull, county commissioner; A.M. Sullivan, justice of peace; and Frances Glenn, county treasurer.

Back row, R.L. (Bob) Wolf, sheriff; Bernie Freeman, county tax collector assessor; Chester O'Brien, county auditor; Elton Gilliland, district attorney; Lee Porter, county clerk; W.O. Leonard, justice of peace; Walter Long, county commissioner; Jess Thornton, constable; and Red Gilliam, county commissioner.

## Howard County officially takes shape in 1882

An 1882 election of county officials formally separated Howard County from Mitchell County. Mitchell County Commissioners granted permission for the election.

Though Howard County was created in 1876, it remained tied to Mitchell County for judicial reasons.

The election was held only one year from the time that the first passenger train entered Big Spring evidence of the town's rapid growth.

On July 1, 1882 the first County commissioners met for the first time.

Howard County was named for Volney Erskine Howard, a transplanted Maine resident born in 1809. He was instrumental in framing the Texas constitution.

In 1844 he came to San Antonio and the following year was made a member of the State Constitutional Committee. He later represented his adopted state for two terms in Congress.

Howard went on to California after the end of his second term in the State Congress. He was appointed to a federal position there by President Franklin Pierce.

He was a member of the commission that framed the California constitution.

He was later appointed to a position on the Supreme Court but was forced to decline due to his advanced age and ill health.

The frontier county had its problems then as it does now. On Aug. 12, 1882 County Judge Anderson was removed from office because he was out of the county for more than 20 days.

D.Y. Portis was appointed, only to be removed on the same basis. William Kennedy was then appointed. His salary was set at \$100 a month.

Other problems arose because of the lack of housing in Big Spring, the county seat. Big Spring was a tent town at the time.

A monthly appropriation of \$20 was allowed for the rent of a house. The house, owned by I.D. Eddins, provided room for court and quarters for county officials.

Prisoners were kept in the Mitchell County jail and Howard County Sheriffs and deputies were paid to transport them from Colorado City to Big Spring.

Evidently, the sheriff was responsible at times for the room and board of prisoners. On Dec. 2, 1882, the sheriff was paid \$20.80 for "boarding and guarding one G.W. Smith."

Prospects for a much needed courthouse began looking up when W.H. Abrams, land commissioner for the Texas and Pacific Railroad, donated Block 21 for a courthouse site on Dec. 2, 1882.

The commissioners decided to advertise for bids for a courthouse building Feb. 12, 1883. The contract was awarded to J.H. Milliken for \$33,700. Commissioners advertised for bids in the Dallas Herald and the Galveston News.

The courthouse, referred to by old settlers as "the old courthouse," was constructed of native limestone.

The county tax assessor was instructed to assess a fifty cent property tax to pay for the \$40,000 bond issue.

The courthouse was poorly constructed and was condemned soon after construction. The limestone was used in the construction of the Douglass Hotel.

The bond issue for a new one was approved Aug. 17, 1907. The bonds totaled \$46,000 for the jail and courthouse.

On Jan. 18, 1909, the \$34,406 contract was awarded to L.B. Westerman.

The present courthouse was built in 1953.

On Aug. 29, 1882, the commissioners' court ordered that the county boundaries be specified with wooden monuments.

On May 14, 1883 the county was divided up into commissioners' precincts. The beginning point in the four precincts was on the southeast corner of the square on Parker St.

Howard County was granted land for a school, as were all Texas counties organized in those days.

The land was later sold for a dollar an acre and the return on the money constituted the county permanent fund. This fund no longer exists.

County government has changed since the county's early days. In law enforcement, Sheriff A.N. Standard said the quantity of obligations on elected officials has grown as the needs of the public have grown. The public looks to county government more for meeting its needs.

Animal control has become a necessary part of county services. Standard said counseling for domestic problems has also become necessary.

Increased crime rate has changed law enforcement in the county. The constable position active half a century ago is no longer active, though it is held by Bob Smith.

The constable once served warrants and other papers. Now most of his responsibilities have been turned over to the sheriff's office and the county's three justices of the peace.

At one time the sheriff assumed the duties of the tax collector but the offices were separated when the workload increased.

The present Howard County government has to deal with more federal bureaucracy, such as the Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission, than its predecessors did. That commissioner is responsible for 17 counties.

A county school superintendent was once responsible for supervising all school districts in Howard County. When most smaller districts were fused with the Big Spring district the position was no longer necessary.

**HUB OF ACTIVITY 50 YEARS AGO** — Pictured is the old courthouse in Big Spring, as it was in 1929. Those bars in the northeast corner of the structure weren't to keep criminals in the jail but to keep intruders away from county records. The jail was in a separate building immediately south of the courthouse. The Howard County sheriff resided in the front portion of the jail structure. Immediately west of the courthouse can be seen old Central Ward school, complete with a bell tower. The limestone courthouse was built shortly after the turn of the century.



WOSTER-BLY GIN - Photo circa 1930 or 31 — note steam power supply in main building



Sherry Wegner

We are all familiar with the "Light Touch"; now found in the Sports Section every Friday:  
The best thing to do with party leftovers is to help them out the front door.  
You can tell that a child is growing up when he stops asking where he came from and starts

refusing to tell where he's going.

You can always tell a man's nationality by introducing him to a beautiful woman. An Englishman shakes her hand. A Frenchman kisses her hand. An American asks for a date, and a Russian wires Moscow for instructions.

Some people are so cultured they can bore you on any subject.

A family swimming pool is a small body of water completely surrounded by other people's children.

Remember when a football game was something that got people outdoors?



Bob Wegner, in front of the original vault. The metal trim shows the fantastic workmanship prevalent at the time.

## Gossip Center

Big Spring Seed and Chemical is located on the original site of Co-Op Gin No. 1, which was established in the early 30s. Prior to this, this was the site of the Woster-Bly Gin Co. which became the Kessley Gin. This was the meeting place for all the area farmers because they could conduct their farm business while their wives bought groceries at the grocery store on the premises. In fact, more money changed hands through the old cashier's window (which is still in the back room at the store now) than through the banks at the time. The gin, which was steam-powered until the 50's, handled the farmer's crops, they bought their feed and seed there, and caught up on all the gossip while they were in town. In 1935, the Case dealership was located here, and Earl Phillips sold 66 tractors that year.

In the early 50's, J.H. Fuller acquired the grocery store little knowing his daughter, Sherry, and her husband Bob Wegner would own the entire block some 20 years later. Bob and his partner Bill Fryar have owned the business Big Spring Seed and Chemical Inc. since 1978. Jimmy Herring became manager in 1979.

A lot of the same good services and gossip is still offered here, in addition to the modern needs of the agri-businessman of today. We offer feed, seed, fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides, including the equipment to apply all these products, like Wylie sprayers & parts, nuts & bolts chisels, sweeps plow points, tools, gloves, knives, Morton portable spray rigs. Among our services currently offered are aerial spraying & soil sample.

## BIG SPRING SEED & CHEMICAL INC.

602 N.E. Second 287-1310



The Gin Company — aerial view — Big Spring Seed & Chemical Inc. is directly to the North-East of the buildings shown.

2 OCT 2

# Big Spring minus church, once

It's difficult to imagine Big Spring without a church, but until 1884 when the first simple white wooden structure was built near the present location of the First United Methodist Church, 400 Scurry, the closest there was to a church in the young settlement were homes, streets, the courthouse, and the prairie itself.

In Shine Phillips' book, "Big Spring, the Casual Biography of a Prairie Town," he tells of "saddlebag parsons," ministers who made the rounds of towns in the area like circuit judges. In the early days, according to Phillips, the biggest need for a minister was when it was time to bury someone.

"Men that got married by the justice of peace and let their children go without being christened and never went to church at all, somehow wanted a preacher when any of his started on that long journey to a bourne from which no traveler returns," he said.

He describes funerals, as "stark and raw and harsh," says, "If it hadn't been for the preacher in times like this, I don't know what we would have done."

In young Big Spring, religion was not dependent on regular church attendance as there was no brick and mortar or even wooden church to attend. Religion was a day-in, day-out experience for the settlers who worshipped by doing good turns for each other.

The big religious event of the year was a revival meeting held east of Big Spring under a makeshift prairie brush arbor "and everybody in Big Spring went," said Phillips. "It wasn't fitten if you didn't."

"People came from way up on the prairies to our camp meeting and cow outfits sometimes rode in. When we had all-day-meetings-and-dinner-on-the-ground and camp meetings we would have a big picnic spread and all the women in town would try to outdo each other with what they had cooked up."

Though many of the earliest settlers were Baptists, it was not the Baptist church that led the way for others in Big Spring. The first organized church was the First Christian Church which began meeting in the homes of its seven charter members in November, 1882.

The first meeting was at the home of J.D. Eddins and the small membership continued to meet from house to house until 1884, when they began holding services and Sunday School in a school building.

A revival held in the school building ired some officials who nailed the windows and doors shut and later partitioned the building, forcing the small congregation to erect a church on Gregg Street. Those were the beginnings of the First Christian Church that now stands at 91 Goliad and is pastored by the Rev. William H. Smythe.

Though the First Christian Church is recognized as the first formally organized church in Big Spring, it was the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, as it was then called, that erected the first church building in Big Spring.

Now known as the First United Methodist Church, a congregation of five charter members, which included the Rev. J.B.H. Thomas, organizer and first appointed minister, was formally organized July 16, 1883.

The church had its first meeting in a school building located at the present site of the Howard County Library. A wooden structure near the present location of the church was completed in 1884.

The brick structure at 400 Scurry was finished in 1925 and has undergone expansion and remodeling since that time. The church underwent a major remodeling program in 1978.

Today Dr. Edwin Chappell serves as pastor to a congregation of about 1,000.

In his book, Phillips speaks of an era when there were only three "meeting houses" or churches in Big Spring. He describes them as wooden buildings with no paint.

First Christian Church and the First Methodist Church account for two of those three churches. The third church to be organized and constructed in Big Spring was Baptist, according to an article written by Helen Reagan Smith which appears in the book "Seventy Years Around a Spring - History of Big Spring Baptist Association" by Bryan Ross. The book was written in celebration of the Big Spring Baptist Association's 70th anniversary in 1978.

"The church was organized Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13, 1886," writes Ms. Smith. "Led by State Missionary S.B. Callaway and an itinerant preacher, Rev. L.R. Millican, eight persons gathered together in the Methodist Church house and dared to plant the seed of a new Baptist denomination and the first one for Big Spring who boasted of only of the First Christian Church and the Methodist." The Rev. Callaway was elected pastor, according to Ms. Smith.

"The next day they had their first Sunday worship. Five more members were added... Each Sunday meeting brought a few additions, although the services were held one Sunday a month."

The church was not strong enough to walk alone, recalled Ms. Smith. "They met in the schoolhouse and called upon the state Baptists to aid in paying their pastor his yearly salary of \$200."

"Rev. L.R. Millican took over the pastorate in 1887 and remained until 1890. He, too, was a circuit-riding pastor and held services once a month."

Under Millican's leadership, the congregation managed to scrape together \$1,096 to erect their first church at the corner of W. 5th and Gregg in 1890.

For the first time, in 1889, the Baptist Church of Big Spring was represented by its pastor at the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

In 1890, organ music was added to monthly Sunday services. Following a debate over whether an organ should be used in worship, the organ won in a vote, 11 to 5, according to Ms. Smith.

Though church was conducted only on a monthly basis, Sunday school was held "each Lord's day," Ms. Smith reveals. S.H. Morrison was superintendent.

Early pastors who followed Millican, between 1891 and 1896, were J.W. Stanton, the Rev. W.C. Friley, the Rev. J.B. Permitter and the Rev. G.W. Smith.

"In 1897 a cyclone hit Big Spring," writes Ms. Smith. "Members found their church scattered like kindling wood all over the hillside."

Within two months, however, the building and worship were restored.

The Rev. G.H.M. Wilson, who followed the Rev. C.T. Alexander and the Rev. J.M. Woolman as pastors, is credited by Ms. Smith as having laid so good a foundation for constructive worship, that the church went from part-time to full-time with the help of the State Mission Board.

During Smith's ministry, from Dec. 1903 to Dec. 1907, the church discontinued mission aid and became self-supporting. It also built a pastor's home at the corner of W. 8th and Gregg.

"Some ladies, with the help of Ladies' Aid, began the Mexican mission which later was the foundation for the organization of the Latin American Baptist Church," according to the account.

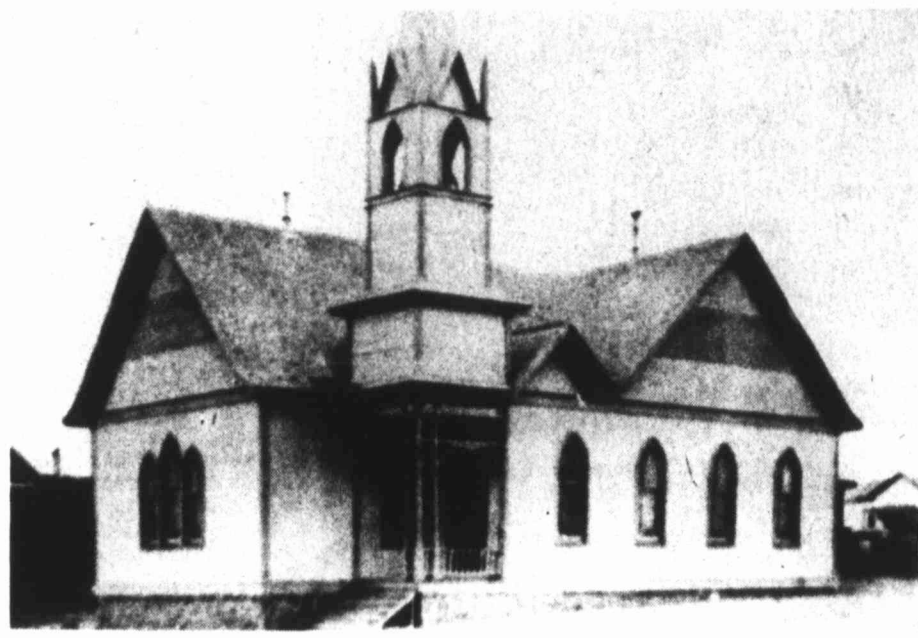
The church at W. 5th and Gregg was destroyed by natural forces once again in 1908. Soon after the coming of the Rev. George W. Sherman of Tennessee as pastor, according to Ms. Smith's account, the church built a tabernacle on the rear of the church property in which a revival was held for the entire town. Dust was held down by covering the tabernacle grounds with straw. A spark caught in the straw shortly after morning service and "by one o'clock, the church and tabernacle had gone up in flames."

Despite the tragedy, with the aid of the Methodist and Christian churches, the Baptist Church was able to carry out plans for entertaining the Sweetwater Baptist Association two weeks after the fire.

Property was secured at Main and 6th St. for the building of a new church, but during the interim, Baptist groups met at Big Springs' other two churches. During that time, the Big Spring Baptist Association was formed.

The new church went up at 6th and Main, only to be destroyed, again by fire, in Oct. 1928. The church was rebuilt and served the community with one of the largest congregations for some years before moving to its present site at 705 W. Marcy in Dec. 1965. Today, the congregation numbers about 2,000 under the leadership of Dr. Kenneth Patrick.

As early as 1883, Catholic masses were being held in Big



**WHERE METHODISTS GATHERED** — Big Spring has always been proud of its churches. A typical one in the last decade of the 19th Century is the First Methodist building. The First Christian Church was the first one built in Howard County but the Methodists were not long in following suite.

Spring homes. Catholic activity here stemmed from what is now Stanton.

Five men, among them Father P.A. Peters and a lay-brother, Adams Knos arrived in the Stanton area to establish a German colony and found the Carmelite monastery. The name of the little flag station, Grelton, was changed to Mariensfield, which soon became the center of Catholic activity in the west.

Big Spring was visited by Father Peters as a missions point and he conducted religious services here. Since there was no house of worship, Holy Mass was celebrated in private homes. Homes hosting the services included the home of Godfried Peters, cousin of Father Peters, and Anton Weeg, brother of Father Simon Weeg.

The home of Louis Huttanas was selected as a permanent meeting place until a house of worship could be constructed. The first temple, small and simple, was erected about 1888 after much reported sacrifice on the part of the congregation.

The congregation was served by priests from Stanton until the destructive drought of 1886-87 turned all of West Texas into a "dust bowl," destroying prospects of a permanent monastery at Stanton, which caused the Carmelite Fathers to give up their work here. Big Spring Catholics were forced to go long intervals without services.

The entire Big Spring district was passed over to the Oblate Fathers, with headquarters in San Antonio in 1906. The first priest to serve the district under this new order was Father Isadore Tresh.

In 1927, the Big Spring church ceased to be a mission and became a full-time parish with the Rev. Stephen Kistner as the first full-time priest.

A house of worship, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, was dedicated to Bishop Rudolph A. Gerkin for the Latin American population of Big Spring on Thanksgiving Day, 1930. Father Theo Francis was the first priest to occupy the church rectory. Until that time, the priest had lived in the church basement of the house where Mercy Workers stayed.

Father James DeLaney today serves as priest of the Sacred Heart Church, one of three Catholic Churches in Big Spring, the other two being St. Thomas and Immaculate Heart of Mary.

The first Episcopal Church service was held in the public school building in March, 1885. Permission was granted by the Bishop in Nov. 1885 to form the organization of the Mission of St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

In Feb. 1886, the cornerstone for St. Mary's church was laid on a lot given for the erection of an Episcopal church by an English family, Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Welesead, in memory of their deceased child. The cornerstone was stoned the same night it was laid.

Like other early churches, St. Mary's was faced with many obstacles in the beginning. The first appointed minister was the Rev. George Wiggins with William Morgan being granted a license as the first lay-reader in 1888.

Then, during the 1890's, the congregation was forced to worship without a pastor. During that time Con Henderson and Thomas A. Bledsoe, then superintendent of Big Spring public schools, served as lay-readers.

Tragedy befell the church when a tornado swept through Big Spring, destroying the Episcopal Church in its wake in 1897. It was the same tornado that demolished the First Baptist Church.

A new church building was dedicated on July 19, 1897. The dedication was performed by the Bishop Garrett.

## Area towns history

(continued from page 7)

STANTON, which is tied closely to Big Spring in history and other interests, was originally called Marienfeld. The early Catholic school was known by ranchers all over the area who sent their children there to school.

When they changed the name to Stanton, they actually put the name of Marienfeld inside a box and buried it at one of the downtown intersections on Peters Street. This was a street named for the early Catholic family that helped settle the area.

GAIL, the county seat of Borden County, has also always been closely tied to Big Spring through their years of early history. In 1976, that little community out in that beautiful open country, held one of the most successful bi-centennial celebrations of anywhere around. They had a parade complete with cowboys, Indians and buffalo and a big barbecue that fed more people than lived in the entire county.

Of course, the town that probably has the best legend of the Old West story is over on James Creek near Sterling City where oldtimers maintain that Jesse James hid out there for a couple of years and broke wild horses for a living. It is reported that it was when he was finally convinced to go back home that he was killed.

The communities surrounding Big Spring which have newspapers of their own include Lamesa, Stanton, Colorado City, Gail, and Sterling City. Coahoma, on one or two occasions, had its own newspaper.

Such enterprising publishers as Terry Neill at Stanton, Barbara Anderson out at Gail, Walter Buckel in Lamesa and Mac McKinnon in Colorado City, have kept those small town papers full of news interesting to the people in their respective communities.

But some very interesting happenings and features from those communities have been featured in the Big Spring Herald through the years as they reach out to the area both for readers and news.

The railroad originally brought folks to Big Spring and the area communities of Colorado City, Westbrook, Loraine, Coahoma, and Stanton also appeared with the railroad.

Other outlying communities such as Sterling City, Gail, Garden City, and Lamesa actually originally came into the picture through early ranching interests.

Lenorah, Tarzan, St. Lawrence, and Ackery had to be a direct result of farming.

Forsan survived out in the oilfields while Ross City and Chalk completely disappeared in the same booming oil district.

Without the area communities, neither the Big Spring Herald, Cosden Refinery, or Big Spring itself would have survived. They are a rugged part of the history of the crossroads that is Big Spring, Texas. And the voice of that crossroads has for 75 years been The Big Spring Herald.

assisted by the Rev. E.M. Gailbraith and the Rev. Wickens.

The Rev. Lewis, who came to Big Spring in 1908, was the first minister of the church to occupy the rectory. A parish house was constructed in 1925.

By 1935, the church that began with a stolen cornerstone was strong enough to cease being a mission. It was made a parish with the Rev. P. Walter Henckell as its first rector.

Today the church serves as a place of worship, a private school for pre-kindergarten through third grade and as an active voice in the community, under the leadership of the Rev. Harland B. Birdwell.

Big Spring had just passed its first decade of settlement when the First Presbyterian Church as formed with 12 charter members on Nov. 11, 1891. The Rev. J.H. Zively served as the first pastor.

In July, 1895, worship began in the congregation's first church building, on the corner of 5th and Main. A woman's auxiliary was formed in 1897.

Construction on the Gothic church began at 7th and Runnels July 23, 1929. The first service was held there March 16, 1930. Dedication followed in Jan. 30, 1944. James E. Moore was pastor.

Additions to the building extended the church across the city block, to 8th and Runnels, in the 1960's. The church serves as a meeting place for the Howard County Council on Aging. Pastor of the church is W.F. Henning Jr.

Religion has always played an important part of the lives of the people in Big Spring. It didn't take the early pioneers long to make Big Spring the home of religious variety and more religions and churches were to follow after the turn of the century.

In 1909, the Lutheran church was organized here. The Church of God followed in 1915.

During the 20's, members of the Jewish faith began meeting in their homes with a congregation organizing strongly in the 30's.

The 20's proved to be a time of great religious activity in Big Spring with Mount Bethel Baptist, Baker Methodist Church, the First Nazarene Church and others springing up during the decade. Wesley Methodist Church was organized in 1930.

Though there had been Mormon missionaries passing through Big Spring prior to the organization of a formal church here, it was the end of World War II and the return home of T.C. (Tommy) Tubbs, son of early Howard County pioneers, that gave the faith roots in Big Spring. Tubbs had met and married a Mormon girl, Iris Caldwell, while stationed in Utah with the U.S. Navy.

Today, some 75 churches in and around Big Spring serve the spiritual needs of the community, evidence that religion continues to play an important role in the people who followed those early day Christians who insisted that neither fire, nor tornado, nor lack of money or ministers, would prevent them from worshipping their God.

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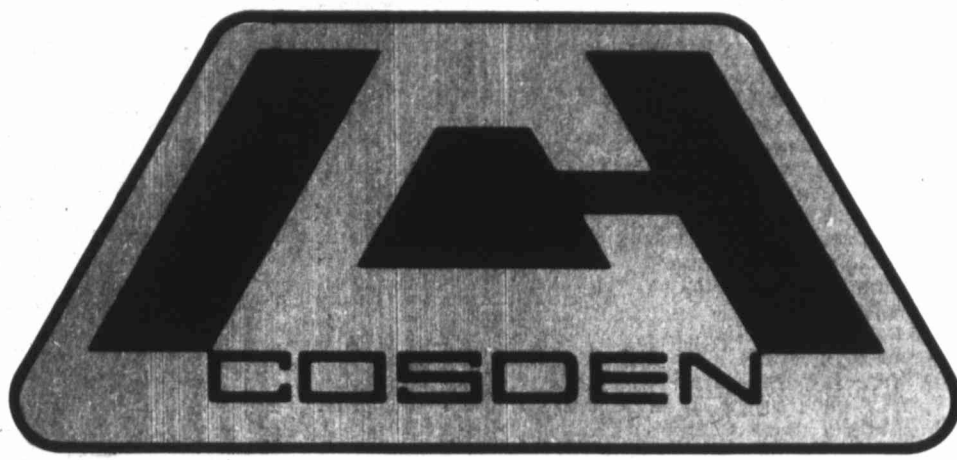
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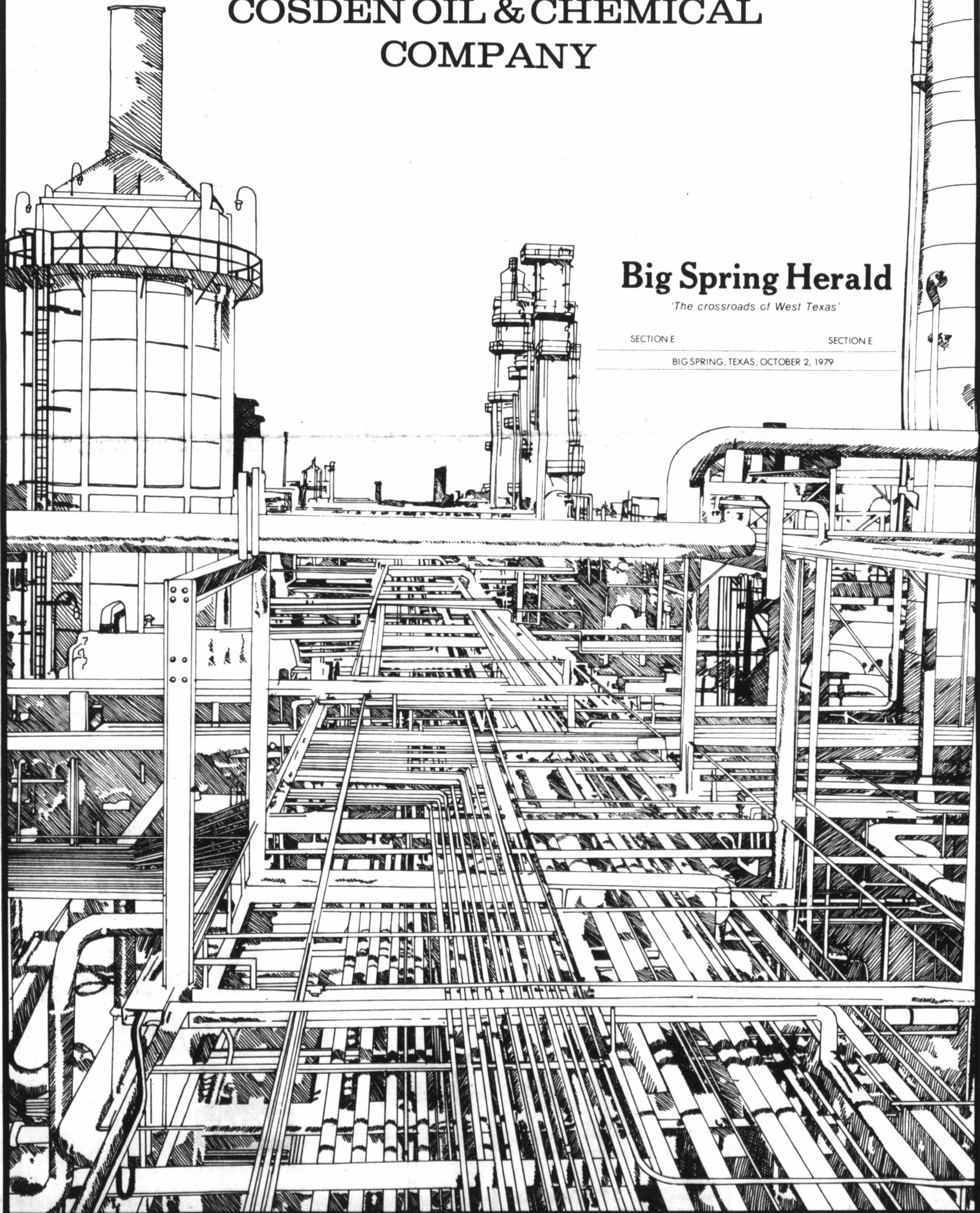
Big Spring Herald

*'The crossroads of West Texas'*

SECTION E

SECTION E

BIG SPRING, TEXAS, OCTOBER 2, 1979



2

OCT

2

## 347 employees members of Cosden 25-Year-Club

Alma C. Gollnick was the first employee ever to become a part of the elite Cosden 25-Year Club. She was inducted in 1951, having gone to work for the company in 1926.

The late Raymond L. Tollett, president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., from July 15, 1939 to June, 1968, first conceived the idea to honor each employee on their 25th year with the company.

His purpose was to encourage personnel to take pride in their work at Cosden and give young people incentive to stay with the company.

When the club first originated, each 25-year inductee was honored at a special dinner and party on their anniversary date. This was continued for several years until the inductees became more numerous each year. In 1961, it was decided to induct the eligible employees once each year and give one party for all.

It was the wish of Tollett that at least once each year the old timers or old friend convene for the renewal of friendship, with Cosden acting as host for the occasion, a dinner and dance was to follow.

At this fall party, each honored inductee for that year would be presented a diamond set in the exclusive Cosden crest in the jewelry of their choice. They would also be presented a gold identification card as well as a full months salary as a bonus for their dedication. Also at that time, each received one extra month of vacation.

By 1961, the club membership had grown to 55. That year the first officers were elected including Marvin M. Miller, president; Douglas L. Orme, vice president; V.A. Whittington, treasurer; and Alma C. Gollnick, secretary.

Each year thereafter, officers were again elected. Past presidents include Marvin M. Miller, 1961; Douglas L. Orme, 1962; George Grimes, 1963; H.L. Weeks, 1964; E.W. Richardson, 1965; R.W. Thompson, 1966; M.M. Hines, 1967; Jack Y. Smith, 1968; R.R. McNew, 1969; A.F. (Speedy) Nugent, 1970; V.A. Whittington, 1971; O.O. Craig, 1972; R.E. Dobbins, 1973; Helen Green, 1974; J.D. Cauble, 1974; E. Garrett Patton, 1976; Rayford Liles, 1977; and C.E. Milam.

Past secretaries include Alma C. Gollnick, Helen Green and Nell R. McCrary. Former treasurers are V.A. Whittington and Otto Peters Jr.

Throughout the history of the club, only one honorary member was named, the late Robert Whipkey, former publisher-editor of the Big Spring Herald.

Three-hundred and forty-seven employees are now members of the Cosden 25-Year Club. Twenty-five new inductees are scheduled to enter the club this fall.

Present officers are Raymond Andrews, president; Clovis Phinney Jr., vice president; Marguerite Cooper, secretary; and E. Garrett Patton, treasurer.

The two men who hold the longest seniority at Cosden and still working for the company at this time are Rayford Liles and E. Garrett Patton. Both men became employees in 1936.

Of the total 348 members, 125 are retired, 40 are deceased, 143 are active and 40 are inactive.

Those who make up this unique group are Alma C. Gollnick, Marvin M. Miller, Earl Smith, H.L. Weeks, E.W. Richardson, Moore M. Hines, Rufus E. Morton, George Grimes, George Phillips, Thurman E. Gentry, G.L. Monroney, Douglas L. Orme, Alva F. Nugent, Logan A. Baker, John T. Morgan, W.L. Sandridge, Vernon A. Whittington, E. Maddux, Sam Hefner, Aubra Cranfill, A.L. Carlile, J.D. Sitchler, Lowell B. Baird, Anton B. West, W.O. McClendon, Rupert A. Chambers, Sam N. Morland, Johnnie B. Harrison and C.A. Tonn.

Others are Henry J. Covert, C.L. Patterson Jr., Rube McNew, John W. Wood, Helen D. Green, Rubert W. Halbrook, Jack W. Reed, Velva Mullinex, Jack Y. Smith, Ray E. Shaw, Marvin H. Boatler, Ray Groseclose, O.O. Craig, Horace C. Wallin, F.R. Cunningham, Virgil Paul Holden, Bill Conger, Allen M. Wiggins, Rayford Liles, R.W. Thompson, W.D. Willbanks, E. Garrett

Patton, Roland Schwarzenbach, Otto Peters Jr., James D. Cauble, G.K. Chadd, A.C. Wilkerson, Bert D. Shive, C.E. Milam and A. Walker Reed.

Also, L.D. Gilbert, James H. Sheats, Howard W. Nall, Odus Milam, Henry Carpenter, C.B. Long, W. Rex Baggett, T.A. Harris, John R. Asbury, Delbert Bardwell, Nelson Phillips Jr., James T. Wilkinson, J.L. Blackwell, R.L. Tollett, W.A. Laswell, J.L. Edwards, Louis F. Poyner, William E. Pate, James F. Reidy, Palmer M. Smith, Olan Wilkerson, Joe E. Adams, Leonard V. Morgan, G.J. Zachariah, R.D. Lane, Charles D. Herring, Roxford E. Dobbins, Emrie G. Rainey Sr., Pete R. Banks, H.A. Rogers, Paul F. Soldan and Henry F. Merrell Jr.

Other members are Glynn Jordan, John F. Stizell, George Harvell, Eugene Clark, H.O. Hudgins, Fred Lonsford, A.D. Barton, B.L. Mason, Rip Smith, Dan Greenwood, W.T. Abbott, Richard Johnson, Brandon Curry, Robert Satterwhite, L.T. King, William Banks, E.R. Richey, C.C. Bell, C.V. Warren, Jim King, E.T. Reynolds, O.C. James, William G. Fuller, Jesse Brooks, Kenneth Taylor, D.R. Gartman Jr., Claude Ramsey, P.F. Sheedy, H.H. Wright, S.R. Morris, R.L. Wyrick, C.H. Harrison, M.J. Williams, and N.R. Harvell Sr.

Also, Leonard E. Burks, C.M. Williams, Joseph A. Roberts, L.F. Anderson, R.B. Covington, Jimmie O. Huitt, R.E. Holliman, E.B. McCormick, M.G. Moore, Carl W. Smith, John E. Brown, Walter W. Barbee, John T. Johnson, Joe B. Thurman, J.W. Bennett, Raymond L. Andrews, William E. Owens, Julian B. Leslie, Nell R. McCrary, Henry Stewart, R.N. Whitley, Leroy Wright, Pedro Diaz, Johnnie Hobbs Jr., T.G. Harvell, W.O. Washington, J.A. Pagan, John A. Coffey, J.T. Baird, M.B. Howell, M.D. Parkhill, M.A. Lilly and Romy L. Mays.

Also, A.F. Anderson, R.A. Patterson, Beth Kay, Fred Beckham, Waymon W. Lepard, M.J. Francis, William Petterson, J.D. Miller, T.A. Proctor Sr., Billy Logsdon, J.F. Gibson, Marguerite Cooper, Elwood Carlile, William E. Morris, Robert Long, E.W. McCarty, Ines R. Molino, James M. Dalton, H.C. Tidwell, William M. Skiles, James J. Smith, Ray F. White, L.F. Kinder, Theo. O. Earnest, E.M. Bailey, Allen C. James, George P. Amos, G.N. Bumgarner, J.C. Self, Fred I. Franklin, G.C. Clinton Sr., W.E. Napper, Roy E. Ray, C.M. Brown and C.C. Harrison.

Other members include E.J. Thomas, N.R. Harvell Jr., A.L. White, G.M. Marchant, Garland G. Conway, Jack F. Ellis, T.F. Lowe, Chester L. Burton, John M. Nobles, Tom M. Yeats Jr., Henry C. Payne, M.J. Partlow, Eleanor R. Matheny, Homer L. Williford, John C. Arnold Sr., Hervey B. Perry, Eugene L. Long, Earnest E. Lowe, Jefferson L. Wright, Robert A. Smart Jr., Robert D. Kiser, Raymond A. Moore, Malcolm O. Roberts, Richard Grimes, Robert L. Carlile, Phillip F. Gressett, Donald R. Hale and Bennie F. McChristian.

Also, William T. Phillips, William C. Phinney, Marion A. Dunagan, William E. Miller, Boyce H. Patton, Henry L. Wolf, Roy C. Bennett, Milton N. Lewis, Harold E. Moss, Adrian A. Porter, William G. Billings, Loyd V. Arnold, Billy R. Ward, Billy W. Carlile, Jack Raymond Alexander, Jesse D. Allison, Robert C. Lepard, Ed. H. Cordes, Florine L. Vais, Olton L. Jamison, Waymon L. Phillips, Sam A. Posey, Emrie G. Rainey Jr., Ross M. Roberts, Grover L. Wiley, Dwight B. McCann, Donnie F. Tubb, Robert L. Anderson, Carl R. Frazier, Robert A. Sparks, Ernest E. Hughes, James W. Coots, Billy J. Bennett, Avery D. Faulks, Wayne L. Morris, J.B. Price, Bascom E. Reagan, Franklin T. Arner, Norman R. Holcombe, Arlis E. Reed, Dee G. Thomas, Robert Floyd Williams, Donald E. Webb, Walter L. Osborne, Clay R. Bedell, Esmer H. Cole, Alan D. Kernodle, Joe C. Faulkner, Douglass Max Coffee, Bill Stone, George C. Franklin, Kenneth B. Curry, and Clinton F. Hull, Sr.

Others are Essig L. Arnold, William E.

McIntosh, Larry T. Pherigo, E.C. Swinney, Billy B. Whittington, Lloyd G. Nalls, Phillips R. Palmer, Russell L. Christenson, George A. Darden, Rafor L. Dunagan, Charlotte E. Sheedy, Charles R. Cummings, Leon H. Mitchell, Phillip M. Burcham, Cecil E. Richardson, Asa W. Tindol, Floyd E. Young, Elvin L. Bearden, Billy R. Brooks, Raymond H. Mathies, Jack E. Mundell, Vandyol Murphree, Bobby J. Nobles, Billy C. Swindell, Luther R. Fortenberry, Walter W. Nichols, Billy Bob Simpson, James R. Smith, Donald B. McKinney, Donald A. Allen, Grover C. Griffice Jr., Billy R. Howell, Duane H. Griffith, Travis E. Hallmark, Garrison N. Walker, Henry L. West, Bob P. Kennedy, James B. Nixon, James R. Swann and Jarrell Barbee.

Also, Valcus E. Best, Robert E. Dennis, Jack M. Griffin, Clyde S. Ryan, Billie G. Hopper, Roy E. Wilson, D. Wayne Bartlett, Elton L. Carlile, Donald B. Lester, Cecil W. Rasberry, John H. Hensley, Willis F. Kennedy, O. Wayne Pate, Roy E. Watkins, Morris W. Griffice, Nathan E. Hughes, Edward L. Collier, E.J. Russell, Billie R. Davis, Billy R. Pitcock, James H. Eppler, Mike L. Daniels, Charles W. Willbanks, John D. Robertson, Charley B. Nipp, Thomas H. Weaver, Jack A. Taylor, W.D. Broughton, Arnold D. Greenfield, Thomas R. Shirley, Joe A. Moss, Johnnie P. Hooper, William G. Mitchell and Harold L. Pearce.

### Jingles voiced by Ann Wallis

When Cosden contracted to do a series of transcribed radio commercials in the late 50s, the voice of Ann Wallis, Fort Worth, was featured.

Ann was a graduate of North Side High School in Fort Worth, where she served as a cheerleader for two years. She was runner-up in the Miss Fort Worth Beauty Pageant in 1958.

Ann appeared regularly as a vocalist for various orchestras in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

The transcribed jingles were furnished free by Cosden to all jobbers for spot plugging on their local radio stations.

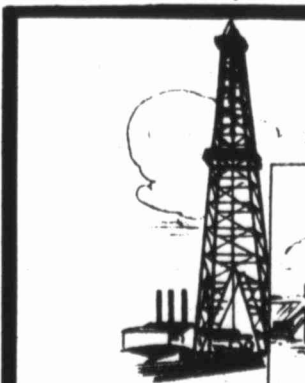
### John Boles sang songs

John Boles, one of Hollywood's best known leading men in the 1930s and 1940s, was a special guest of a Desk and Derrick Club's meeting here in 1958.

He sang a number of songs from movies in which he appeared. Among pictures in which he appeared were "The Desert Song," "Rio Rita" and "Back Street."

### Money received

Texas royalty owners received \$2 billion from oil and gas production last year.



Congratulations  
**Cosden**  
On Your  
**50<sup>th</sup>**  
Anniversary

**Coahoma** STATE bank  
COAHOMA, TEXAS



RAYFORD LILES — Cosden's changed alot in his 44-year career as a gauger. He called the operation at the time he started "a shotgun thing."

## Liles has gauged progress for 44 years at Cosden

Forty-four years doesn't seem "that long" for Rayford Liles. He has worked for Cosden longer than any other employee. "I enjoy it," he said.

Liles is the district 2 gauger. He gauges the gravity of crude oil contained in the battery tanks of individual producers and hooks up the tank to the gathering line. He also measures the amount of "bottom settlement and water" (B,S and W) in the producers oil.

Lile's district covers wells from west of Forsan to Sterling City. He drives from 75 to 200 miles a day. He goes to work at 7 a.m. and goes home at 3 p.m. He checks in at the office in the morning and doesn't have to report back after work.

Before the advent of the lack unit, an automatic pumping device, Liles drove many more miles a day than he does now. At that time he bought a new car each year. Now he can drive one two years. Before lack units, he said, he could easily drive a car 42,000 miles a year.

Liles enjoys a car allowance from Cosden that he used to but the car he uses in his work.

Another example of the change lack units made in Lile's job is the fact that he no longer has to check the tanks of 50 to 55 battery tanks before he puts them on the pipeline to the refinery. The tanks on lack units are checked once a month to determine their gravity and the B,S, and W content. Tanks not serviced by lack units have to be worked like they were in the days before lack units. But there are so few that his job has been made much easier.

Those few tanks are put on line whenever they become full and Liles said he has been doing the job so long he knows about when they will be ready to run.

Besides the advent of lack units there have been other changes in the Cosden refinery since Liles started working there. "It looked like a little old shotgun thing out there then," he said.

He began as a part of the maintenance gang; laying

pipe and fixing leaks. He has had only two bosses in his 44 years with the refinery. They are Blacky Hines, now deceased, and Delbert Bardwell, his current boss.

Bardwell is a pipeline superintendent for Cosden. Liles could have retired in May but he said he doesn't have anything else to do and, like he said, he enjoys his work. He will retire at 65; three years from now, and probably do some fishing, he said.

One of the drawbacks of his job is the boredom of driving. At times, when he gets home from work, if his wife wants him to go somewhere with her he often refuses.

Cosden has in all 18 gaugers. Except for his short stint as a maintenance man Liles has never done any other type of job for Cosden. He's never wanted a desk job. "I wouldn't trade it for what I'm doing," he said.

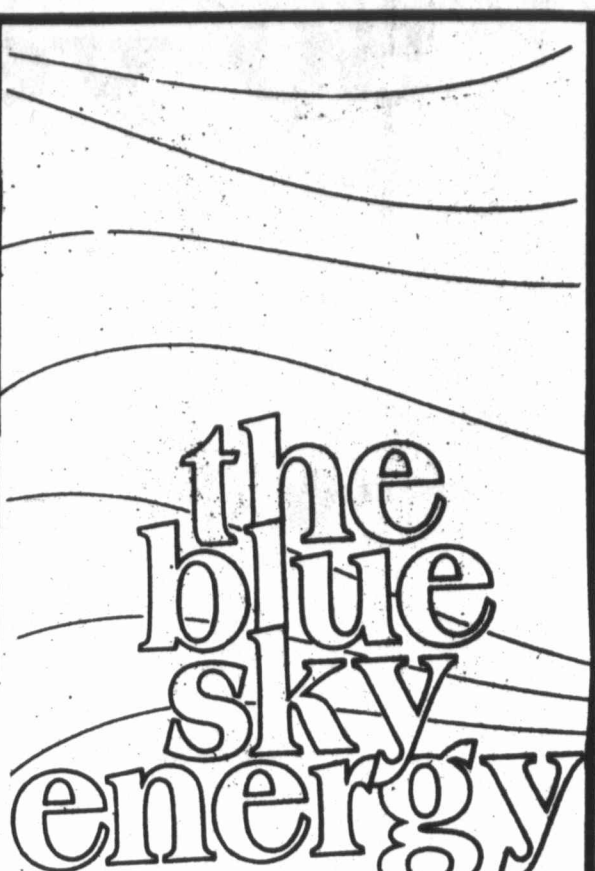
The job can be dangerous, though. Liles said 35 years ago he knew a man who was killed by the sulphurous gas emitted by the tanks when

the "thieves hatch" is opened on the top. The gas can kill very fast, said Liles. Usually gaugers get away from the tank when they smell the gas.

He surmised that the man who was killed was probably on a tank with an unusually large amount of gas and was overwhelmed before he could leave the area. Liles remembers that a local resident saw the lights on the dead man's truck burning for three hours before going out to check on him and finding him dead. The found him lying on the cat walk atop the tank.

Liles moved to Forsan in 1930 from Duncan, Okla. Shortly after graduating from high school in 1935, he started to work for Cosden full time. Cosden has a camp in Forsan and Liles lived in a company house for 32 years before moving to his comfortable residence at 4012 Vicky.

Through almost half a century of changes in an important industry, Liles has worked for Cosden — and enjoyed it.



We can't take credit for it. That's just the way it happens to be. Natural gas is clean burning. Doesn't dirty the air. It helps preserve the clean, blue skies of today for tomorrow.

What we can take credit for is working to provide a continuous supply of clean gas energy... to warm people, to cool people, to cook their meals, to heat their water, to dry their clothes... gas to help industry do its work.

Clean, efficient, versatile Natural Gas... the blue sky energy for today and tomorrow.

**PIONEER NATURAL GAS COMPANY**  
(A Division of PIONEER CORPORATION)

Congratulations **COSDEN**  
On Your 50th Anniversary

# Happy Birthday, Cosden.

# Congratulations, we send from Blue Bell to Big Spring, Happy Birthday, Cosden.

NIGHT SC...  
all times the  
Spring refin...

Fed...  
Federal...  
production o...  
and other...  
products of...  
Continental...  
Texas topped...  
mark in 197...  
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Geological S...  
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years of s...  
learning th...  
business at...  
transferred...  
Angeles in S...  
to complete...  
a degree



**NIGHT SCENE AT COSDEN** — Impressive-looking at all times the Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's Big Spring refinery takes on a special glow at night. Crews

keep the refinery complex busy 24 hours a day as Cosden strives to meet demands for its products from around the world.

**Texas highways covered with Cosden asphalt**

Cosden produces most of the asphalt for the Texas highway systems in West Texas, according to Knox Chadd, former chief chemist, now retired.

According to Chadd, people usually buy it according to freight rates added to the price of the asphalt, since the price of asphalt "is just about the same anywhere."

"In 1936 when I went to work, Cosden was producing asphalt in limited quantities," he said. "It was not acceptable for many outlets, so it was discontinued in 1937."

"But technology had been found to take the crude products and make them acceptable," he continued. In 1950, Cosden started marketing it again.

"Up until two years ago, Cosden and its sister plant, American Petrofina Com-

pany of Texas, Mount Pleasant, were the two largest suppliers in the state of Texas for highway systems."

Chadd says that when the interstate system was developed, billions of dollars were spent on asphalt in the United States. With the completion of that, a great deal is used to maintain the highways.

"Cosden has been first or second for the Texas Highway Department for all of Texas," he said.

He also said that cities and counties buy asphalt from Cosden because it is "the only producer in this area."

The asphalt, which is a chemical in crude oil, is produced all year. Cosden has to have and maintain a large inventory of it all winter. "It is used in the summer, except for maintenance," he said.

**New products veep is moving to Dallas**

Calvin Daniels, vice president of raw materials and new products, will be moving to Dallas in November as part of the move of the Administrative offices of Cosden.

Daniels started working for Cosden as a chemist in 1962. In 1968 he became manager of research and was promoted to his present position in 1972.

A lifelong resident of Big Spring, he received his Bachelor of Science Degree in chemistry from the University of Texas in Austin.

He has been married for 20 years to Anita Gardner. His daughter Robin is a senior at Lake Highlands High School in Dallas. His son Christopher is a seventh



**CALVIN DANIELS** grade student at Forrest Meadows Junior High School in Dallas. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and is the company representative to the Texas Chemical Society.

**Federal royalties exceed \$50 million**

Federal royalties on production of natural gas, oil and other petroleum products on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) off Texas topped the \$50 million mark in 1978 — nearly five times the previous record-high in 1977 — because of a 168 percent increase in gas production and a doubling of gas prices, the U.S. Geological Survey said.

Federal offshore royalties for the year totaled \$51,813,251, an increase of 387 percent over the \$10.6 million in Texas OCS royalties collected for 1977, USGS officials said.

Gas production accounted

for nearly 93 percent of the Texas OCS royalties in 1978, said A. Dewey Acuff, Metairie, La., the USGS conservation manager for the Gulf of Mexico Region. The USGS supervises OCS oil, gas and mineral exploration, development and production and collects the federal royalties.

Royalties for Texas OCS gas production in 1978 totaled \$47.8 million, an increase of 450 percent over the \$8.7 million in royalties in 1977.

Production of gas on the OCS leases off Texas jumped from 87 trillion cubic feet in 1977 to 233 trillion cubic feet

last year, Acuff said. Meanwhile, the average price for each thousand cubic feet of natural gas produced on the leases increased from 60 cents in 1977 to \$1.23 in 1978.

The higher production and prices pushed the value of the gas produced from \$52 million in 1977 to \$287 million last year, the USGS official said.

Oil royalties totaled \$1,589,149 for the Texas OCS, an increase of 405 percent, mainly because of a 384 percent increase in oil production to 941,669 barrels and also because the average price of a barrel of oil produced on the federal leases increased from \$9.81 in 1977 to \$10.33 last year.

Royalties from condensate totaled \$2.27 million, an 89 percent increase, and royalties from production of gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas in conjunction with natural gas production totaled \$105,315, a drop of 75 percent.

Royalties from production of gas, oil and other petroleum products on federal lands onshore in Texas in 1978 added another \$255,511 to the federal royalty income. This was an 11.7 percent decline from 1977. Half of these onshore royalties are returned to the state government.

All of the royalties from

OCS production go to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, and portions are available for allocation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to the Historic Preservation Fund.

The total federal royalties of \$52,068,762 from both onshore and offshore production in Texas in 1978 are 3.5 percent of the record-high \$1.5 billion in royalties collected nationwide last year from production of oil, gas, coal and other minerals on federal and Indian lands and offshore areas.

**Jet, Cessna used by firm**

A four-seat airplane is used at Cosden to fly at low altitudes to inspect the pipeline.

The Cessna 182 is flown to determine whether there is leakage in the pipeline, shown by brown spots.

Cosden also owns a six passenger Cessna-Citation Jet. It is used primarily for flying executives and managers out of the area and back on business trips.

The jet, according to a company spokesman has been used for the last 11 months. The 182 has been used for about "three or four years."

**Sam, man from Iran, popular employee**

One of the most popular employees at the Cosden refinery 25 years ago was Mohammad Ghoul Dahreshori, more widely known as Sam, the man from Iran.

Dahreshori completed two years of schooling while learning the oil refining business at Cosden and transferred to UCLA in Los Angeles in September, 1954, to complete his work toward a degree in chemical

engineering.

Sam's father was a very wealthy man in Iran but the son could receive only \$165 a month from his family under the immigration regulations, which permitted him to enter this country as a student.

At the end of his employment by Cosden, Sam was given a week's vacation by the company. He used the money to pay his expenses to California.

**CELEBRATING OUR**  
**ANNIVERSARY**

**3½ YEARS SERVING BIG SPRING**  
**YOU NAME IT, WE BUILD IT.**

<p><b>CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <p><b>RESIDENTIAL</b></p> <p><b>COMMERCIAL</b></p> <p><b>REPAIRS—REMODELING</b></p> <p><b>CEMENT WORK</b></p>	<p><b>RENTALS</b></p> <p><b>HOUSE</b></p> <p><b>DUPLEXES</b></p> <p><b>APARTMENTS</b></p> <p>1, 2 &amp; 3 BEDROOMS FURNISHED &amp; UNFURNISHED</p>
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OLD & NEW

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75 years of  
community-minded publication.

Cosden Oil Company.  
50 years of oil development  
and industrial progress.

Big Spring Herald and Cosden Oil Company.  
A proud and historic past.  
A bright, rich future.



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A subsidiary of  
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2 OCT 2

# Big Spring area claims discovery of oil in Permian Basin in 1920

Although it was the Santa Rita No. 1 University near Big Lake which popped the cork on the vast Permian Basin reserve in 1923, the Big Spring vicinity lays claim to discovery of oil in the basin.

It was June 13, 1920 that General Oil Company No. 1 L.S. McDowell found oil at 2,575 feet just over the Howard County line in northern Glasscock County. Trying to make it bigger than it was, operators ruined the well for commercial purposes. In the interval of trying to rehabilitate it, Underwriters No. 1 Morrison hit oil July 20, 1920 and became the first commercial producer near Westbrook in western Mitchell County.

But with his five-year petroleum circus of the General Oil Company, S.E.J. Cox had stamped oil deep into the consciousness of Big Spring in 1919-20 before he went bankrupt — and eventually to prison. Local interests were inspired to organize the Home Oil Company, which extracted over \$125,000 from backers over the next half dozen years but found no oil on the Quinn Ranch and the neither did the (W.F.) Cushing Development Company in northern Sterling County. Lee Harrison, a wildcatter who later was to find oil in Eastern Howard County and break open the Ector County oil boom in the mid-1930's, also tried unsuccessfully. It was not until 1925 that Fred Hyer, a venturesome independent operator, persuaded H.R. Clay of Fort Worth to let him drill on the Clay Ranch in Howard County, 990 from the west and 660 from the south line of section 139-29 W & NW.

Hyer struck oil Nov. 9, 1925 at 1508-12 feet and completed the test for a 25-bbl. well. Ironically, he had a difficult time convincing oil men that he had hit the bonanza. Not until he peddled acreage to Wallace Pratt of Humble did the fraternity take his discovery seriously. By that time Steve Owens and Sam Sloan had obtained a lease to the east from G. Otis Chalk. Slight oil and gas yield was encountered below 1300 feet, and chalk, who thought it would be nice if Mrs. Chalk could have natural gas at the house, put up additional acreage for the test to be deepened. On April 18, 1926 they hit oil and a strong flow of gas at 1,577 feet in Section

113-27, W & NW, and suddenly Big Spring was caught up in a boom.

Hard on the heels of this Deep Rock No. 1 Hyman, to the east and just over the Mitchell County, found oil. Marland Oil Company (later Continental Oil) found shallow pay in the Settles area. Donnelley Oil no. 1 F.M. Green, half a mile east of the Clay lease, encountered gas estimated at three million cubic feet per day in the southwest quarter of section 127. This, plus numerous modest wells, drew oil well supply houses to Big Spring like a magnet.

Magnolia (Mobil) approached R.T. Piner, acting for Mrs. Dora Roberts on her ranch, and he said he had only a quarter and a half section left, but Roxana (Royal Dutch Shell) was trying to buy the leases. Magnolia took them and, because of proximity of fuel supply, luckily elected to drill in the southwest quarter of section 136. At 2,900 feet there were misgivings because sulphur water was encountered. Magnolia decided to case off the water and hardly had resumed drilling when oil was found at 2,256-90.

This was the real catalyst for a major boom. That week the Big Spring Herald, resorting to a rarely-used bold banner, proclaimed, "4,800-Barrel Oil Well Secured!" Crew members swabbed 400 barrels a day, and on Oct. 24, the well broke loose and flowed at the rate of 200 barrels an hour. Pinched down slightly, it made 90,000 barrels in a month.

On the heels of the, FHE No. 1 Roberts, half a mile north of Magnolia's discovery, swabbed at 40 barrels an hour and then flowed at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 barrels a day at 2,945 feet. Merrick & Bristow brought in a 4,000-barrel well half a mile to the east, and then Marland and Texon No. 2 Settles, rated 6,000 barrels in 24 hours, although later it was produced at only 350 barrels. Steadily drilling pushed to the east and west as far as Glasscock, where oil was found near the Lee's community.

Another discovery was in eastern Howard County. From this, in the 1930's, stemmed extensions northward to the T&P tracks, and southward to the Snyder

pool, halfway to the Howard-Glasscock pool.

Prices of leases zoomed. One deal was reported to have been for \$7,500 an acre. Josh Cosden, on his way to another oil fortune, turned a \$1,200,000 deal, announced plans July 14, 1928 to build a 10,000-barrel oil refinery in Big Spring, a figure subsequently upped to 20,000 "skimming" and 10,000 barrels cracking. J.L. Lancaster, president of the Texas and Pacific railroad, made a deal to take the glut of fuel oil from the plant. Cosden also arranged for an 8-in. pipeline from his leases to the refinery, then pushed laterals into the field to buy oil.

C.R. Groff and R.S. Peterson joined local interests to build the first pipeline, a 15-mile carrier from near Forsan to the Big Spring (later Howard County Refining Company) plant just west of the city. The plant was finished and ready to go on stream Oct. 1, 1928. Then on Sept. 25, 1928 Moody Oil and FHE Oil joined hands as Great West Refining Company with a plant to be located immediately east of Cosden's 1,320-acre tract out of the Johnson and Arnett farms. Then came W.D. Richardson, who had had dealings with Cosden, to put in a 20,000-barrel plant across the tracks north of Cosden refinery. Cosden alone was to survive, after many tribulations, although Richardson revived briefly in 1936.

New towns sprang up — Forsan (for "four sands"), Ross City, New Drumwright and Chalk (later Otischalk). Big Spring grew rapidly, trebling its population to more than 12,000 by the 1930 decennial census. The T&P enlarged its rail yards and build a new modern shops. New church plants mushroomed and two hospitals came into being along with new schools. There seemed no end to the wave of growth.

And then came the Depression — and 10-cent oil. Howard County operators had been among the first in the state to go under proration, for seeing an excess of production in late 1927 and voluntarily limiting production Aug. 15, 1928 to 25,000 barrels a day. But

when the fabulous East Texas field came at the depth of the Depression, there was no such restraint, and the price bottom fell out. Astute John Lancaster made his railroad a barrel of money by loading up several million barrels of cheap oil in his tank farm.

The busy Crawford Hotel lobby, where fast oil deals had been turned, became almost subdued. The new Settles Hotel, which broke Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Settles because they pledged their oil lands as security, found it had more rooms than demand. Still, a few oil men hung around there and kept pecking away. The Snyder field was trapped in 1937, the Moore (harding) field in 1937. The Dodge-Denman area in eastern Howard was edging northward, and in 1943 the Iatan-North field was opened, followed by the Vincent (Clearfork) pool. Northern Ordinance had pushed the Moore pool to the north, and in 1947, Seaboard Oil took over the Brown & Karcher No. 1-B.J.C. Caldwell, abandoned at 6,700 feet near Vealmoor. At 7,946 feet the Canyon reef was found for 200 barrels a day, but the north offset, Seaboard No. 1 Tora Campbell had a calculated potential of 10,955 barrels, and another hefty spurt was on.

The East Vealmoor pool was found not long afterwards, and the Oceanic field west of Vealmoor. Silurio-Devonian pay was encountered near Luther, and then Fusselman as the play stretched south. Meanwhile all sorts of tests were drilled in the Vincent area, ranging from the shallow San Andres to the deep Mississippian. The Hutto field southwest of Coahoma was found in the mid-50's, and smaller strikes including Spraberry and Wolfcamp, almost every year all over almost sectors of the county. The latest flurry came in the 70s on the Morgan Ranch southeast of Big Spring, and in 1979 two Fusselman strikes near Elbow southwest of the city.

What had been started half a century ago was still plugging and punching away.

With more than three-quarters of a barrels of oil to show for it.

## 800 miles of pipelines start at nerve center

Like hundreds of miles of nerves, approximately 12 Cosden pipeline originate at the nerve center-like refinery. The total length of pipelines combined: 800 miles.

Around 300 miles of product pipeline stretch from Cosden to Abilene and from there to Wichita Falls and on to Duncan, Okla. The product lines transport gasoline. A total of 496 miles of gathering line snakes to surrounding counties: Glasscock, Mitchell and Sterling.

The two six-inch diameter product lines actually total 354 miles in length, however, 54 miles of the total pipe is

laid beside existing pipe to increase capacity. This is less expensive than taking up the old pipe and laying down new, larger segments.

Both are six-inch lines. One goes to Abilene and terminates. The other continues from Abilene to the other two cities.

American truckers get into the act when gas is loaded into trucks at the Fina terminals in the three cities.

Gathering lines, the other side of the pipeline story, are more numerous than in most refineries, because other refineries are on the coast where much of their crude is brought in by tankers. Cosden is one of the coun-

try's only inland refineries.


The Fina refinery at Port Arthur has only one ten-inch gathering line, but it moves 50,000 barrels a day from Midland. The rest of the oil comes in from ships.

The gathering lines bring the crude oil into the refinery from the individual producers.

Most of the gathering pipes are four inches in diameter. A large ten-inch trunk line runs from the old Col-Tex refinery in Colorado City. The line was laid when Josh Cosden originally built the refinery. "We have less trouble with that one than we do with the new pipe," said Supervisor of Pipelines

Wayne Bartlett. The line is also the longest of the gathering lines.

Most of the pipelines are buried about three feet below the ground. Some of the small gathering lines are placed on top of the ground.



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PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

## Milestones

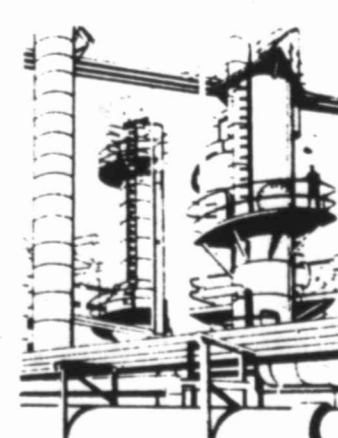
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# 50th

# ANNIVERSARY

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**Mo as C**

Joe A. M. resident of Elected vice chief counsel Petrofina, Inc. 1, 1971.

Moss succeeded Maxwell to retirement at 38 years service Petrofina predecessor c

Moss is also and chief c Company's at Oil & Chemical position to elected in 19 Waco, Texas, both his BBA from The Texas at Austin two tours of Naval officer Cosden in 1953

Moss' affil American, Howard (Associations, president o Active in civi Spring, Moss years preside of trustees of Independent S

On May 3 married Anne Austin. They Joe David, resides at 522 Drive, Dallas.

Moss was 1925 in Waco, Austin, and g Waco High Sc his career in a partner in Moss and Pre

Between 19 served two tot the U.S. Nav years. He commission a in January, 19

Moss join Petroleum C attorney for ti and Producti October 18, 19 attorney for ti of Hospitals Schools of preceding a

# Moss succeeded Maxwell as chief counsel in 1971

Joe A. Moss, a former resident of Big Spring, was elected vice president and chief counsel for American Petrofina, Incorporated Dec. 1, 1971.



JOE A. MOSS

Moss succeeded Verne H. Maxwell to the position. Maxwell went into retirement after more than 38 years service to American Petrofina and to a predecessor company.

Moss is also vice president and chief counsel of the Company's affiliate, Cosden Oil & Chemical Company, a position to which he was elected in 1964. A native of Waco, Texas, Moss received both his BBA and JD degrees from The University of Texas at Austin. He served two tours of duty as a U.S. Naval officer before joining Cosden in 1953.

Moss' affiliations include American, Texas, and Howard County Bar Associations. He is a past president of the latter. Active in civic affairs in Big Spring, Moss was for five years president of the board of trustees of the Big Spring Independent School District.

On May 30, 1947, Moss married Anna Lee Reese of Austin. They have one son, Joe David. The family resides at 5230 Royal Crest Drive, Dallas.

Moss was born July 26, 1925 in Waco, and graduated from Austin, and graduated from Waco High School. He began his career in Austin in 1950 as a partner in the law firm of Moss and Prewitt.

Between 1942 and 1952 he served two tours of duty with the U.S. Navy, totaling six years. He resigned his commission as a lieutenant in January, 1960.

Moss joined Cosden Petroleum Corporation as attorney for the Exploration and Production Division on October 18, 1953, having been attorney for the State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools of Texas the preceding 24 months. In

assets were acquired in April, 1963 by American Petrofina, Inc., and Cosden Oil & Chemical Company was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of American Petrofina. Moss became Secretary and Assistant Chief Counsel of

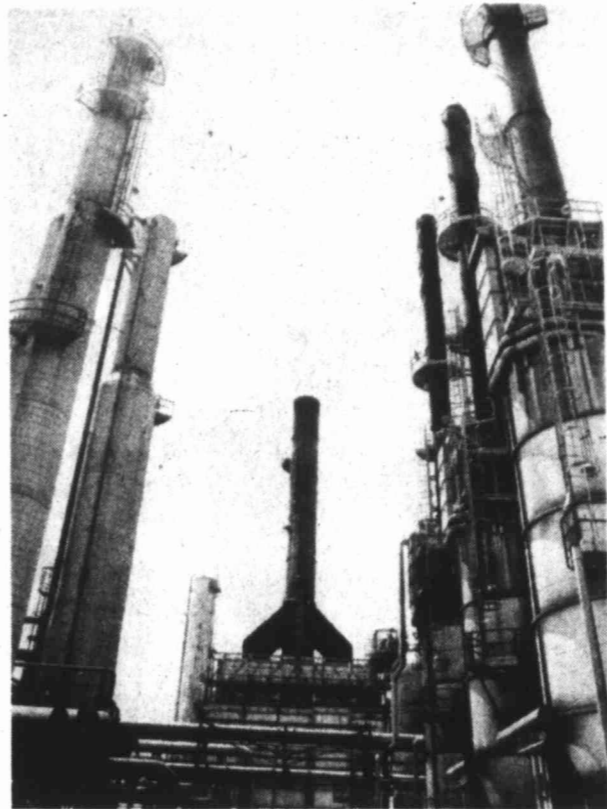
Cosden Oil & Chemical Company, and on April 26, 1964 was elected Vice President and Chief Counsel.

He is the director and vice president of Trust Pipeline Company; a vice president of River Pipeline Company, and secretary of Cosden Pipeline Company and Cos-Mar, Inc. He is also a trustee of The Dora Roberts Rehabilitation Center Trust and a trustee of the Permian Basin Petroleum Museum Library and Hall of Fame. In 1960, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Moss was appointed to the board of trustees of the Big Spring Independent School District Nov. 1, 1961, to fill a vacancy resulting from the resignation of one of the board members.

He was thereafter elected for three successive terms and served as president of the Board from April 1966 to April 1971. He was a district vice chairman of the Lone Star District, Boy Scouts of America and a director of West Texas Boys Ranch.

He also served as a director of the Big Spring Concert Association for a period of eight years. He is a director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and The Texas Manufacturers Association. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Big Spring and is a member of the Masonic Lodge.



NO ROCKET SHIP — A side shot of Reformer columns at Cosden's local refinery takes on the appearance of a rocket ship about to be launched into space.

## Texas-tops in chemical productions

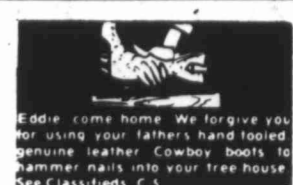
Refineries, petrochemical, natural gas or other processing plants are located in 139 Texas counties, including Howard.

Texas is the No. 1 producer of chemicals from oil and natural gas.

Texas carbon black production totals about 1.5 billion pounds per year, most of which is used in the manufacture of rubber.

Howard County has two such plants in Cabot Carbon and Sid Richardson Carbon, both located east of Cosden's industrial complex here.

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## Many church leaders employed by Cosden

More than 800 people working at the Big Spring Refinery, there's a good probability that nearly every church in the area has among its membership at least one employee of Cosden Oil and Chemical Company.

The late Raymond Tollett, long-time president of Cosden, lived by a personal conviction that everyone ought to be a good citizen.

Tollett was very active in the community and in his church, St. Mary's Episcopal. He served the church as a vestryman, senior warden and a lay reader. Before he died in 1969, he requested that memorials be made to St. Mary's or any other Episcopal church of the donor's choosing.

His community service included serving as head of the Siblings Foundation, a charitable institution which benefitted many individuals and institutions regardless of race, color or creed. The All-Faith Chapel Fund for the Big Spring State Hospital was one benefactor, receiving a gift of \$32,000 from the foundation.

The current president of Cosden, Ken Perry, was long active in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church before it joined with First Presbyterian Church. He served as a deacon of the Session, a ruling body of the church, and as an elder. He served on the Stewardship of Finance Committee and, according to James Cape, was a very active member throughout his membership.

Perry now serves as a member of the Session for the First Presbyterian Church and is on the Stewardship of Finance Committee.

Another very active member of First Presbyterian Church is Marvin Miller. Some 15 years ago, Miller served on the Session. He has been on the Presbytery Nominations Committee and continues to serve the church in various capacities.

Birt Allison Jr., a department manager at Cosden, teaches a married couples' Sunday school class at First Presbyterian Church. He served as an elder at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church claims E.B. McCormick, who was chief engineer for 25 years at Cosden before retiring ten years ago, as a member. McCormick is currently serving on the board of directors for the Canterbury complex.

In 1970, R.W. Thompson, a 36-year employee of Cosden, retired as vice president, in charge of Cosden's pipeline and crude oil supply. Now he spends his days as a volunteer at his church, First United Methodist. He works strictly on a volunteer basis as the business manager of the church. His duties include counting contributions, making bank deposits and other accounting procedures.

First Baptist Church, 705 W. Marcy Dr., claims several Cosden employees as members. Among them are Scott Davis, Curt Strong, Welby Jackson and Bill Bradford.

All are very active members, serving in various capacities. Bradford, for example,

sponsored Boy Scout troops. Jackson sings with the church choir.

Davis and Strong, both managers at Cosden, and their families are very active members.

Their wives hold offices at the church.

Earl Taylor, pilot plant supervisor at Cosden, is among the membership at Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church. Taylor is a convert and has been a member of Immaculate Heart since its founding in 1961.

He serves as president of the Men's Club, is a member of the Stewardship Committee and a member of the Parish Council. He serves as an usher, works with youth and, according to Tony Gilles of the church, makes himself constantly available for volunteer services.

It would be impossible to detail the contributions that each Cosden employee makes to the Big Spring and area communities. The men above are representatives of the many who enrich community life through one avenue — their houses of worship.

# Congratulations



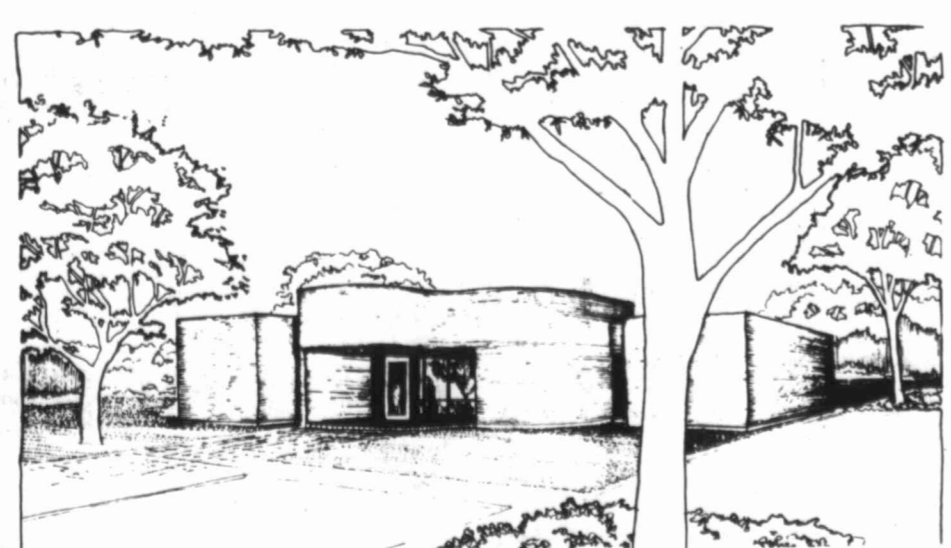
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On The Occasion Of Their  
**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**

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2 OCT 1979 2

## Dip in rate of drilling is reversed

DENVER, Colo. — The decline in the rate of domestic drilling for oil and gas has been reversed. Well completions during July and August outnumbered those in the same two months of last year, according to Petroleum Information, Denver.

At the midyear, well completions were nearly six percent behind the first half of 1978. By the end of August, completions were only three percent behind last year.

Petroleum Information noted that if the present rate of drilling continues through the balance of the year, the total for this year will exceed that of 1978.

Through August 29, 528 completions have been recorded. This compares with 30,435 at the same time a year ago. But the July and August total was 7,586 compared with 7,166 in the same two months of last year.

This increase of 5.9 percent, if maintained, would project a total of 48,888 completions for the entire year.

Footage totals increased, reflecting the increased drilling rate. Total footage cut for the first eight months ran 146.4 million ft. compared to 145.2 million ft. for the same period in 1978. Average depth of all wells completed through August, 1979 was 4,959 ft., 188 ft. deeper than the same period last year. New field wildcats averaged 310 ft. deeper and exploratory wells in and near existing fields averaged 265 ft. deeper than 1978.

All drilling categories have increased success rates for the first eight months of 1979. New field exploration was 19.3 percent successful, up from 17.9 percent a year ago. Other exploration was 50.4 percent successful, up from 47.9 percent. Total drilling enjoyed a 66.9 percent success rate, up from 66.6 percent in the same period in 1978.

Texas evidences the July-August turnaround best. At the end of June, there were 274 fewer well completions in the state than through mid-1978. By the end of August, the state's total of 10,564 wells represented only 91 fewer wells than the same period of 1978.

California drilling dropped 811 completions behind last year's total; the lag may reflect the state's stringent air quality regulations. So far 897 wells have been completed this year.

The northeastern states: Illinois and Indiana — down 156; Pennsylvania — down 113; and New York — down 112; accounted for substantial drops in drilling.

Louisiana had the largest numeric gain over 1978, up 170 wells to 2,547. Other states with large gains include: Oklahoma — up 155; Kansas — up 121; West Virginia — up 85; and Montana — up 55.

Petroleum Information Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of A.C. Nielsen Company, Northbrook, Illinois, offers reporting services, data and data analysis, maps, logs and technical exploration and engineering services to the petroleum industry.

## Cosden among 55 refineries

Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's refinery here is one of 55 in the state. They processed a combined total of 1.5 billion barrels of crude oil in 1978, an increase of 10.6 percent from the previous year.

Of the crude oil processed, 46 percent was from Texas, 9.5 percent from other states and 44.5 percent from foreign countries.

More than one out of every four gallons of U.S. major products is made in Texas. Of Texas refining, 88.5 percent is done on the Gulf Coast. Fina also operates a refinery at Port Arthur.

Texas refinery capacity is 4.7 million barrels of crude oil daily, 27.4 percent of the U.S. total.



The next time you fill your gas tank, think of **CLASSIFIED ADS**



FIRST TANK CAR OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA SHIPPED FROM BIG SPRING  
Officers of Grace, Cosden gather for occasion Aug. 24, 1962

## Basketball Hall of Famer enjoying his retirement

Ray Ebling, tax expert and University of Kansas Hall of Famer, said he's enjoying his retirement after 43 years of tax work. "I was born lazy and I finally found my profession," he said.

Before his retirement, that began Dec. 31, 1978, he headed Cosden's Tax, Insurance and Payroll Department.

He studied economics as a collegian at the University of Kansas from 1932 to 1936 and played basketball. He was a starter from his sophomore year to his senior year. The only other hall of famer from his team is Fred Falle.

Ebling called his hall of fame enrollment "a big honor."

As an athlete the high point of his career though was being chosen to All American as a junior in 1935. He was chosen again the next year as a senior. His average points scored per game as a senior was 14.4 points. He played forward.

The Big 6 league won two titles during his three years with the team a fact he is very proud of. A large oil painting stands in his likeness in the hall of fame room at the university. Ebling entered the university when he graduated from high school in 1932; the height of the depression.

He lettered all three years in college and four years in high school in Lindsberg, Ks. where he grew up. His father was a dentist in Lindsberg. He put three children through college.

Upon graduating from the University of Kansas, Ebling went into tax work. For 20 years he worked for Phillips Petroleum Company until Raymond Tollett, ex-Cosden

president, hired him away from Phillips April 1, 1958 with a larger salary. "We both gambled when he hired me away from Phillips," said Ebling.

Tollett gambled because he was creating a new department and putting a newcomer at the top of it. Ebling was gambling because he was leaving the security of a 20-year job.

The high point in his career in tax work was being told by Tollett that he was "pleased that he'd hired me," said Ebling. He said he had accomplished the goal Tollett has set out for him; lowering the refinery's taxes and saving them money. The tax department became necessary when the size of the refinery grew to the point that taxes became a major problem.

Some would call Ebling a "tax expert." When asked if he considered himself one, he replied, "I guess we all do."

He handled ad valorem taxes for Cosden in West Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas. When American Petro-Fina bought the refinery in 1963 he serviced the same area. In 1973 the Tax Department combined with the Payroll

and Insurance Departments. John Coffee, ex-Runnels principal, was the head of payroll and insurance until 1973 when he retired.

Tax business is a complicated field, said Ebling. It takes five years to even get your feet on the ground. He summed up the job as a matter of negotiating with commissioner's courts for lower assessment.

He's on retainer for Cosden now, he said, and still handles most of the tax department business. The department is now officially run by the Fina office in Dallas. Cosden is valued at \$45 to \$50 million for tax purposes and assessed at 100 percent.

Ebling, 64, had a daughter, Jo Ann Fuller, and a son, Dick, by his wife, Helen a retired teacher. Jo Ann is married to Cosden's Engineering Department head Bob Fuller. Dick is an optometrist in Houston.

He played quite a bit of basketball for Howard College under coach Buddy Travis.

Does Ray shoot baskets anymore? "No, I'm too old for that," he replied.

## Dad of lady ex-bullfighter is retired employee of firm

Pat McCormack, who gained renown in the late 1950s as a lady bullfighter, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.B. McCormack, Big Spring. Her father is a retired employee of Cosden Oil and Chemical Company.

After retiring from the arena, Miss McCormack wrote a book about her experiences. She later covered bullfights in Mexico for a magazine called TORO.

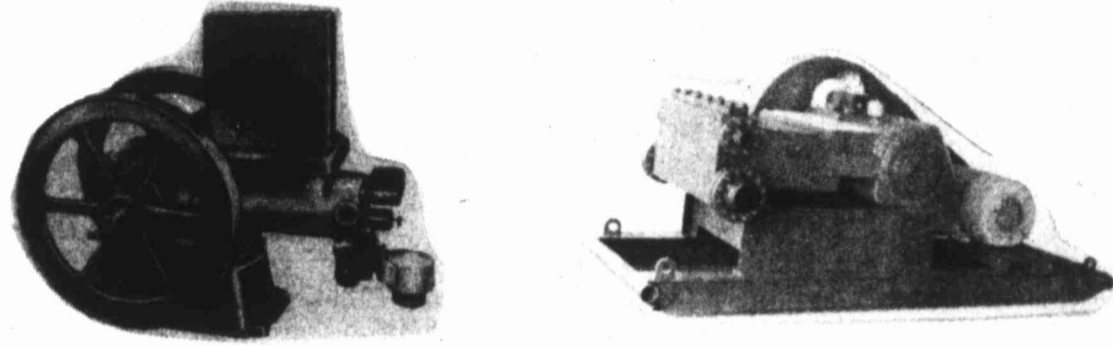
**CONGRATULATIONS**  
**COSDEN OIL & CHEMICAL**  
**ON THEIR**  
**50<sup>TH</sup>**  
**ANNIVERSARY**

... And to the BIG SPRING HERALD for their many contributions to the betterment of our community. The "Good old days", however are over. Let's tighten our belts, work smarter and harder. Let's conserve the resources left to us and hasten the "good old days" of the future.

*Pat Boatler*

**PAT BOATLER**  
**WHOLESALE GAS & OIL**  
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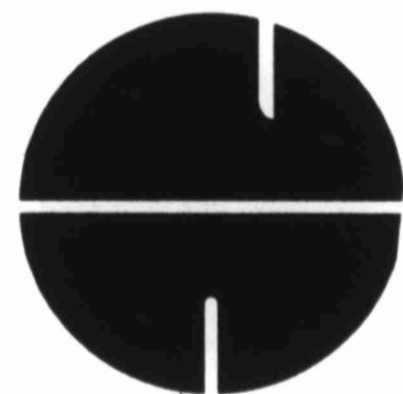
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No one such impact has Cosden a part of the

As the largest price the past the pumped so dollars economy. million de valorem t more in " goods and Beyond tone for Howard furnish leadership particip Cosden h Gibraltar.

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In A Who

Ackerly Adobe ( Americ AMOC Ashlam Atlantic Barmos Barran W.C. Bl Lyle Ca Caproci Chevroi C&K P Lester ( Contine Colorad Dr. J.L. Damsol C.L. Ec Earthei Exxon ( Elphen R.P. Fi Forsan Foster ' Gas Pri Geoteci C.E. Gr Gulf Oil Hardin L.H. Ha H N G G Fred H Jamco Jayco G Bill Jon Lem Op Lingen Lubboci Maguir Mallard Marath Mesa P Mobil O Moss Pr Mann R Oppega Perry C Petro-L Remudi Richmo Sayers ( Scurloc Best Su



Largest private employer for past three decades

# Millions of dollars pumped into local economy

No one institution has had such impact on Big Spring as has Cosden in its 50 years as a part of the city and county.

As the community's largest private employer for the past three decades, it has pumped scores of millions of dollars into the local economy. It has paid many million dollars in local ad valorem taxes, and millions more in purchase of local goods and services.

Beyond that it has set the tone for Big Spring and Howard County progress, furnishing community leadership and personnel participation. In short, Cosden has been the local Gibraltar.

At the end of 1978, Cosden paid Big Spring workers \$17.3 million out of a total payroll of \$24.0 million. It processed approximately 21,900,000 barrels of crude oil, had sales of \$450,000,000. Its ad valorem tax bill into the county was \$466,000, approximately \$350,000 for schools.

Cosden infuses approximately \$18,000,000 annually into Howard County economy through its payroll alone, plus staggering sums for purchase of crude oil, gas and liquidified petroleum gases, as well as electric power, etc. People who work for Cosden pay in an estimated quarter of a million dollars a year in property taxes to the Big Spring Independent School District, Howard County, Howard College and the City of Big Spring.

Also, Cosden has been one of the major factors in attracting other industries — notably Cabot Carbon and Sid Richardson Carbon, as

well as W.R. Grace Ammonia, inactive for the moment. Other smaller industries in the plastics and petro chemical field have spun off Cosden's operations.

When the turn-over factor is applied to the Cosden direct impact, it is difficult to grasp the immensity of the economic impact, yet the influence of Cosden people on leadership of the community has been equally incalculable.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the field of education, public service and civic service.

Eleven people in the Cosden family, starting with the late R.L. Tollett, Cosden president, who persuaded his directors that the refining plant belonged in the Big Spring district where most of their children were being educated, have served on the Big Spring school board. Roy Watkins not only served several years as board president but has the third longest tenure on record with the board. Marvin Miller, a Cosden vice president, also served a couple of terms as board president, as did Joe A. Moss, former vice president-general counsel and who now holds that title with American Petrofina in Dallas. Among others who gave service on the board were R.W. Thompson, Dan Krauss and Jerry Jenkins, all Cosden vice presidents, Jack Alexander, Bobby Fuller, Al Valdes and Bob West.

John A. Coffey, who gave 19 years of service, and Don McKinney, who serves on the Howard College board, each were named chairman of the board.

George Zachariah was a leader among the Cosden men on the Big Spring city council, serving as member, mayor pro tem and mayor. Jack Y. Smith had a three-term tenure, and J.L. (Luke) LeBleu had a couple of terms. Alfred G. (Tunney) Goodson, Cosden man and later IUOE representative, served a term, and J. Arnold Marshall, who worked with Cosden before going with H.W. Smith Transport and ultimately owning it, had a long career both as member and as mayor.

Bill Bennett came on the Howard County Commissioners Court while a Cosden employe, and Paul Allen was a member of the Cosden family before he was elected last year to the court.

Dan Krausse, a Cosden vice president, served as YMCA president, and there were numerous others who were on the board, among them founders. Marvin Miller and Doug Orme, vice presidents, had key roles in finance campaigns. Wes Shouse, vice president, was an Indian Guide leader, and Carlisle (Frosty) Robison a director and committee chairman.

Orme served on the Texas Tech board of regents, and Tollett himself was on the North Texas State University board at the time of his death.

Ken Perry, president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Company, served from January 1977 as one of Big Spring's directors on the Colorado River Municipal Water District.

There is hardly a church in Big Spring but which has had Cosden people on official

boards and frequently as chairmen, or served as Sunday School teachers and superintendents. The chapel at Big Spring State Hospital is named for Tollett and his generosity. At the hospital also, Jack Y. Smith was one of the organizers of the volunteers and for a score of years a leader (past president in the state). The Civitans is equally impressive.

Cosden has had an outstanding record of membership in service clubs. Nowhere is this more evident than in the Downtown Lions Club where nine Cosden men served as president starting with Robert W. Henry in 1931 and followed by Jack Y. Smith, in 1945, Roxie E. Dobbins in 1953, Carl W. Smith 1957, L.D. (Lou) Carothers 1960 (he subsequently went in business for himself), Carlisle (Frosty) Robison 1965, L.T. King 1966, Roy Hughes 1971, and Joe Horton 1975.

E.J. Mary, refinery superintendent, headed the

Big Spring Rotary Club in 1933. Others Cosden people serving as president were A.V. Karcher, in 1944, Otto Peters Sr. in 1947, Dan Krausse 1955 and R.W. Thompson 1960.

Among the older "big four" clubs, the Kiwanis Club counted J. Askeff Coffey 1943 and Jack Alexander, 1958 as presidents. The American Business Club had Doug Orme as one of its first presidents, then as district governor. Also George Zachariah, another district governor, V.A. Whittington (who also was secretary for nearly a quarter of a century), Bill Sneed and O.L. (Bill) Bradford. The record among the newer clubs (Evening Lions, Optimists, Civitans) is equally impressive.

Cosden once sponsored directly six scouting units (Cub packs, Scout troops and Explorer posts), probably a record for the region, and under Tollett's leadership as chairman the district peaked

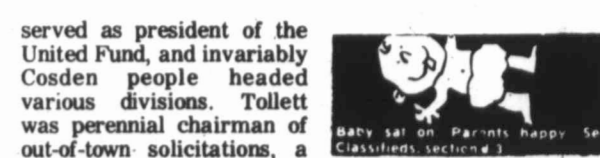
at over 1,500 boy members. The record was the same for PTA's, Quarterback Club, and other school-supporting groups.

Cosden people also served on bank boards, and Tollett was chairman of Security State.

Cosden at one time had its own country club (now Dora Roberts Community Center) and let the community make use of it. It also had cabins for employes at Lake Colorado City and Possum Kingdom.

Almost always Cosden has had members on the Chamber of Commerce board, and Douglas Orme served as president in 1949, as did Marvin Miller 1955, Paul Meek 1970-71 (the only person ever to serve two terms), and Ken Perry 1975. Perry was named Texas Industrial developer of the year.

Tollett, Orme, Miller all



*Congratulations*

**50** Cosden Oil Company **years...**

**BIG SPRING** *Printing*

112 W. SECOND 263-7644

## Native of El Dorado is assistant counsel

M. Norwood Cheers, Big Spring, is the current assistant general counsel for Cosden Oil and Chemical Co.

A native of El Dorado, Ark., Cheers was born there Sept. 1, 1928. He attended Norphlet High School in Arkansas, he received his BA at Henderson State college in 1952 and his MS at East Texas State University in 1953.

He enrolled in the Texas State College and earned his LLB at the South Texas School of Law in 1963.

He joined Cosden April 1, 1970. He was patents counsel for Cosden that year and became assistant general counsel three years later. Later, he became Cosden's assistant secretary, then was named vice president, general counsel and secretary for Cosden Technology.

He is a member of the Texas Bar Association, the



**NORWOOD CHEARS**  
American Bar Association, the American Patents Association, the Houston Patents Law Association and other allied organizations.  
He is married to the former Nita Jean Davis.

**Congratulations**

**COSDEN**

on your **50<sup>TH</sup>** year

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	No. Employees	Local Howard County payroll	Local Taxes (School, Co., Etc)	Total Sales	Refinery put-thru (bbls.)
1979	960	\$17,300,000	\$466,000	\$450,000,000 x	21,900,000
1974	903	11,000,000	465,000	—	21,000,000
1969	854	7,400,000	381,369	125,000,000	19,000,000
1964	832	6,400,000	253,807	—	12,600,000
1959	875	6,225,000	251,272	94,350,000	14,200,000
1954	587	2,863,000	—	—	7,862,000
1949	387	1,432,000	—	—	5,986,000

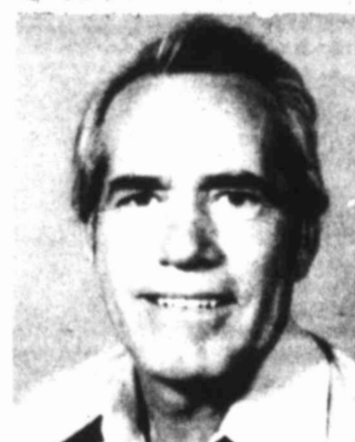
x-includes Gasoline sales, diesel, etc., which are not part of Cosden sales but are credited to Fina.



**Harold Aberegg**  
President



**Jim Nelson**  
Vice-President



**Henry Thames**  
Secretary-Treasurer



**Alphone Gressett**  
Office Manager



**Mary Edens**  
Secretary

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- American Petrofina Co. of Texas
- AMOCO Production
- Ashland Oil Co.
- Atlantic Richfield
- Barmore Oil Co.
- Barrance Ltd.
- W.C. Blanks
- Lyle Cashion
- Caprock Electric
- Chevron Oil Co.
- C&K Petroleum
- Lester Clark
- Continental Oil Co.
- Colorado River Municipal
- Dr. J.L. Cooper
- Damson Petroservices Inc.
- C.L. Echols Production
- Eartheo Inc.
- Exxon Co. U.S.A.
- Elphen Oil Inc.
- R.P. Fisher
- Forsan Oil Co.
- Foster Tester
- Gas Producing Enterprises Inc.
- Geotek Holding Co. Inc.
- C.E. Gross
- Gulf Oil and Mineral Co. U.S.
- Harding Well Service
- L.H. Hammon
- H N G Oil Co.
- Fred Hyer Trust
- Jamco Oil Co.
- Jayco Oil Co.
- Bill Jones
- Len Operating
- Lingen Exploration
- Labbeck Manufacturing
- Maguire Oil Co.
- Mallard Exploration, Inc.
- Maralo Inc.
- Marathon Oil Co.
- Mesa Pipeline
- Mobil Oil Corp.
- Moss Petroleum Co.
- Mann Rankin
- Oppegard Well Service
- Perry Co.
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- Reguda Oil and Gas
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2 OCT 2

# Cosden refinery 'roots' traced to 19th century

Though the Cosden refinery was not established until 1929, its history reaches back into the 19th century.

The story starts with Joshua Cosden, a Baltimore, Md., drug clerk who was advised by physicians to go west for his frail health. Not long after he arrived in Oklahoma the summer of 1889, Cosden was modestly in the oil business.

His main source of supply was rivers and ponds, from which he skimmed crude oil off the top. Cosden peddled his kerosene door to door, walking alongside his wooden tank wagon, catching leaking oil with a bucket.

Destroyed once by fire and once by tornado, Cosden continued to rebuild and put his faith in his plant at Big Heart, now Barnsdall, Okla.

When the first oil well "came in" in Pennsylvania in 1859, there was little demand for petroleum. The development of the automobile by Henry Ford and other automotive pioneers whose inventions required gasoline increased the demand, but it was the advent of World War I and war-related demands that helped Cosden to get on his feet.

With the increased demand came an offer for the purchase of Cosden's plant which he eagerly accepted. He headed for Tulsa, where he set up another plant.

Before long, his 40,000-barrel Tulsa refinery, Cosden & Company, had made him a wealthy man. As his industriousness grew into a \$50 million empire, Cosden invested in the commodity market, successfully trading in sugar and cotton, in an effort to increase his riches. His Cosden stock, for which he was once reportedly offered \$100 million, was put up as security.

Cosden's fortune was lost as quickly as it was made when the stock market broke in 1921. By 1925, he was ousted from the company that bore his name and the name was changed to Mid-Continent Oil Company.

With only his integrity and reputation, the "Prince of Petroleum" headed for the Texas oilfields where he operated a modest lease for the next few years, until once again he became caught up with a vision.

Beginning in 1927, he turned a Brown County spread into Prairie Oil Company.

Securing backers from the east, he continued to acquire leases in Oklahoma and Texas.

On July 14, 1928, Cosden announced plans for a refinery in Big Spring based on assurances from T&P President John Lancaster that the railroad would take his fuel oil.

By the end of 1928, Cosden had reportedly invested \$2 million in properties in Howard County, including \$1,000 per acre paid to Mrs. Dora Roberts for 320 acres and another \$119,000 for 1,237 acres on the Stewart Ranch. Construction of his refinery and a \$550,000 pipeline were under way.

In 1929, the Cosden refinery, consisting of a pipe still and a thermocycler developed in the mid-twenties, began operations.

Headquarters for Cosden & Company were established in Fort Worth. Cosden stock was selling for \$130 and Josh Cosden predicted it would go as high as \$510.

When the bottom dropped out of the stock market in 1929, Cosden predicted it was only temporary. But during the Great Depression, he watched his stock sink to 25 cents a share.

Though the refinery was still in good shape, bills piled up for lack of cash and the company went into receivership with George N. Moore and Henry Zweifel as receivers in Texas. The United States District Court granted a permit for the sale of the properties by the receivers.

With the help of his friends, Cosden bought back his refinery at a receiver's sale at the refinery office in Big Spring in 1933. He changed the name to Cosden Oil Corporation and immediately set up a modernization and expansion program. Cosden constructed and put into operation two Dubbs thermocyclers during the thirties.

By 1935, the company was back in receivership under the bankruptcy act, the U.S. District Court appointed W.D. Richardson as permanent trustee.

Josh Cosden made attempts through the next four years to again gain control of the company he had founded, but by 1939, he was out for good. He died in 1940.

The company's name was changed for a fourth time in 1937 when a plan for reorganization of the company was approved by Federal Judge James Wilson. The plan provided for the transfer of Cosden Oil Corporation properties to Cosden Petroleum Corporation.

It was Zweifel, a close friend of Josh Cosden's and former receiver of the company, who was elected president of the corporation in 1938, one year after he had been appointed a director and vice president of the corporation.

A lawyer and former United States District Attorney, Zweifel was able to stave off the corporation's creditors by borrowing more money. He ran the corporation as effectively as possible while looking for help, which came when he engaged Raymond L. Tollett as secretary-treasurer.

The two men agreed that general offices needed to be moved to Big Spring, but Zweifel was reluctant to leave Fort Worth and his legal practice. Wanting to devote himself full-time to his practice, Zweifel resigned June 10, 1940 as president.

Tollett, a former FBI agent, had quickly progressed from secretary-treasurer to executive vice president of Cosden Petroleum Corporation.

Though he was not eager for presidency, he accepted it in June 1940, less than a year after being employed by Zweifel.

After carefully analyzing the situation, Tollett told the board of directors that if Cosden, with refineries in Graham and Big Spring, was going to make money, it would have to be through the Big Spring refinery.

Convinced that the Big Spring plant was being mismanaged and that a move of offices from Fort Worth to Big Spring was necessary, Tollett reluctantly made the move. The refinery that Tollett came to was in sad shape. Liabilities exceeded assets and credit was exhausted. The refinery was processing about 9,000 barrels of crude oil daily with 85 percent liquid recovery. Oil reserves were less than 300 barrels.

The company was operating in the red and common stock had a market value of less than one dollar and a liquidating value of minus zero.

Each day, at least one company wanted payment, given by check, for oil runs to the refinery. One concern made a minor delivery and asked for its payment of \$7.80 in cash.

Cosden was hopelessly in debt to Universal Oil Products when Tollett approached UOP President Hiram J. Halle and requested a reprieve.

"Give us 15 months and I believe we will have made a substantial reduction of this," he pleaded.

Halle not only listened, he made suggestions and extended the credit.

One of the changes that Tollett made was in the marketing of Cosden's petroleum products. After losing a fight against a crippling freight rate differential which handicapped the company in shipping its usual 80 percent to Midwest markets, Tollett decided to market nearer to home and to diversify.

One of Tollett's keys to success was surrounding himself with brilliant people fitted to their jobs. He made suggestions and outlines to them, but prided himself on never having to tell anyone how to do their job or having to check up on them.

World War II had increased demand for Cosden's products, thereby increasing the earnings. Tollett had seen that the financial situation of the Corporation would have to get worse before it got better. Earned surplus was invested back into the company.

By 1943, arrearage had reached \$506,000 and in 1945, reached \$639,000. But by 1946, management had achieved a healthy position and after the war, the arrearage was tackled systematically until the last of it was cleared in 1950.

Cosden was continuously modernized as new developments came about which improved the final products and contributed to efficient production.

In 1945-1946, the crude oil unit was completely revamped and a vacuum still was put into operation in 1949, making it possible for Cosden to produce some 45 grades of asphalt.

In 1949, 11 years after its development by Eugene Houdry, a Frenchman, Cosden incorporated a catalytic cracking unit, resulting in a better grade of gasoline and a larger volume of higher quality lighter gas oils. The new thermocycler made possible a production of more gasoline per barrel of crude oil.

A new distillation unit went on stream in 1951.

Cosden's diversification into petrochemicals was launched with the addition of a BTX in September, 1952. A parade of chemicals was to follow during the next decades.

When Cosden first went into operation back in 1929, it had \$500,000 annual payroll. At the start of World War II in 1941, it was about \$600,000. At the end of the refinery's first quarter-of-a-century, in 1954, the payroll had multiplied to an annual \$2,986,975.

By the time the refinery celebrated its 25th birthday in 1954, it was a thoroughly modernized, 24,000-barrel-a-day production that Tollett president over.

Credit was abundant, common stock was earning \$3.47 per share and marketing in the \$20 bracket, and gross income exceeded \$45 million per annum.

A stockholder at a Cosden Petroleum Corporation annual meeting of stockholders in the Permian Building in 1955 reportedly said, "We consider Cosden stock not only one of the best stocks we have, but one of the best investments."

That same year, the Cosden board of directors approved a new \$3 million addition to the Big Spring refinery. The addition was a styrene plant which would produce 20 million pounds of plastic grade styrene monomer per year.

Cosden's pipeline, the lifeline of the refinery which brought crude oil into and took products from the refinery to their destination, was several hundreds of miles long.

Cosden's fuel oil production included kerosene, diesel fuel, burner oils and residual fuel oils. Cosden's tank farm, with 151 storage tanks above ground, was capable of storing 2,319,120 barrels — nearly 100 million gallons of oil and products.

The plant was kept in operation with the use of 500 employees and Jack Y. Smith, then personnel director of the refinery, helped to coordinate education-training courses for them.

Under the sound management of Tollett, the refinery continued a climb of steady progress. A contract for a \$15 million pipeline extending 102 miles from Big Spring to Abilene was signed in 1956.

Cosden obtained a 25 percent interest in a new Coral Drilling Company, organized for drilling for partial interest deals in the Gulf of Mexico,

the same year. Construction was begun in January, 1956, for a \$2.5 million Rexformer to be used exclusively for the production of high octane blending of components for motor fuel. The Rexformer was in operation by July, 1956.

In 1958, the Trust Pipe Line Company's terminal in Wichita Falls was opened and a new pipeline was under construction from Wichita Falls to Duncan, Okla., letting Cosden products back into the mid-west and northern states, a market from which it had been forced a dozen years earlier.

That same year, Cosden was listed among the ten most productive companies in the nation in the July issue of "Fortune." The "Fortune" directory listed Cosden as number 54 of the 500 largest industrial corporations in the United States.

Throughout the years since Tollett had taken his place as president of the corporation, Cosden had acquired leases and bought out oil companies in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Just as Tollett had foreseen, diversification in production and locations of plants in different areas of the country resulted in an increased amount of activity and wealth of the refinery that had twice gone bankrupt.

In 1960, W.R. Grace & Company of New York, a major stockholder, announced that it had acquired just over 51 percent of the Cosden Petroleum Corporation common stock. In May, Cosden became a subsidiary.

Plants were under construction at Houston and at Lavera, France that would use Cosden-developed processes.

Exports in 1961 included \$7 million worth of chemicals to Japan, England, Germany, Belgium and Italy. A marketing advisory corporation, Cosden Petrochemical Corporation, was formed with operations in New York City.

Cosden added 40 East Texas service stations and a group of Gulf coast stations in and around Bay City to its market in 1962. The additions increased outlets for Cosden products to over 950.

Cosden also began a new line of production in 1962. W.R. Grace & Co. had placed into production a plant adjacent to the Big Spring refinery which would produce anhydrous ammonia fertilizer. The fertilizer would be supplied to West Texas and adjacent areas.

By 1963, the Cosden brand was represented on about 1,063 service stations in ten states. Both the plant and management underwent some changes that year. A new boiler was installed at the cat cracker that saved an estimated \$104,000 a year by converting stack gas that had formerly escaped into the atmosphere into energy.

And in 1963, the name of the corporation was changed a fifth and final time. Assets of Cosden Petroleum Corporation had been acquired by American Petrofina Incorporated, which was formed in 1956. Cosden Oil & Chemical Company was organized as a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Petrofina on April 29.

The benefits of the acquisition were immediately felt by American Petrofina. Net earnings for that organization had been \$1,070,000 Dec. 31, 1962. One year later, with the addition of the Big Spring refinery, net earnings had increased to \$4,447,000.

When American Petrofina celebrated its 20th birthday in 1976, it stated in an ad, "During five of the last ten years, more than half of the Company's profits have come from Cosden, the subsidiary which operates our petrochemicals and plastics division."

Through the years, Cosden continued to expand in production, adding new chemicals to its list as well as plants utilizing Cosden processes. Construction of a \$20 million plant in Carville, La., began in August, 1966. The plant produces styrene monomer and is a joint venture of American Petrofina Inc. and Borg-Warner Corp.

Then, in 1968, the man responsible for guiding the twice-bankrupt refinery into prosperity, Raymond L. Tollett, was granted an early retirement. He had been with the company 29 years and had been its president for 28 of those. Tollett died at the age of 61 on Oct. 26, 1969.

Paul D. Meek, vice president of Cosden, had been elected to succeed Tollett as president, effective May 20, 1968. Meek had been with the company since 1955 when he went to work as an engineer.

The progressiveness of the company continued under Meek's presidency. The Cos-Mar styrene monomer plant in Carville, La., came on stream in mid-1968 and in October, Cosden acquired the Chicago chemical plant of Gulf Oil. The Chicago plant included a formaldehyde plant, polyethylene emulsion facilities and an aqueous ammonia unit on a 64-acre site at Calumet City, Ill.

Expansion was under way at the local refinery. Under a multi-million dollar modernization program, the BTX and Unifiner were revamped, an asphalt emulsion plant was built and two new asphalt storage tanks were erected. A new fuel loading dock was built to accommodate 12 trucks simultaneously.

In 1969, Cosden announced plans to build a new polymer plant at Calumet City, Ill., to boost Cosden's production of polystyrene to more than 200 million pounds a year. The new plant was dedicated the following year.

A new fire station was built at the Big Spring refinery in 1970 following a tragic explosion that cost one man his life and injured 22 others.

Another modernization program

was announced in 1972. Under the program, a catalytic reformer and feed desulfurization unit were constructed to upgrade the gasoline pool and boost potential for aromatics extraction.

That year, American Petrofina purchased a deep water terminal at Harbor Island and a crude oil pipeline system between Midland and Harbor Island, supplying additional crude oil sources for the Big Spring Refinery and assuring its potential for direct access to foreign crude oil. The following year, the first shipment of foreign crude oil was received.

In 1974, Cosden and Borg-Warner Chemicals announced plans for construction of a second styrene monomer plant at Carville, La., making the Carville complex the largest styrene production facility in the world at a single location.

Cosden became one of the nation's top six polystyrene manufacturers when production facilities were expanded at the Calumet City, Ill. plant in 1974. The expansion boosted Cosden's total polystyrene capacity to 425 million pounds per year.

The next year, Cosden expanded

marketing into Canada with the formation of Petrofina Canada Chemicals Limited by Cosden Oil and Chemical Company and Petrofina Canada Limited. The company was formed to manufacture and market petrochemicals in Canada, with headquarters in Montreal.

In 1976, Cosden President Paul Meek was elected president and chief operating officer of American Petrofina Inc. and moved to Dallas. Ken W. Perry, senior vice president, was named president of Cosden.

That year, American Petrofina Inc. joined with Hercules Inc. in a joint venture for the production and worldwide marketing of terephthalates, a basic raw material for polyesters. The new subsidiary, Hercofina, was headquartered in Wilmington, Del., with assets of some \$400 million.

The second styrene plant at the Cos-Mar complex at Carville, La. was completed, boosting total capacity at the plant to 1.3 billion pounds of styrene monomer a year. Originally a 50-50 partnership, the Carville plant was now 9-13 owned by Cosden and 4-13 owned by Borg-Warner Chemicals.

By 1976, American Petrofina

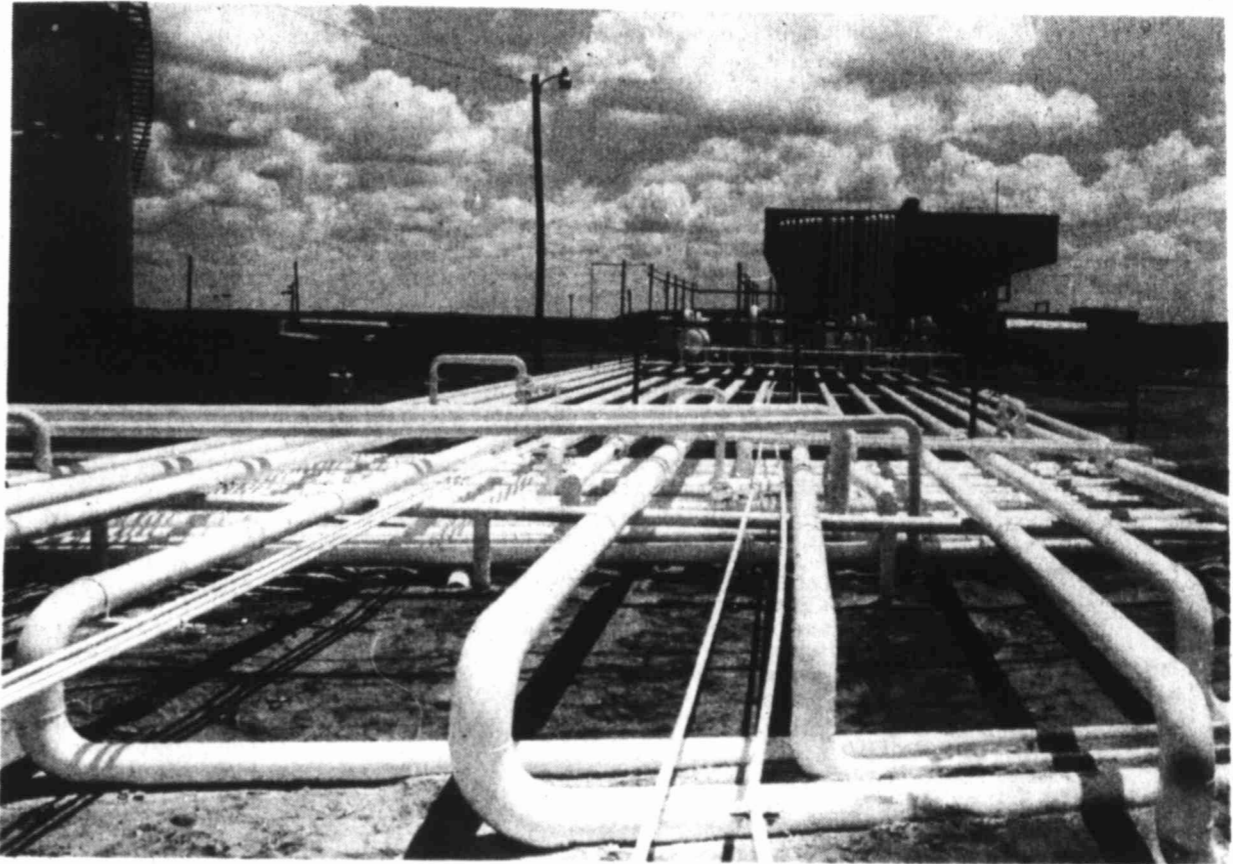
Corporation, with Cosden as its petrochemicals and plastics division, was exceeding a billion dollars a year in sales. It ranked 206th in Fortune's list of the top 500 corporations in America.

By the end of 1975, 60 licenses had been granted to plants in 19 countries to use Cosden's patented processes for ethylbenzene separation and production of styrene monomer, polybutenes and polystyrene.

The Big Spring refinery has, in the 50 years since its founding, achieved a place in industry that Josh Cosden himself could not have foreseen.

His dream refinery is part of the giant American Petrofina Inc., one of 75 companies operating in 25 countries which are affiliated with Petrofina S.A., headquartered in Brussels, Belgium.

Josh Cosden's modest 10,000-barrel-a-day facility in 1929 is today a complex that has achieved world-wide recognition for excellence. The company's greatest asset, its employees, number 1,332 and make up an annual payroll of \$23 million.



PIPELINE, MILES AND MILES OF IT — No oil refinery could exist without miles and miles of pipeline. Part of the pipeline that serves Cosden's local refinery and petrochemical complex is shown here.

Big Spring Herald

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75 years...

50 Cosden Oil Company  
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# County consistently stays above 12-million barrels a day level

Barring major discoveries, Howard County may never reach that exclusive level of a billion barrels of production. Yet the county has consistently been one of the steady performers in the state and for the past 25 years — when original productions had the county running out of oil — it has consistently stayed above the 12,000,000-barrel level.

Only three times — and then at modest deviations — has it dropped below 15,000,000 million gallons a day.

Through 1978, Howard County has produced 539,748,118 barrels.

From the late 1940's to the

early 1970's discoveries either balanced or exceeded withdrawals so that the production surge was steady or pronouncedly upward. Another reason for the big surge which saw the county soar to a top of 17,370,200 barrels in 1965 was that secondary recovery suddenly restored flush production, notably the Howard-Glasscock area.

Only 34 barrels of oil were produced in 1926, the year the oil boom really kicked off. The discovery came in November 1925 in Fred Hyer No. 1 H.R. Clay, a small well right near the county line, but it was the Owen-Sloan No. 1 Chalk which popped the cork the following April.

when the Magnolia No. 1 Dora Roberts came in as a 4,000-barrel well the next year, production passed the million barrel mark and was never to dip near that level again. The 10,000,000-barrel mark was crossed in 1953.

Here is the record of production over the years:

Year Barrels Produced:

HOWARD COUNTY OIL PRODUCTION

1925	14,554,926	1954	12,536,313
1926	34	1955	10,965,291
1927	1,137,900	1956	9,212,789
1928	1,137,900	1957	9,212,789
1929	1,137,900	1958	9,212,789
1930	1,137,900	1959	9,212,789
1931	1,137,900	1960	9,212,789
1932	1,137,900	1961	9,212,789
1933	1,137,900	1962	9,212,789
1934	1,137,900	1963	9,212,789
1935	1,137,900	1964	9,212,789
1936	1,137,900	1965	17,370,200
1937	1,137,900	1966	17,370,200
1938	1,137,900	1967	17,370,200
1939	1,137,900	1968	17,370,200
1940	1,137,900	1969	17,370,200
1941	1,137,900	1970	17,370,200
1942	1,137,900	1971	17,370,200
1943	1,137,900	1972	17,370,200
1944	1,137,900	1973	17,370,200
1945	1,137,900	1974	17,370,200
1946	1,137,900	1975	17,370,200
1947	1,137,900	1976	17,370,200
1948	1,137,900	1977	17,370,200
1949	1,137,900	1978	17,370,200
1950	1,137,900	1979	17,370,200

6,051,130; 1939, 7,113,318; 1938, 6,541,018; 1937, 6,821,485; 1936, 7,210,691; 1935, 4,969,425; 1934, 3,663,304; 1932, 6,485,000; 1931, 5,386,000; 1930, 11,240,000; 1927, 1,137,900; 1926, 34,100; 1978, 14,594,540; 1977, 14,834,553; 1976, 15,376,079; 1975, 15,303,046; 1974, 15,676,862; 1973, 16,043,642; 1972, 16,331,575; 1971, 15,791,249; 1970, 16,791,776; 1969, 15,546,215; 1968, 15,095,033; 1967, 14,527,300; 1966, 16,756,081; 1965, 17,370,200; 1964, 13,810,000; 1963, 13,305,000; 1962, 12,723,000; 1961, 12,403,538; 1960, 12,194,325; 1959, 13,009,858; 1958, 13,832,291; 1957, 14,834,857; 1956, 14,384,574.



VISITORS FROM EUROPE — Paul Meek, (left), now president of American Petrofina, was among the hosts at the Cosden Country Club March 9, 1966, when Cosden Oil and Chemical Company executives hosted two members of Petrofina's European 'family.' With Meek here are Dr. T.H. de Menten and Dr. Georges Souillard of Belgium.

## Helen Green 'kid with the big smile'

Helen Green ended a 43-year career in Cosden's downtown offices at the end of 1976.

She began her career in 1933 when she walked into the offices for a scheduled interview and walked out newly employed as the first woman employee.

At that time she was Miss Helen Duley and her family had moved to Big Spring during the Great Depression. She was fortified with business training and a wonderful music background, but it was not easy to find a job.

One week while filling in as

secretary for the Chamber of Commerce, E.J. Mary, the refinery superintendent, walked in and in the course of their visit asked her, "You're the only woman in town who hasn't applied for this job at Cosden. How come?"

She immediately borrowed a car and went for an interview. She didn't dare tell her father where she was going.

"I was almost scared to death when I went in. But Mr. Mary's assistant immediately told me when to report, what I would do and how much I would be paid. It

was a fantastic salary of \$75 a month."

She began as the PBX switchboard operator. She also helped with the typing and the timekeeping.

At that time the stenographers were all men. One day, when Mary's stenographer had injured his hand in an electric fan, she began to take dictation and was found to be proficient at it.

She began working for Mr. Mary. This was followed by work for E.W. Potter, J.W. Coast and J.L. LeBleu — all Cosden superintendents.

In a speech at her 25th

anniversary with the firm, LeBleu recalled her as the "kid with the big smile" and "a young woman of boundless energy."

"When you called for Helen, she grabbed that book and pencil and came bounding down the hall," he said. "One time, she hit a freshly waxed floor in my office and almost slid under my desk."

She was a talented musician and began taking piano lessons at the age of six. She later started her own daughters, Lynn and Paula, on piano at the age of six.

Helen was a much sought after accompanist.

She married Leslie Green at Tyler in May 9, 1949. Her daughters were born in 1950 and 1952.

After working for various superintendents, she was offered the job of secretary for Raymond Tollett, company president. Then on May 15, 1946, she became Tollett's private secretary.

She served in that capacity for him until he retired, then for Paul Meek when he became president. She worked for Meek until he left Cosden March 1976. She stayed on until the end of the year.

In 1957 she was nominated Secretary of the Year by Tollett and won a plaque from the Big Spring Chapter of the National Secretaries Association.

"Once a secretary, always a secretary," she said. "But I have never regretted taking that route. I used to do a little bit of everything from secretarial duties to taking care of company officials' children when they had to be out of town, but I loved it."

She is retired and living in Big Spring where she has been a tremendous help to the Herald staff on the Cosden edition.

## Dixon first scholar winner

The first of Cosden's engineering scholarship winners to graduate was the late Floyd Dixon of Big Spring.

Dixon left his job at the local refinery as a helper at the Rexformer in 1956 to enroll in an electrical engineering course at Texas Tech and returned two years later after completing enough work for a bachelor of arts degree in physics.

Dixon had been working for Cosden about two years when he was selected, through competitive exams, both oral and written, for a Cosden engineering scholarship.

A veteran of the Navy, Dixon was captured on Wake Island by the Japanese during WW II and spent 41 months as a prisoner of war.

## Rene Brown reports directly to president

Rene Paul Brown became vice president, Refining and Engineering, of American Petrofina Inc., in January of this year.

With the new title, he assumed responsibility for refining operations formerly held by Wes Shouse. As such, he reports directly to the president.

Brown formerly was vice president, Engineering and Research, at which time he made his home in Big Spring. He now resides in Dallas.

Born in Dallas County Dec. 28, 1934, Brown was reared in Grand Prairie. He earned his BS degree in Chemical Engineering at the University of Texas in Austin in 1957. He also attended Arlington State College two years.

He married the former Kristi Nell Watson June 8,



RENE BROWN

1957. She died March 30, 1973. He is the father of two daughters, Deborah and Elaine.

He joined Cosden as a junior chemical engineer in

the technical department Jan. 28, 1957. He was assigned to the polystyrene project in April 1958. From 1961 until April 1968, he served as manager of research and control for Cosden. In April 1967, he became vice-president-research. In April 1972, he was elevated to the post of vice president, engineering and research and was selected as a member of the board of directors.

Among professional and industry memberships he holds are:

Registered Professional Engineer in Texas; member, National & Texas Societies of Professional Engineers, Society of Plastics Engineers, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Society of Testing & Materials, American

Chemical Society, Tau Beta Pi engineering fraternity; member of chemical engineering industrial advisory committee, Texas Tech University.

He has served the Big Spring Area Chamber of Commerce as a director, was president of the Big Spring Industrial Foundation, a past director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the American Business Club and Wesley United Methodist Church.

On April 8, 1976, Brown received the first Certificate of Citation at an awards luncheon at Texas Tech University's College of Engineering. It was the intent of the college to recognize those who had so generously contributed to engineering education at Texas Tech.

## Pay one reason for Cosden's exemplary industrial family

Perhaps one reason for Cosden's exemplary industrial family is that it has taken care of its workers over the years. This doubtless has had an influence on pay scales in general.

The weighted scales were not always as impressive as today when a worker receives all but four bits out of a \$10 bill for every regular hour worked.

In the earliest years, although records are not exact, the rate likely was around 75 cents an hour,

which shrank during the Depression when Cosden was fighting for its life and which also was paid in part in coupons which employees discounted to local businesses.

By 1944 the scale had climbed to \$1.15, and today it is \$9.50 an hour. Plant workers are represented by Local 826 of the International Union of Operating Engineers — which has taken several other local and area groups under its wing. The plant was organized originally with the en-

couragement of Cosden management. Office workers are paid on different bases, but their adjustments have more or less paralleled those of hourly-workers.

Here is the record for weighted hourly pay at various intervals since 1944:

1979	\$9.50
1977	7.77
1974	5.60
1971	4.39
1967	3.47
1961	3.00
1956	2.57
1948	1.76
1944	1.15

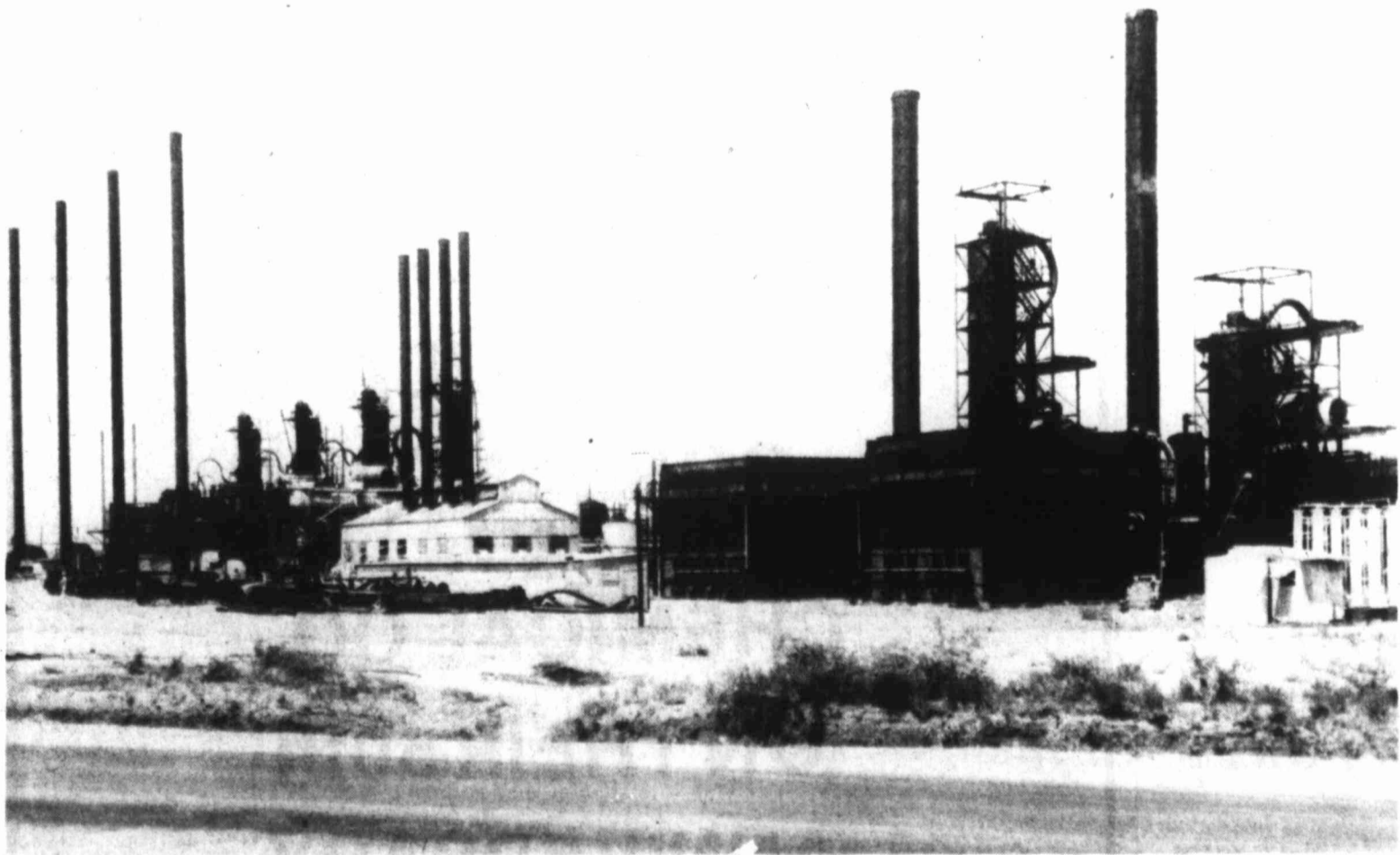
## First Texas oil drilled in 1866

The first oil well was drilled in Texas in 1866 at Nacogdoches, just a block from where Stephen F. Austin State University now stands.

The initial well was drilled to a depth of 106 feet by Lyne Taliaferro Barret.

When the 100th anniversary of the well was observed Sept. 30, 1966, R.L. Tollett, then president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., was present.

At the time, Tollett was a member of the directorate of Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.



MAJOR CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE — Early day visitors would hardly recognize Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's refinery in Big Spring, if they inspected the same area today. This is a pre-World War II scene of the plant. The refinery now markets products all over the world.

## Band laughed at own noises

A small orchestra comprised of Cosden employees in the early '50's once tuned up under the direction of former Cosden employee Harold Bottomley.

Bottomley, a keen and quick mind behind thick spectacles, led Cosden old timers such as Helen Green, piano; Knox Chadd, saxophone and Rufus Morton, trumpet. The group of around ten played popular tunes and a few marches, said Mrs. Green.

The group played at dinner parties, dances and a Golden Glove tournament at city auditorium. Often practicing at the Bottomley home or the Midway School, the band broke up laughing, "probably at the noises we made," quipped Mrs. Green.

## Asphalt used in many states

Paving Asphalt manufactured at Cosden's local refinery can be found on thoroughfares in several states.

One of the largest orders ever filled locally was for a little more than 45,000 barrels, placed by Adams Construction Company for the New Mexico Highway Department.

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# COSDEN

from a professional friend

The government has appealed to the oil and gas industry to use its expertise in helping the nation solve the energy crisis, yet when the industry tries to promote a realistic plan it is continually hamstrung by bureaucracy, which supposedly is implementing laws passed by the Congress.

The rules and regulations those bureaucracies implement not only are in conflict with each other but are time consuming.

This, in a nutshell, has been the government's 'contribution' to solving the energy crisis since the OPEC announced its first big price increase in 1973.

Not many know, perhaps, that the number of private enterprise wells drilled in this country increased from 27,602 in 1973 to 49,931 last year.

It's lamentable that drilling has been reduced this year by about eight per cent. Government action and uncertainty about decontrol and 'windfall profits' tax is the cause of the decrease.

Some say that drilling for oil is the world's biggest dice game. You ante up your money and you take your chances. If you hit a duster, there's no one there to pull you out of the deep financial hole you've dug for yourself.

The founders of our great country agreed upon a plan for solving the problems of their day with an absolute minimum of government. Under this system evolved a nation which has become the most prosperous the world has ever known. That prosperity has been shared by the rand and file.

If we place restrictions on the free enterprise system, we run the risk of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. To put it another way, the loss of economic freedoms precedes loss of social freedom.

Ted O. Groehl

2 OCT 2

Josh Cosden experienced rags to riches to rags to riches

# Empire builder never looked back

The man from whom Cosden Oil and Chemical Company took its name, Joshua S. Cosden, died 40 years ago but not before he left an indelible mark on Big Spring, Howard County and southwestern petroleum circles.

By the time Cosden got around to announcing contracts to build a 10,000-barrel topping refinery in July 13, 1928, he was already recognized as an empire builder.

A native of Baltimore, Md., where he had worked as a \$20 a week drug store clerk, Cosden left the east to see if he could succeed in the oil business in Oklahoma. Once on the scene, he never looked back.

He set up a small refinery at Barnsdall, Okla., then known as Big Heart, located in the heart of the Osage country. The operation there was not long to hold him. He put his interests up for sale, aspiring to go to Tulsa where big league oil tycoons were bumping into each other.

After some difficulty, Cosden found a buyer and promptly formed Cosden and Co., in Tulsa, formalizing plans to build a 40,000-barrel refinery, largest of its kind in the world.

It was a success almost from the start and Cosden's wealth pyramided. His worth was shortly pegged at \$50 million. Leo Myer, his tax consultant, once showed him how he could liquidate his holdings for \$25 million in just 24 hours.

Cosden had brought his wife, Otille, to the Southwest with him. The daughter of a Baltimore mattress maker, she had borne him

three children — Otille, Stanley and Josh Jr. Perhaps because he was so deeply involved in business, the marriage crumbled and wound up in the divorce courts.

In 1917, he married Eleanor Roeser, daughter of an Oklahoma man of substance and a former wife of Charles F. Roeser, then a minor independent oil producer.

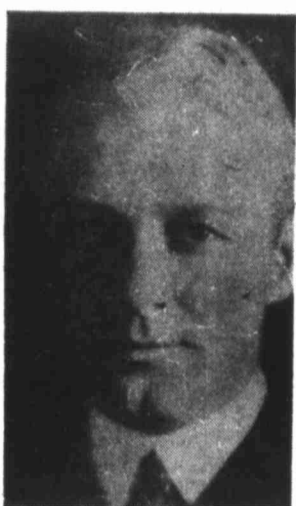
In Tulsa, Cosden's only big league competition was Harry Sinclair, whose only problems were said to be his personality.

There was never any doubt but that Cosden built the finer home in Tulsa. Located at 1700 South Carson, it was often called the "showplace of Tulsa." It was the first house in town with an indoor swimming pool and lighted tennis courts, whose red clay had been imported from England for \$10,000.

If to have charm is to be well liked, and to have intelligence is to be feared and to have both is to succeed, then Cosden was some kind of success. For a while, he and Sinclair were neighbors. Cosden's block touched the northwest corner of Sinclair's.

Some men might have been content to rest on their laurels and live off their more than adequate income, but not Josh. He built the 13-story Cosden building in Tulsa, then the city's most pretentious skyscraper. He and his wife greeted friends in a lavishly furnished penthouse.

They next pointed to New York and its '400' set, which greeted them with open arms. The Cosdens bought a yacht and set sail to Europe. They were introduced to and



JOSHUA COSDEN SR.

developed a close friendship with Edward, Prince of Wales.

In rapid succession, the Cosdens acquired great estates at Newport and on Long Island. There, they threw up a villa next to the estate of Vincent Astor. Palm Beach, where the privileged spent the winters, ultimately beckoned. There they bought a mansion called "Guardiola," a \$2 million stronghold owned by Charles A. Munn.

When the heir apparent to the British throne visited in the states, he was entertained by the Cosdens at their Sands Point estate.

The place was ransacked by light-fingered gentry, which made off with \$150,000 in jewelry. It was revealed that Lord and Lady Mountbatten had been among the victims.

Some referred to Cosden as the "Sir Thomas Lipton of the turf." Josh did more than dabble in horse racing. At one time, his stable included 32 thoroughbreds. (Lipton was the British yachtsman who challenged the United

States several times without success in America's Cup races.)

Cosden's business acumen failed him in another endeavor, cotton speculation. He neglected his oil company and by 1925 it was crumbling. A year later, his holdings became the Mid-Continent Oil Co., and the first and largest Cosden fortune was gone.

Josh was able to salvage something from the wreckage and with \$3 million he acquired on loan from friends, he rebounded after returning to the Southwest and the oil business.

He quickly ran his stake to \$15 million. Mrs. Cosden returned to the east frequently to scenes of former triumphs but Cosden preferred to stay close to his work.

His willingness to work with his hands along side his humblest employee reaped dividends in employee loyalty. His eyes were first attracted to this area during the latter 20s. News of an oil strike in the Howard-Glasscock fields had riveted the attention of speculators everywhere in this area.

His entrance into the play was felt April 6, 1928, when he paid Mrs. Dora Roberts \$1,000 an acre for 320 acres, complete with mineral rights.

Then followed deals of \$119,000 for 1,527 acres on the Stewart ranch. It was never confirmed but reportedly he invested another \$1,200,000 for 160 additional acres.

His stake in Howard County by the middle of the year was listed at \$2 million and to this he soon added \$400,000 for 80 acres.

He was by no means through. He started a 35-mile pipeline at a cost of \$550,000. Then came his blockbuster

news. He announced to the world he was building a 10,000-barrel refinery just east of Big Spring. By the time his pipeline was completed in August, construction of the refinery was just getting under way. It began operations the following year.

The stock market crash hit in 1930, however, and the Great Depression followed. In March of that year, Cosden developed lung trouble in Florida, an illness that almost did him in. For weeks, he lay in a critical condition.

Although his company remained strong, cash to pay current debts was lacking and a receiver was appointed.

In 1931, he re-established his headquarters at Fort Worth. His friends never lost faith in him, laying out \$500,000 for him to use as he saw fit. On the veranda of the refinery office in Big Spring March 30, 1933, Cosden bid in his company at a receiver's sale.

He had changed the name of the firm from Cosden and Co., Inc., May 31, 1929, to Cosden Oil Co.

When he reclaimed the company, it became Cosden Oil Corp. Renovation and expansion followed but the company was back in receivership in 1935.

W.D. Richardson, who had worked with Cosden since his Oklahoma days, became permanent trustee Jan. 18, 1937.

A plan for reorganization was approved in federal court April 26, 1937, and transfer of properties to Cosden Petroleum Corp., was accomplished Aug. 30 that year.

The ordeal may have played a contributing role in Cosden's worsening health. For a time he was confined to Cooke Memorial Hospital in Fort Worth.

Cosden reportedly offered his physician a cool \$1 million to make him well again but when he was discharged from the hospital he was given only a 50-50 chance to recover, and then only if he took a long rest. He

boarded a T & P passenger train in Fort Worth and passed through Big Spring almost unnoticed, en route to Palm Springs, Calif.

He never made it. He died at Wilcox, Ariz., of what doctors diagnosed as a heart attack.

Alma Gollnick and Helen Green are two Big Spring residents who recall the urbane, handsome Cosden. Mrs. Gollnick served as his secretary for a time and Helen was just starting to work for the company, learning the first of her many chores — operating the telephone switchboard — shortly before Cosden lost control of the company.

Cosden never lived in Big Spring for any great length of time. When he did, he occupied a house owned by the company.

The Cosden name hit the headlines again long after the patriarch's death. His son, Josh Jr., married Zsa Zsa Gabor, the Hungarian actress who was known around the world for her love for diamonds and the most expensive things in life. The marriage didn't last very long.

## Value of oil, gas in seven counties top \$581 million

Nothing even approaches the oil and gas industry in its contribution to the economy of Howard and its six contiguous counties — Borden, Dawson, Glasscock, Martin, Mitchell and Sterling.

In 1978, the latest figures available from the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association which maintains statistical information on the industry by counties, value of oil and gas in the seven counties exceeded \$581,000,000. In royalty payments and payrolls alone, this accounted for \$122,000,000 turned loose in the economy. In the process, these counties contributed over \$28,000,000 in state production and direct oil taxes. There were no figures by counties on ad valorem taxes thus generated, but it would be a considerable figure.

During 1978, the counties pumped 54,908,536 barrels of oil and flowed 69,490,206 MCF of natural gas. The combined value of these products were \$581,046,630.

Royalties to lease holders

amounted to \$72,630,829, and the production taxes to the state at \$28,757,877.

During the year \$177,395,000 was invested in drilling and exploration. Involved were 744 holes. Of these, 80 were classed as wildcats (rank explorations), and the percentage was, as usual, poor, only 10 of the total resulting in discoveries. There were 570 field wells — in areas where production already exists, but even this had its hazards, for 79 of these "sure things" turned out to be duds.

By counties the figures for 1978 were:

**BORDEN** — 10,228,245 barrels of oil, 10,805,959 mcf of natural gas, total value \$106,036,697; royalties \$13,254,587; state taxes \$5,194,194; drilled 84 wells at cost of \$16,028,184; oil payroll \$367,736.

**DAWSON** — 7,991,139 barrels oil, 4,487,229 mcf gas for total value \$78,849,694; royalties \$9,856,212; state taxes \$3,758,517; drilled 71 wells at cost of \$13,502,000;

oil payroll \$5,532,044.

**GLASSCOCK** — 4,790,007 barrels of oil, 7,836,633 mcf gas for total value \$52,462,064; royalties, \$6,557,758; state tax \$2,642,790; 72 drilled wells at cost of \$18,545,365; payroll (no figures).

**HOWARD** — 14,594,540 barrels of oil, 6,795,224 mcf. of natural gas, total value \$142,524,446; royalties \$17,815,556; state taxes \$6,753,186; drilled 181 wells at cost of \$39,270,319; payroll \$16,931,068.

**MARTIN** — 9,586,881 barrels of oil, 14,660,389 mcf natural gas total value of

\$130,964,986; royalties \$12,995,623; state taxes \$5,211,792 drilled 85 wells at cost of \$19,937,523; payroll \$18,196,648.

**MITCHELL** — 5,792,932 barrels of oil, 3,580,923 mcf natural gas for total value of \$57,491,000; royalties \$7,186,376 and state taxes \$2,749,472; drilled 97 wells total cost \$36,460,000; payroll \$1,492,244.

**STERLING** — 1,964,792 barrels oil and 21,232,839 mcf of natural gas for total value \$39,717,733; royalties \$4,964,717 and state taxes \$2,448,926; drilled total 97 wells at cost of \$2,448,926; payroll \$1,492,244.

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Former FBI agent became dynamic leader

# Tollett had uncanny knack in selecting talent

Probably the most dynamic executive ever to be associated with Cosden Oil and Chemical Company was Raymond L. Tollett — which subscribed to the theory "the difficult we do now, the impossible takes a little while."

Raymond Tollett was born on a tenant farm to Franklin Marion and Elizabeth Dodson Tollett at Temple in Cotton County, Oklahoma, just across the Red River from Wichita Falls.

When he was two, the family moved back on the Texas side. He had dropped out of school in the seventh grade to help the family fortunes, but returned after a year. When he graduated from Wichita Falls High School in 1924 as valedictorian, however, he did not own a coat of his own for the exercises. Consequently he had to turn down an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy because it was specified the appointee had to purchase his first wardrobe.

He reasoned he could work, earn enough money, go to college and catch up. This was a familiar role for him, because he had been a Western Union messenger boy, ice man, oilfield roustabout (at age 15), muleskinner, truck driver, clothing store clerk, and an employee of the Wichita Daily Times. While hauling drums of dross from the paper plant, he noticed a sign, "Cline's Commercial College," and recalling that it had offered him a scholarship, he quit and went to school. This started him on an amazing business career.

**HIS FIRST** connection with the oil industry, in which he was to distinguish himself, came in 1925 with the Panhandle Oil & Gas Company. The following year he joined Clint Murchison in the partnership of Murchison & Fain (succeeded by Fain & McGaha). Encouraged by his employer, he attended classes at Dixie University and read law in the company's general counsel offices, and passed the State Bar in 1932. He also tackled down a course in accounting and in 1933 was qualified as a certified public accountant.

The time was in the depths of the Great Depression, and he took to tutoring on the side to supplement his income. To help a client pass the Federal Bureau of Investigation exam, he took it himself and was surprised to learn he had passed and been appointed.

Two years later he was heading the FBI's New Orleans office and was in on cases from various parts of the country.

In those days, the FBI was becoming noted around the world for its campaign to reduce the number of bank robberies and the number of "ten most wanted" criminals.

Among other cases, Tollett helped bring about the arrest of the notorious Alvin Karpis, then at the top of the list on the "most wanted" criminals' posters, in Hot Springs, Ark.

Only once did he use his accountant's skill in FBI work. On this assignment, he met Special Agent A.V. Karcher, who later was to become secretary-treasurer of Cosden.

Tollett called an old friend, Lyle Sproles, in Fort Worth, announcing: "I want to get



MEMORABLE DAY FOR TOLLETT FAMILY — The date was June 10, 1940, a historical day for Raymond L. Tollett. It was the day he formally took over as president of Cosden Oil Co. in Fort Worth. Shortly thereafter

Tollett moved the firm's headquarters to Big Spring. He's shown here admiring some flowers sent to him in recognition of the occasion.

back in the oil business."

**SPROLES REFERRED** him to Wrightsman Oil Company, for which Henry Zweifel, receiver for the Cosden Petroleum Corporation (which had just taken over from Cosden Oil Company), hired him to become secretary-treasurer. Zweifel, in a phone conversation, wanted to be sure of Tollett's background in accounting, and Cosden's head bookkeeper broke in: "Why Mr. Zweifel, this is the teacher."

He began his association with Cosden July 16, 1939 and one year later, June 10, 1940 he was advanced from vice president to president. Tollett needed all the skill he could muster, for Cosden was described at that time as "pile of rust and junk," alluding to a small refinery at Graham and a larger one at Big Spring. His analysis convinced him the only hope lay through the Big Spring refinery, so he moved headquarters from Fort Worth to Big Spring where he could manage both the company and refinery.

At that time, Cosden's book assets were pegged at \$6 million, the annual sales at \$6½ million. The common stock (which had an aggregate value of \$300,000) was listed considerably less than \$1. The company had small production with reserves of only 3,000,000 barrels.

Bucking a heavy freight penalty in marketing 80 percent of the daily issue of 8,000 barrels a day in the Midwest, he decided to localize and diversify.

**COSDEN'S CREDIT** rating was terrible. After he came to Big Spring, one supplier refused to leave a \$780 order without the cash. Most suppliers found they received part of their pay in Cosden coupon books, as did employees. Tollett put a stop to all that and then pleaded with Hiram J. Halle, head of Universal Oil Products, to whom Cosden already was heavily indebted, for more credit and time. Halle took a

chance, and Cosden began to get traction, soon was showing amazing growth.

Within a year Tollett had cut operating losses to \$50,000; in the second year he reported a \$438,000 profit; and in the third year paid the first dividend in years.

When the Dobbs thermal cracking unit burned in 1948 he persuaded directors to go with a fluid catalytic cracker capable of yielding 93-octane gasoline. At the suggestion of Bill Jackson, Cosden began researching and dabbling in mercaptans. From this, the company moved into petrochemicals. The BTX (benzene, toluene and xylene) unit was erected in 1952, a paraxylene unit in 1953, a polybutene unit in 1956, a styrene monomer section in 1957, followed by the metha-sylene, ortho-sylene units and the polystyrene (plastic) manufacturing section in 1962. Heptane was added as a processing unit in 1961, and the last major petrochemical step was taken in 1965 to make cyclohexane in an exchange of products with El Paso Natural Gas Company. Tollett also presided over the construction of a new, huge refining unit which supplanted an old unit at Big Spring and that of Coltex refinery (which Cosden had acquired in Colorado City). This went on stream in 1968.

**COSDEN PROCESSES** have been licensed all over the world. In addition to petrochemicals and fuels, Tollett saw a market for residual oils and persuaded Cabot Carbon and Richardson Carbon black plants to locate adjacent to the refinery. He pioneered in getting train load crude oil and product rates during and after World War II. He brought Cosden to the fore as one of the prime asphalt suppliers in the Southwest.

When W.R. Grace Company, after one misfire, acquired Cosden in 1960, he continued as president. By the time that Grace turned the properties to American

Petrofina, Inc. in 1964, sales had topped \$90 million annually. Stockholders realized \$76 million for their equity in the company which had a zero liquidating value when Tollett took control. The Cosden employee family had grown at its peak to more than 1,000.

On the theory that everyone ought to be a good citizen, Raymond L. Tollett took part in community and professional affairs on a wide front. Not long after he had moved the Cosden Petroleum headquarters from Fort Worth to Big Spring, he was named in 1941 as a member of the Big Spring Independent School District board of trustees and became its vice president (until his retirement in 1947). He was instrumental in bringing the Cosden refinery into the district because he said the schools were educating the people who worked there.

He served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, was one of the founders and first vice president of the United Fund, served as chairman of the Hall-Bennett Memorial Hospital Foundation, established and headed the Siblings Foundation, a charitable institution which benefitted many people and institutions regardless of race, color or creed (one of its latest benefactions was a gift of \$32,000 to the All-Faith Chapel fund for Big Spring State Hospital.) Tollett also was a life member of the Texas Mental Hospital Development association.

**HE SERVED** as chairman of the Boy Scouts Lone Star district from 1960 until late 1968, was on the Buffalo Trails council board and the Region IX executive committee for BSA. The council awarded him its Silver Beaver award and the Region its Silver Antelope award. He was one of the general chairmen in the drive which raised funds for the permanent YMCA plant.

also was a long-time director of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. Frequently he had contributed to trade magazines with his views on the oil and refining industry.

He was a founding director and chairman of the board of the Security State Bank in Big Spring, and was a former director of First National Bank in Fort Worth. At one time he was a director of Liberty Life Insurance Company.

**THE LIST** of his contributions to various causes in unlimited. He dropped thousands of dollars in backing professional baseball, yet was a leader in the effort to try to bring it back to Big Spring. He backed numerous business ventures, large and small, and ended up with many of them on his hands. His office was the scene of an almost constant parade of people appealing for help, and few of them went away empty handed.

His employees at Cosden, where he was known always as Mr. T, were a special object of his interest. He had been instrumental in the establishment of the union (local 826, International Union of Operating Engineers) and would never cross a picket line anywhere he went on business.

He felt that it was an affront to the dignity of workers to be labeled second or third class helpers in pay grade, and banished these terms.

As long as he was connected with Cosden, he made it a practice to go to the refinery on Sunday afternoons to spend a couple of hours, not to check up (he said he never checked up on anyone) but to keep in touch with his people, from whom he had an almost uncanny knack in selection of talent.

In retiring, he paid them the tribute: "Of all the sins that may be counted against me, I do hope that I am never guilty of or accused of being ungrateful."

On the contrary, his

workers had many things for which to be grateful to him, among them the Cosden Country Club and the spread (which included the old T & P Lake and the site of the historic "big spring") which was deeded to the "Cosden Big Spring Fishing & Hunting Club. He also founded the company's 25-year club, and he had long since honored veteran employees of 15 years or more. He also founded the company's liberal retirement plan, and encouraged the establishment of the Cosden Credit Union.

He also helped many young people go through school, and set up a Cosden scholarship plan for workers to upgrade themselves. "Talents are surely God given, and I would be fearful if I had an opportunity to help in their development and did not."

Tollett was twice married,

his daughter, Kay was born to his first wife. Two sons, Ray and Blake, and a daughter, Iris Ann, were born after his marriage to Iris Goodbrake, who he met while she was a stewardess for American Airlines. Iris Ann Cunningham, together with her husband, Grady, still reside in Big Spring.

Tollett died October 26, 1969.

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# Fifty Great Years

1929 to 1979



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In Fifty years we've traveled a long road together. You, the people of Big Spring, and Cosden. From Cosden, the source, to Cosden, supplier to the world. What lies ahead? Let's discover it together.

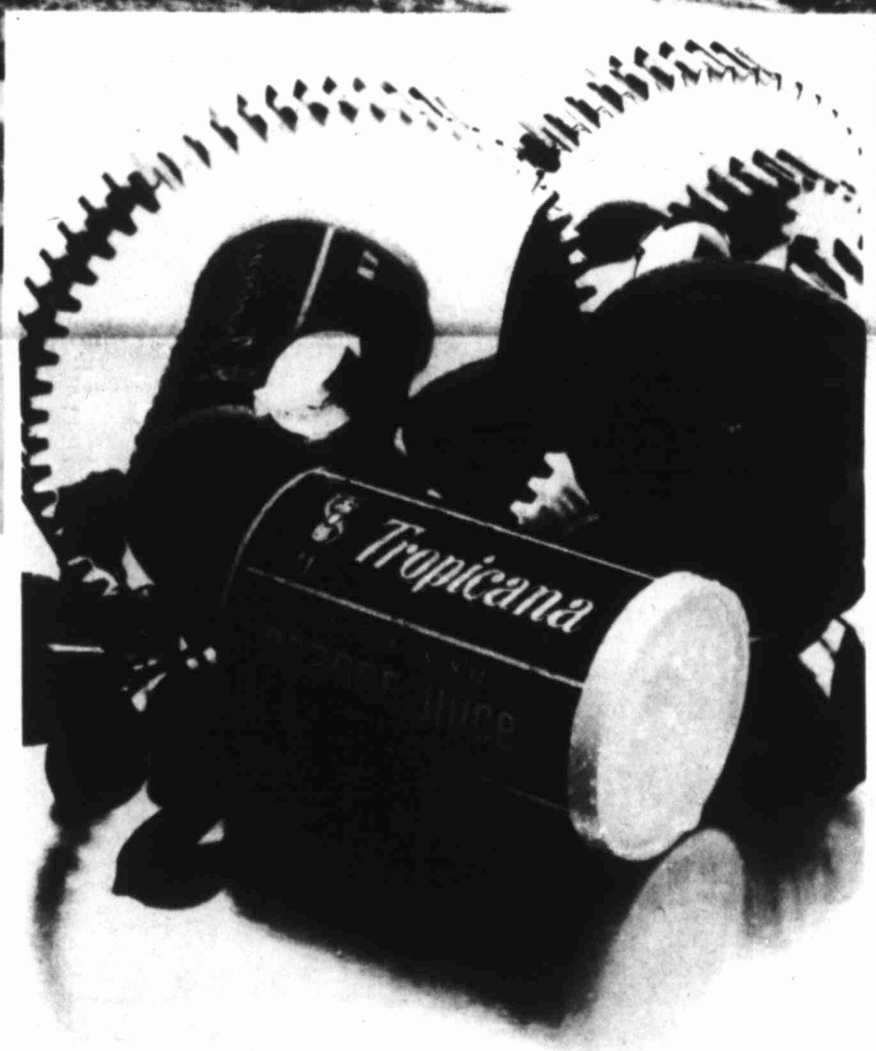
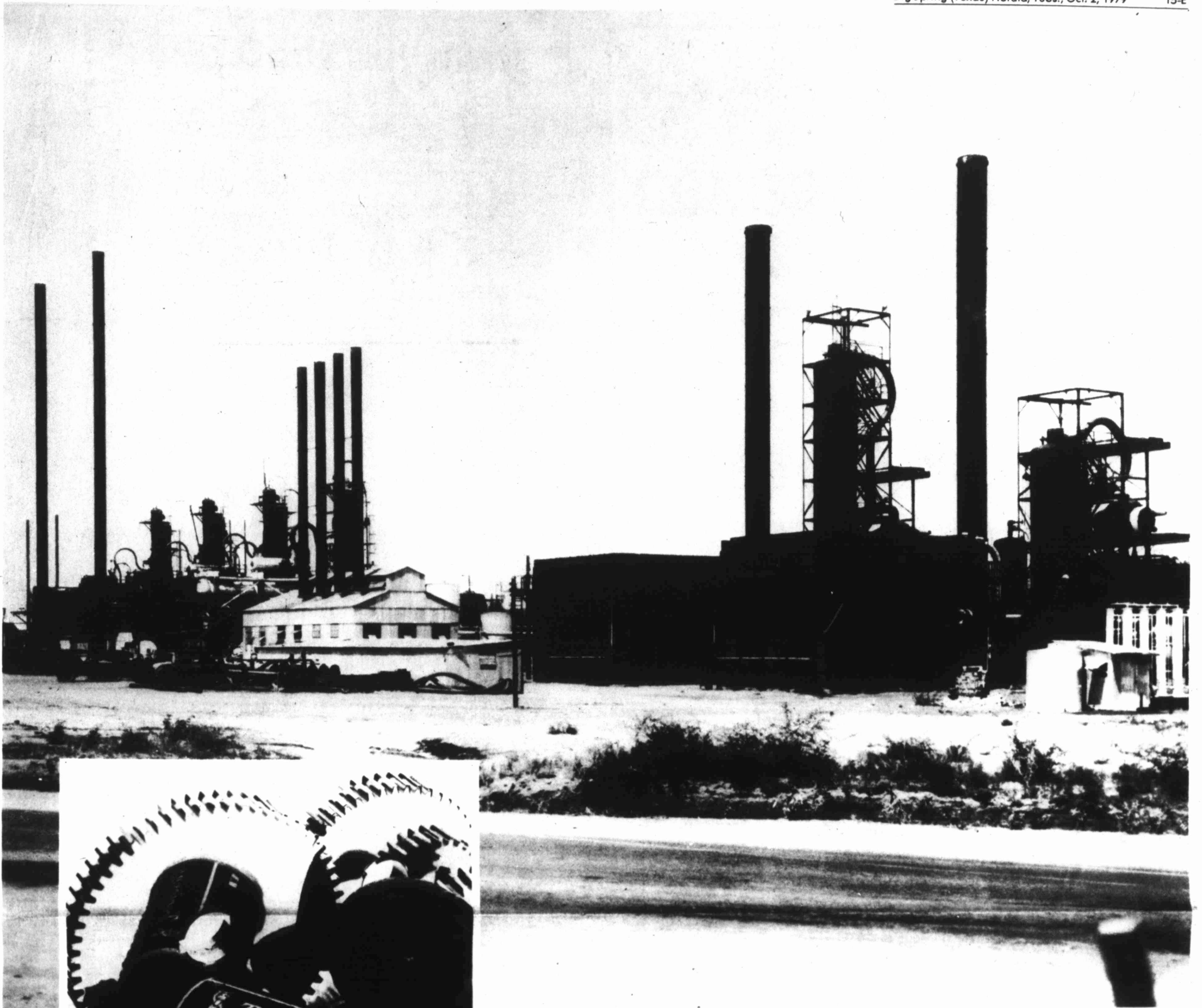
*Fifty  
Great  
Years* 1929  
to  
1979



**COSDEN OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
a wholly owned subsidiary of American Petrofina, Inc.

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(915) 263-7661





The year was 1933. And Cosden was already in business in Big Spring. Lots of people will look at this picture and remember the time they spent working for Cosden. Big Spring people knew all about oil, all right. But back in the 30's if you had asked them about petrochemicals and styrene monomer ... well, those were nothing more than dreams in those days.

Today, Cosden's Big Spring refinery and petrochemical plant look much the same outside. But inside the plant, it's a whole new ballgame. Fifty years in refinery operations have been topped off in the last thirty years with petrochemical developments, plant expansions and technical innovations. And today Cosden is more than big business in Big Spring. It's big business in a big world.

We supply aromatics and styrene monomer to manufacturers of products used all over the globe. Millions of people are dressed in clothing made of materials produced using Cosden petrochemicals. Thousands of children are happily bouncing on hobby horses molded of Cosden plastic. From Big Spring to Beirut. From Los Angeles to Hong Kong. Someone... somewhere is using a product with a little of Cosden ... and Big Spring ... in it.

Cosden. Big business in a big world. Thanks to you, the people of Big Spring.

*Fifty  
Great  
Years* 1929  
to  
1979



**COSDEN OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
a wholly owned subsidiary of American Petrofina, Inc.

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## A company committed to growth...yours and theirs.

Cosden Oil & Chemical is part of some 75 companies operating as the Petrofina S.A. group with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. More specifically, Cosden operates as a wholly owned subsidiary of American Petrofina, Inc., with executive offices in Dallas. Refineries and plants are located at Big Spring and Port Arthur, Texas; Calumet City, Illinois; Carville, Louisiana; Windsor, New Jersey; and Orange, California. Cosden has licensees to various processes operating around the world.

Belief in the contribution of a single individual has been the operating philosophy of Cosden Oil & Chemical Company since its very inception. The practice of this philosophy has provided a working climate of creativity and cooperation.



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WALLY WHITTINGTON

Refining exec  
joined in 1961

Wally Whittington, manager of refining at Cosden, has been with the company since 1961.

Whittington received a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering at Oklahoma State University before joining Shell Chemical Company in Deer Park, Texas. He spent nine years with Shell, fulfilling various assignments before joining Cosden.

After joining the company, Whittington was named the Polystyrene Superintendent in the refinery. He later was named the Chemical Manufacturing Manager in the petrochemical portion of the company's production.

After 12 years with Cosden, Whittington rose to the position of Manager of Refining.

"The plant is divided into different portions. One is the petrochemical products division, and the other involves the refining of fuel products. I am the superintendent of the latter portion," said Whittington.

Whittington and his wife Carolyn have three children. Their son, Tim, 27, is a Midland resident. Daughter Nan Hecox, 25, is a Lubbock resident, while daughter Jan is a student at Odessa College.

## 2,436 Fina employees join stock buy plans

By the end of 1978, an estimated 2,436 Fina employees — including many at Cosden — were participating in at least one of the company's two stock purchase plans and owned some five percent of the outstanding stock in America Petrofina Inc.

These participants now own 505,065 shares of Class A Common Stock.

The Thrift Plan's 1,886 participants can allot, via payroll deductions, from one to five percent of their base pay for investment purposes. Investment options include Series E Government bonds and American Petrofina stock.

The company then matches the dollar amount for each participating employee and the contribution is applied to the purchase of company stock.

Interest on Government bonds that are redeemed is

reinvested in bonds and dividends received on shares of stock are applied toward the purchase of additional stock. To be eligible to join the Thrift Plan, an employee must be a participant in one of the company's retirement plans.

In 1978, participants in the Thrift Plan contributed \$1,231,418 toward the purchase of Fina stock. Employees also contributed a total of \$209,161 to purchase savings (Series E) bonds. The company contributed more than \$1,440,000 to purchase its own stock. In addition, dividends on the stock added \$923,902 to the reinvested total.

Employee contributions plus dividends earned on shares purchased amount to almost \$6 million while the company's contributions and dividends earned on purchased shares amount to more than \$6 million of the

total. At the same time, participants have purchased 36,333 Government bonds as a cost of \$681,244.

The plans are administered from the Fina offices in Dallas by a joint Plan Committee named by the company's board of directors.

Among the committee's members are C.W. Shouse and J.F. Stitzell, both of whom formerly lived in Big Spring.

### Deepest well in Wheeler

The nation's deepest well is located in Wheeler County, which is located northeast of Amarillo on the Oklahoma border.

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ONE OF FIRST — Pictured is one of the first custom-designed transports for polystyrene used by Cosden Oil and Chemical Company in its local operation. The

plastics industry has been revolutionized by use of polystyrene.

## President of Cosden received OU degree

Kenneth W. Perry, president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., was born in Shamrock, Tex., Feb. 24, 1932, and reared in Odessa. He received his BS degree in mechanical engineering at the University of Oklahoma in 1954. He married the former Mary Dean Sudderth Aug. 28, 1953. Their two daughters are named Martha and Kathy. From 1955 until 1957, he served in the U.S. Signal Corps. He was employed as a sales engineer for Mid-Continent Supply Co. in 1954. He joined Cosden as a junior engineer June 17, 1957 and became product engineer for the firm in 1958. From 1960 through much of 1962, Perry served as a sales representative for Cosden.

He became chemicals coordinator in 1962 and served in that capacity through the following year. He was later product manager (1963-64) and in 1964 was named marketing manager.

In 1965, he was elevated to the position of Cosden vice-president. In June 1968 he was elected to the Cosden board of directors. He became senior vice president in 1972 and in September 1975 was named president of Petrofina Canada Chemicals Ltd.

Perry holds professional and industry memberships in the American Petroleum Institute, the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the Texas Society of Professional Engineers, the Texas Chemical Society and the Society of Plastics Engineers. He is also a Registered Professional Engineer in Texas.

In 1975, he served the Big Spring Area Chamber of Commerce as its president and the following year became a member of the board. He was a director of the Dora Roberts Rehabilitation Center in 1976, is a past president of the Big Spring Industrial Foundation and was a ruling elder and past treasurer of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. In September 1972, Perry was named "Volunteer Industrial Developer for 1971" by the Texas Development Council.



KENNETH W. PERRY

## Hub of firm located east of Big Spring

The hub of Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's multi-location operations is the sprawling complex located just east of Big Spring. The refinery here produces energy products marketed under the Fina brand and chemical products marketed under the Cosden name.

The refining section performs catalytic cracking, thermal cracking, crude distillation, propane de-asphalting, hydrodesulfurization, sulphur recovery, alkylation and catalytic polymerization.

Cosden's carefully developed technology performs in many roles. Its chemical section performs catalytic reforming, aromatics production, super fractionation, hydrogenation and dehydrogenation.

A host of petrochemicals such as benzene, toluene, xylene, orthoxylene, styrene monomer, polystyrene, cyclohexane, aromatic solvents, special naphthas, sulphur, carbon black oils, amylene, and propylene flow from the chemical section of the Big Spring complex.

Cosden has sales offices in Chicago, Dallas, Greenwich, Conn., Los Angeles and Houston as well as in Big Spring. Other Cosden chemical plants are in Carville, La., Calumet, Ill., and Port Arthur.

Such stations were located



## Tax money from oil important

How much do Texas taxing agencies depend on oil for money? The petroleum industry taxes in the state account for 20.6 percent of all State taxes.

In 1978, the state's petroleum industry made tax payments of \$1 billion to State government.

Texas production tax rate on oil is 4.6 percent of the value at the well, 7.5 percent on natural gas.

The state's production taxes on oil raised \$435.2 million in 1978; on gas, \$517.8 million.

Texas oil and gas operators paid \$2 million in regulatory taxes and \$4.6 million in well serving taxes last year.

The Texas gasoline tax at five cents per gallon yielded \$478 million in 1978. One fourth of the gasoline tax is used for public education, the balance for roads.



RICHARD I. GALLAND

## Galland is chairman of directors board

Richard I. Galland is chairman of the board of directors of American Petrofina Inc., parent company of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co.

Galland has been chief executive officer of the corporation since Aug. 1, 1968. He is also a member of the boards of directors of Petrofina, S.A., of Brussels, the principal company of the Petrofina group, and of Petrofina Canada Ltd.

Galland joined American Petrofina in 1958 as president of its principal operating subsidiary, American Petrofina Company of Texas. Before that, he was vice president of Colorado Oil and Gas Corporation in Denver, Colo. He has also served as chief counsel of Mathieson Chemical Corp. Prior to that, he was associated with the New York law firm,

Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Galland is a graduate of Yale University with B.A. and LL.B. degrees. He served with the United States Navy in the Pacific Theatre as a Lt. (jg) in World War II.

Galland is active in civic, educational, and industry affairs. He serves on the executive committees of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra Association, the Yale Development Board, and the Yale Law School Association and is a governor of the Southwest Outward Bound School. He serves as a director of a number of associations and corporations and as a member of the National Petroleum Council and of the executive committee of the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute.

Galland maintains his residence and headquarters in Dallas.

## More than 1,060 service stations displayed insignias

At one time, more than 1,060 service stations in eight southwestern states bore the Cosden, Col-Tex or Onyx insignia of Cosden Petroleum Corp.

in such widely separated areas as Springfield, Mo., Del Rio on the Texas-Mexico border, Santa Fe, N.M., Pittsburgh, Kansas, Freeport on the Texas coast, Sioux City, Iowa, and Memphis, Tenn.

Such stations were located

## Lee says U.S. at crossroads

PORT ARTHUR — The president of Gulf Oil Corporation said recently that America is at a crossroads that will determine whether our nation's future will be one of progress or decline.

James E. Lee said that there are many ways to substantially improve the overall energy situation.

"But," he said, "all of these require time, plus long-term investments, consistent policies, and compromise between the need for energy and politically popular attitudes. Realism, long-range planning, and consistency are the most important of all."

After outlining the historical background of the world petroleum situation, Lee stated, "Contrary to what a lot of people think, the OPEC cartel did not create the energy shortage: OPEC merely capitalized on it. When the industrial countries began using far more energy than they could produce themselves, the law of supply and demand took over."



## Hunting, Fishing Club dedicated in 1955

The Dora Roberts Community Center was originally built in 1955 as the Big Spring Hunting and Fishing Club, a facility for Cosden employees. The original cost construction was \$75,000.

Dedicated in October of 1955, the clubhouse boasted lounges, game room and a large ballroom, in addition to a manager's apartment, large kitchen and storage areas. One lounge has a fireplace with a raised hearth.

The ballroom was built to

accommodate 600. The floor there was the only wooden floor in the building. Aside from the ballroom floor and some of the doors, the rest of the building was made of flame resistant materials.

Total floor space in the clubhouse is 11,700 square feet. The facility was sold to the Dora Roberts Foundation in 1971 which then donated it to the city.

Clubhouse use kicked off in Oct. 1, 1955 with a barbecue for Cosden employees. Open house and reception for the general public was held shortly after.

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**\$31.6 billion will be spent during 1980**

Hydrocarbon Processing Industry capital spending in 1980 will total \$31.6 billion, led by increases in the refining and petrochemical sectors. These forecasts are included in the newly-published 1980 HPI Market Data Book from Hydrocarbon Processing, Houston-based trade publication.

Worldwide HPI capital expenditures are predicted to be \$12.7 billion for refining, \$15 billion for petrochemicals, \$3.3 billion for gas processing and \$600 million for solid fuels processing.

The internationally-circulated magazine also forecasts 1980 HPI maintenance spending to be \$13.19 billion, with the U.S. accounting for over \$3.4 billion. HPI operating expenditures are estimated at \$431 billion worldwide. More than \$112 billion of this amount will be spent in the U.S. Added together, these 1980 expenditures will exceed \$475 billion in total HPI spending worldwide.

While petrochemicals are refining together account for 82 percent of worldwide HPI construction projects, there has been a decided shift in their ratio during the past two years. George Skellon, Vice President, Hydrocarbon Processing, said that petrochemical projects have dropped from 53 percent to 48 percent, while refinery construction has increased from 28 percent to 34 percent of total HPI projects.

However, an upturn in petrochemical construction is expected during the latter part of 1980. Also, solid fuels processing plants to make synthetic liquid and gas fuels are much closer to reality in the U.S. than they were last year at this time.

These and other long-term growth indications for the HPI market are contained in the 1980 data book. Hydrocarbon Processing is published monthly by Gulf Publishing Company in Houston.

**First patent gained in 1960**

Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., received its first government patent in 1960 on a petrochemical manufacturing process.

The patent assigned to Cosden covered the company's process for manufacturing polybutene.



**CRUDE REFORMER** — A portion of the Cosden refinery here almost worth its weight in gold is the Crude Reformer pictured above. The machinery is expected to function seven days a week 365 days a year.

**Drilling behind last year, exploratory success stays high**

**DENVER, COLO.** — In the first six months of this year, drilling for oil and gas as expressed by wells completed, lagged behind the comparable period of 1978, according to Denver-based Petroleum Information Corporation.

A total of 21,945 completions were reported through June. This compared with 23,270 in the first six months of 1978. The decline of 1,325 wells amounts to a drop of 5.7 percent.

The total this year included 8,328 new oil wells, down 1,270 from last year; 6,457 new gas wells, up by 571 and 7,160 dry holes, 631 fewer than in the first half of 1978.

The biggest declines came in California, which lagged last year by 728 wells. Suspension of development programs in the San Joaquin Basin because of conflict with stringent ambient air standards was responsible for the state's decline. Texas was 474 completions behind the year ago figure.

Examination of statistics indicates that this decline was almost wholly in the first quarter when weather conditions were extremely bad and hampered drilling operations. Second quarter activity in Texas has essentially kept pace with last year.

California's decline of 590 oil well completions and the drop of 339 oil wells in Texas accounts for a large per-

centage of the overall decline in oil well completions.

The number of new field wildcats completed . . . those looking for new fields in non-productive areas . . . dropped by 253, or seven percent. But the bright spot in the first half statistics is the fact that 19.8 percent of the new field wildcats were completed as some sort of discovery.

The success ratio was more than a full percentage point ahead of 1978, according to Petroleum Information. This year, 277 new oil fields were found, only two less than in the comparable period of last year. New gas discoveries, 347 of them, were up by 28 over 1978's first half.

Exploration increased in seven of the more active states, declined in 19. Louisiana, with 26 more wildcats than a year ago, was the leader among the gainers. Alabama and New Mexico also showed increases worthy of note.

As to total drilling, West Virginia, up 185 wells from a year ago, led the gainers. Louisiana, Wyoming, and Oklahoma also had healthy gains.

First half activity accounted for 108.5 million feet of hole, down by about 1.9 million feet from last year. However, the average total depth of wells completed in the first half of this year increased by 198 feet per

well. This helps account for the smaller number of completions in that the deeper drilling takes longer per well.

According to Petroleum Information, the figures seem to indicate an emphasis on gas prospects resulting from passage of the Natural Gas Policy Act late last year. The outlook for higher prices for gas has apparently tended to emphasize gas prospects.

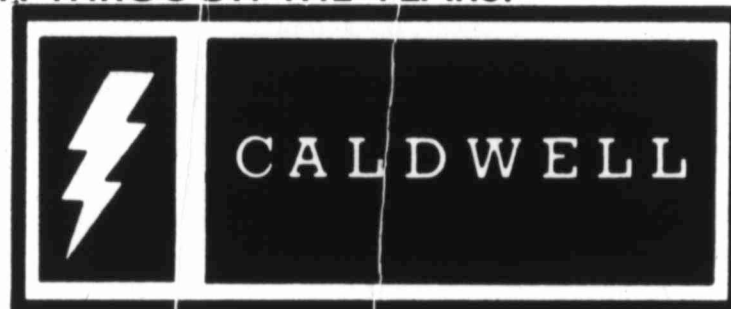
The number of rotary rigs actively drilling has increased during the second quarter of the year, indicating a strong second half, but the deficit in completions at the end of June and the tendency toward deeper drilling tend to discourage forecasts of a drilling total for 1979 significantly above that of 1978, PI said.

Petroleum Information, a wholly-owned subsidiary of A.C. Nielson Co., Northbrook, Ill., offers reporting services, data and data analysis services, maps, logs, technical exploration and engineering services to the petroleum and related industries.

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PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY — Safety inspector Roy Watkins checks a fire truck at Cosden's local refinery. The truck must be kept ready to respond to an emergency at a moment's notice while the crews un-

dergo regular training. Fire is an eternal threat at almost any oil-processing plant but Cosden's safety record is better than most plants of similar mission.

(PHOTO BY DANNY VALDES)

## Investment in fire fighting amounts to nearly \$1 million

A fire at Cosden Refinery is always serious, according to Safety Department Supervisor Jimmy Wood. Because of the thoughtful organization of the Cosden fire fighting system, however, few fires occur and fewer injuries.

Since 1971 there have been 21 fires and four injuries. Of the four injuries time was lost from work in only two cases. The two workers, one suffering from smoke inhalation and the other from a severely sprained ankle, were back to work a week after their accidents.

The other two injuries were from smoke inhalation and a minor acid burn.

The largest of the 21 fires occurred July 18, 1976 when a product tank ruptured, spilling fuel on the ground. The vapors ignited setting aflame a triangular area in the center of the plant including a process area and several tanks.

Cosden's current investment in fire fighting amounts to around \$1 million. Expensive trucks, trailers, hose and water system components account for the bulk of the expense. Training, inspection and operation of the Safety Department is also costly.

### Twenty-two men injured by blast, worker dies

A new fire station was built at the Cosden refinery in 1970, the same year that the refinery suffered the worst explosion in its history.

Twenty-two men were injured during the explosion and resulting fire that began at about 10:20 a.m., Feb. 6. Six of the men were hospitalized. One, Travis Greenfield, later died of burns.

The explosion which rocked the alkylation unit at the refinery and resulting fire caused extensive damage to the unit. There were broken windows and doors in adjacent areas.

Cosden president Paul D. Meek sent out a word of thanks to people and agencies in the community who quickly responded to Cosden's need for help on that day. The situation was under control by 2 p.m.

### 14 refineries in elite group

There are 14 refineries in Texas capable of processing 100,000 barrels or more oil daily.

Biggest in the state is the Exxon USA plant at Baytown, which can process 640,000 barrels every 24 hours.

The Texaco plant in Port Arthur can handle 367,000 barrels daily.

Others in the elite group and their daily capacity include: Mobil Oil, Beaumont, 335,000 bblsm; Gulf Oil, Port Arthur, 334,500 bblsm; Amaco, Texas City, 360,000 bbls; Arco, Houston, 322,000 bbls; Shell Oil, Deer Park, 285,000 bbls; Champlin, Corpus Christi, 151,000 bbls; Coastal State Petrochemical, Corpus Christi, 185,000 bbls; Southwest Refining Co., Corpus Christi, 124,000 bbls; Union of California, Neaderland 12,000 bbls; Phillips, Sweeney, 104,000 bbls; Crown Central Petroleum Co., Pasadena, and Phillips, Borger, 100,000 bbls, each.

Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., maintains two refineries in Texas which together process well over 100,000 barrels of oil daily. Cosden's Port Arthur plant handles 90,000 barrels daily while the Big Spring refinery processes 60,000 barrels each 24-hour period.

Through all three classifications of refinery workers — operators, stillmen and helpers — have fire fighting training, the helpers have the bulk of the responsibility. The fire training is part of the "first day training" all helpers go through.

Training in the use of the three things used to extinguish fires — foam, water and dry chemicals — is included. The other two classifications then go through the training. Another classification begins training every 18 months.

Often, during warm months, corporation employees from out of town come to Big Spring for the

training. Sept. 25 and 26 there were two days of training for out of town workers. Employees came in from out of town for the school from as far away as New Jersey, California and Illinois.

For this school Cosden's five member Safety Department lights large propane fires in a 25-foot tower. The trainees get "on the job training" in fire fighting when they practice various fire fighting skills. The training grounds are located north of the plant.

There is also a course that Cosden's trainers go to yearly at Texas A and M University. They were held this year July 30 through Aug. 3.

Sometimes the crews are paid overtime for attending the course. They may come to work early or stay later to attend. Otherwise they go during their regular shift.

In case of a fire, two crews are assigned to each refining unit. This way if one of the crews is disabled, another back up crew can be mobilized. Because the fire emergency system uses existing employees, trained crews are available around the clock.

The refinery is well equipped for fires. There are two trucks. One has the capability to fight fires with dry chemicals or disperse water for small grass fires.

The other, obtained in 1977 at a cost of \$65,000, is a foam truck equipped to expel 1,500 gallons of foam a minute. It also has a foam monitor; a device that can be removed from the top of the truck and aimed at a particular place.

Many large barrels of concentrated foam are kept in ready around the plant. Regular foam is used three parts to 100 parts water.

Another type, called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF), is used when the fire requires a solution that flows more freely. AFFF is mixed six parts to 100 parts.

Aside from the fire fighting solutions stored in the two trucks, additional foam and water is pumped

through 91 fire hydrants located around the plant. The hydrants are hooked up to seven to ten miles of underground water lines. There are also 85 portable monitors that can be attached to the hydrants and turned on. Fire fighters also have access to 20,000 feet of fire hose scattered strategically around the refinery.

The miles of pipe and hose would be useless, however, without the three powerful pumps capable of pumping a combined total of 6,800 gallons of water a minute.

Two pumps are located in the firehouse where the refinery's two trucks are kept. One of these is powered by an electric motor. The other pump is run by a large diesel motor. A third pump has a back up electrical system and a steam powered turbine.

The two in the fire house pump 2,500 gallons a minute each. The third pumps 1,800 gallons a minute. Water for the system is obtained raw from Lake Spence.

Several of the pumps 91 hydrants are equipped for pumping foam directly onto a fire. These are located at the gasoline loading dock located on the south side of the plant next to the interstate because this is an area where spill fires are more liable to occur.

The fire emergency system is designed to be self sufficient. There is even a program to check the 465 fire extinguishers located around the refinery and refill them periodically.

Twice a year the fire precaution program undergoes an in-house inspection by supervisors from other departments. The system is thoroughly examined and constructive recommendations are made.

Wood said, however, that the Safety Department's main concern is prevention. And if a fire occurs their first priority is people. "We can replace the equipment but we can't replace the people," he said.

## Howard County obtains oil from numerous formations

Howard County, dating its oil production back for more than half a century, obtains oil from a score of formations.

Some of these — notably the San Andres, Clearfork, and Pennsylvanian series — have been prolific producers, but it is the versatility of oil-yielding zones that has brought stability to the county's output over the years. Within the past decade and a half, secondary recovery methods have given even greater stability.

Howard County's discovery well, Fred Hyer No. 1 H.R. Clay, is not listed by geologists as the Hyer sand, the name originally given the pay zone — more likely is a part of the Queen sand stratum. Had Hyer drilled further to the west and slightly to the north, he might have encountered the prolific Yates in some 300 feet higher.

The Yates is the county's shallowest pay at around 1,300 feet. Then comes the Queen and Seven Rivers formation, followed by the Grayburg, San Andres, and

the Clearfork (upper, middle and lower), the San Angelo, Glorieta, and some say the Wichita-Albany. Below this is the Wolfcamp (upper and lower), and all of these produce in the mother field — the Howard-Glasscock.

In recent years Spraberry — the fabulous formation stretching from southeastern Dawson County southwestward into southwestern Glasscock and southeastern Rankin Counties — has been found in several parts of the county. It sometime is classified with the Dean formation.

From the early 1950's on, the county has had heavy yield from the Pennsylvanian series, notably the reef zones, at various points principally along the northern third of the territory. Heaviest has been in the Vealmoor and Vincent areas, but in recent years some has been found in the vicinity of Coahoma and the northwest area between

Vealmoor and Knott. Often the pay is referred to as Pennsylvanian, but frequently by its components — the Cisco, Canyon Reef (by far the most prolific), Strawn, and Palo Pinto.

Around Luther, in north-central Howard County, the Silurio-Devonian pay has been trapped, and spinning off this has been the Fusselman, the deepest productive zone from 9,500 to 10,000 feet and which meanders but trends to the southwest.

Coahoma, for many years consigned to its reliance on the Grayburg, San Andres and Clearfork pays in East Howard, Snyder and Iatan-East Howard fields, has added Fusselman production. To the southwest the Hutto field produced from the Wolfcamp and Spraberry zones. The Morgan Ranch fields just southeast of Big Spring, yield oil from the Spraberry, Wolfcamp, Leonard and Fusselman.

The county's only Mississippian will (probably the first in the Permian Basin), produced for many years in the Gartner field near Vincent.

One of the older producing areas southwest of Big Spring, has been the Moore (originally Harding) field, which in the early 1950s was extended northward almost to the edge of town, and still further into the Morita and Varel fields. More recently new interest has been focused on that sector with the completion of two promising wells near Elbow in the Fusselman.

It now is 60 years and 800,000,000 barrels of oil later since S.E.J. Cox created excitement with his General Oil No. 1 L.S. McDowell just over in northern Glasscock County where he found oil but not commercially, but exploration still goes on under the stimulus of the energy, or more exactly, the oil crisis.

### Most oil wells pumped

Texas has 182,159 producing oil wells in 9,110 fields.

Of the wells in Texas, 90 percent have to be pumped. Only ten percent flow from their own pressure.

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Texas engineers estimate an additional 1.24 billion barrels of crude oil could be recovered through "water flooding" and other special recovery methods.

Texas produced 33.3 percent of the nation's natural gas last year. During 1978, 6.5 trillion cubic feet of Texas gas were marketed.

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*Swartz*

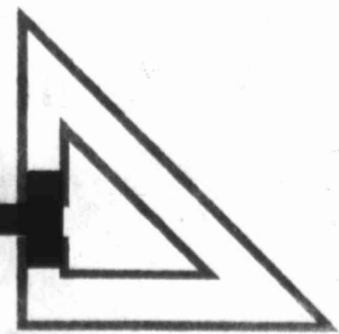
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# Congratulations, Cosden!

May the next 50 years be even greater. **GATX**

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Mitchell County well finaled in 1920

# Lucas gusher ushered in the 'Age of Petroleum'

Aug. 17, 1859, Edwin L. Drake discovered oil at Titusville, Pa., and since that time no single material thing has shaped the lives of people throughout the world more so than petroleum.

Because petroleum was used mainly as a fuel to feed lamps that lighted homes and businesses, historians termed Drake's discovery as the beginning of the "Age of Illumination."

Then, along came the Spindletop discovery at Beaumont Jan. 10, 1901. The famous Lucas gusher announced to the world the vast oil potential of the Texas Gulf Coast and ushered in the "Age of Petroleum."

Although the Lucas gusher is credited with being the beginning of the fabulous oil industry in Texas, the state's first commercial well was drilled 35 years earlier.

Lyne Taliaferro Barrett, then a 34-year-old Virginia native and Civil War veteran, brought in that first well near Nacogdoches in September 1866. At 106 feet, it began flowing at the rate of 10 barrels of oil per day.

After the Barrett strike, oilmen began searching

throughout the state for petroleum — a search that led to West Texas and eventually to the fabulous Santa Rita No. 1 in Reagan County which gushed oil the morning of May 28, 1923, and brought explorers in great numbers to what now is known as the vast Permian Basin Oil Empire.

Santa Rita No. 1, drilled by Texon Oil & Land Co. headed by Frank Pickrell of El Paso and Haymon Krupp and associates of New York, was not the first commercial well in West Texas — that honor goes to Underwriters Production & Refining Co. No. 1 T.P. Land Trust-Abrams in Mitchell County.

Completed in October 1920, the Mitchell County well finaled for 25 barrels of oil per day to open the Westbrook field. The small potential did not exit too many oil men, but at least, the well proved that the Permian formation of West Texas was productive and kept an interest alive in the area.

Santa Rita No. 1 (formally No. 1 University) did excite the oil industry with its initial potential of 80 barrels

of oil per day after gushing oil many feet above the top of the derrick.

Before Westbrook, Santa Rita No. 1 and No. 2 Mrs. O.P. Buchanan there was a tremendous amount of oil exploration in West Texas.

The beginning of the West Texas petroleum industry goes back to 1871 or 1872 when two brothers — G.A. and R.C. Graham — drilled a well near Gordon in Young County in search of salt water — salt then being an important industrial activity in that immediate area — found gas in a porous, brown sandstone at 131-136 feet. There is no report of any attempt being made to make any commercial use of that gas.

The next significant development in West Texas came at Brownwood in 1878 when Martin Meinsinger, a wagonyard keeper, in a hand-dug 3¼-foot diameter, 102-foot hole in which he had hoped to find water, encountered an oil sand from which he drew about five gallons of dark green crude per day.

That strike caused widespread excitement and

continued to produce for many years.

The next year, 1879, a well near Gordon in Palo Pinto County had enough gas to keep a light burning day and night from a pipe inserted in a beer keg over the hole.

Another, called the Dalton test, about five miles north of the town of Palo Pinto, encountered a large flow of gas at 384 feet.

When the gas accidentally became ignited, the explosion sounded like thunder and flame shot up 40 feet or higher. After several hours, the fire was extinguished and the owner had the well filled with gravel and cement. He was hunting, he said, for water, not fire.

In 1902, near Henrietta in Clay County, a farmer who was drilling for water also found oil instead. This discovery led to West Texas first oil boomtown — Petrolia.

To the west, a prominent ranchman, W.T. Waggoner, drilled three wells for water in 1903 and 1904 near Beaver Switch, later called Electra for Waggoner's daughter.

When he found only salt water and traces of oil, he

was disgusted. "What do I want with oil," he said. "I'm looking for water. That is what the cattle need."

Also in 1904, small amounts of oil were produced in Pecos County near Toyah.

In 1907 the completion of natural gas wells in the Petrolia field of Clay County and the piping of that gas to Petrolia and Wichita Falls gave rise to the Texas gas industry as a public utility.

In 1909, the Lone Star Gas Co. was organized and chartered to provide a market for the natural gas being produced in the Petrolia field. A gas pipeline from the area was built to Fort Worth and Dallas in 1910.

Also, a small production of oil was found at Jacksboro in Jack County in 1907.

In 1910, oil moved closer to the Permian Basin, with strikes in Brown, Coleman, Shackelford and Wichita Counties.

Early in 1911, the attention of Texas oilmen turned to Electra in the northeast sector of West Texas, where Waggoner had spurned the oil found in his water wells.

Waggoner had been persuaded to lease most of his ranch to Producers Oil Co., a subsidiary of The Texas Co.

Producers Oil Co. found oil on the property in 1911. This well produced only 50 barrels of oil per day, but the company's second well, also completed in 1911, sprayed oil a hundred feet in the air, causing more oil excitement than any well since the Lucas gusher at Beaumont.

In 1911 oil also was found in Archer County and in 1913 discoveries were made 20 miles west of Wichita Falls at Iowa Park, then, in 1915 a well which flowed several hundred barrels of oil per day was brought in three miles west of Strawn and about 10 miles east of Ranger.

The oil fever really hit that region in the fall of 1916 when a 200-barrel-per-day producer was completed on a ranch seven miles southwest of Breckenridge and 25 miles northwest of Ranger.

In the spring of 1917 Ranger businessmen had persuaded the Texas Pacific Coal Co. — then operating large coal mining properties

at Thurber, a short distance to the east — to drill deep test wells in the Ranger area.

In October, on a farm about two miles southwest of Ranger, one of the tests roared in with an estimated flow of 1,700 barrels a day. That was the start of the famous Ranger boom where the town's population grew from 1,000 to almost 30,000 in a year.

On the morning of New Year's Day, 1918, a well awakened people at Ranger with a great roar as millions of cubic feet of natural gas blew out. Six weeks later, the same well gave another mighty blast, gushing oil over the countryside.

South of Ranger, the village of Hogtown, which was about to change its name to Desdemona, did not want to be left out of the boom. People there had been looking for oil since 1914. In October 1917, they formed Hog Creek Oil Co. and made a contract with a drilling company.

In September 1918, they brought in a powerful gasser which caught fire from the forge on the cable tool rig. After the fire was extinguished, the well became a 2,000-barrel-per-day producer.

The Breckenridge region about 35 miles northwest of Ranger had been the scene of prospecting since 1911. Its boom began in February 1918 when a well within the city limits blew in for a large oil output.

Soon, the town had 200 derricks and within five years there were 2,000.

Meanwhile, to the north, the Burk Burnett field was experiencing one of the most colorful Texas oil booms.

In July 1918, a well blew in as a 2,200-barrel gusher. Within three weeks, 46 drilling rigs were at work in the town. As oil gushed from one well after another the town went wild with excitement.

The same year, strikes were reported in Tom Green, Coleman, Brown, Young and Parker counties, and the

first major gas field was hit in the Texas Panhandle near Borger.

The year 1918 also brought oil to Comanche and McCulloch counties.

Then, oil moved into Mitchell County and the Permian Basin in 1920. That same year, the first commercial oil producer was completed in the Texas Panhandle, and that same year helium was discovered in the area.

The Big Lake field was opened with the completion of Santa Rita No. 1 in 1923 and the same year oil was found in Scurry County. The region opened by that discovery ultimately became the multipay Sharon Ridge field.

The McCamey field was opened in Upton County in 1925 and it again brought a flurry of excitement to West Texas.

The following was a big one for West Texas and the Permian Basin. New strikes were the fabulous Yates area in Pecos and Crockett, the Chalk — now Howard-Glasscock — in Howard and Glasscock Counties, the Church & Fields — now McElroy — in Crane and Upton, the Hendrick pool in Winkler and the Garza field in Garza County.

Andrews County was opened to production in 1929.

Since then have come such giants as the Wasson pool in Gaines and Yoakum counties, the Slaughter and Levelland fields in Hockley and Cochran, the multizone Fullerton in Andrews, the Keystone in Winkler, the Scurry Canyon reef fields, the Spraberry Trend Area which extends into Dawson, Martin, Howard, Glasscock, Midland, Upton and Reagan counties.

In 1968, deep development in the Delaware Basin counties of Pecos, Loving and Ward counties was developing into a major project along with deep work in the Val Verde Basin.

That deep program has resulted in the discovery of many of the nation's major gas producing areas.



SUBSTATION OPERATION — Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., maintained a terminal in Abilene for many years. At one time, Cosden also maintained a service station beside the terminal. That occurred in the 1950s, before Cosden ceased to manufacture

gasoline under its own label. Cosden's parent company, American Petrofina, now operates the terminal under its brand name, Fina.

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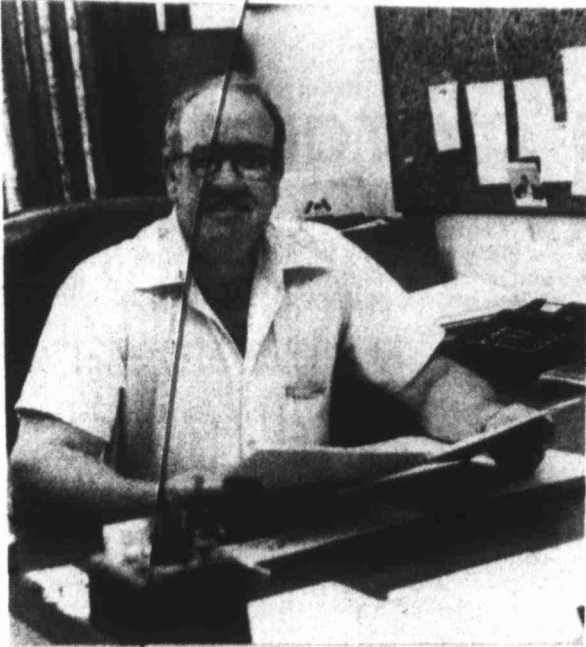
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**SUPERVISING RELATIONS** — Supervisor of Employee Relations Sid Smith, who has worked for Cosden a total of 15 years, oversees the company's relations with over 800 employees at the local refinery plus employees at plants in California and Louisiana. He does initial screening of job applicants, except for engineering and chemist positions, for the Big Spring refinery. Nationwide, he says, Cosden employs over 1,000 people.



**PIPELINE INCREASING** — As the Cosden refinery grows, so does the Cosden Pipeline. Cosden Pipeline Company Manager Sam Hunnicutt, above, says the amount of line, currently covering about 850 miles, continues to increase monthly as the drill gathering system extends about 23,000 barrels of crude oil were gathered a day through the pipeline back in 1954. Today, 40,000 barrels are gathered daily.

## Traffic coordinator travels vicariously

Mrs. J.R. (Libby) Asbury is travel coordinator for Cosden Oil and Chemical Company, making travel arrangements for executives and employees for company business, and she loves it.

Mrs. Asbury began working for Cosden in 1956 in the Stenographer's pool, then was secretary to A.B. Karcher, Cosden's secretary for a year. She transferred to Traffic Control in 1958 and when Petrofina bought Cosden in 1963, she went to work as secretary for Jack Bulley, traffic manager. It was at this point that she began her specialty.

Asbury graduated from Forsan High School and took secretarial courses at Howard County Junior College. She managed the Forsan Telephone Exchange until 1942 when the dial system was installed. She then became bookkeeper for Forsan Welding Service and Forsan Hardware until her tenure with Cosden began.

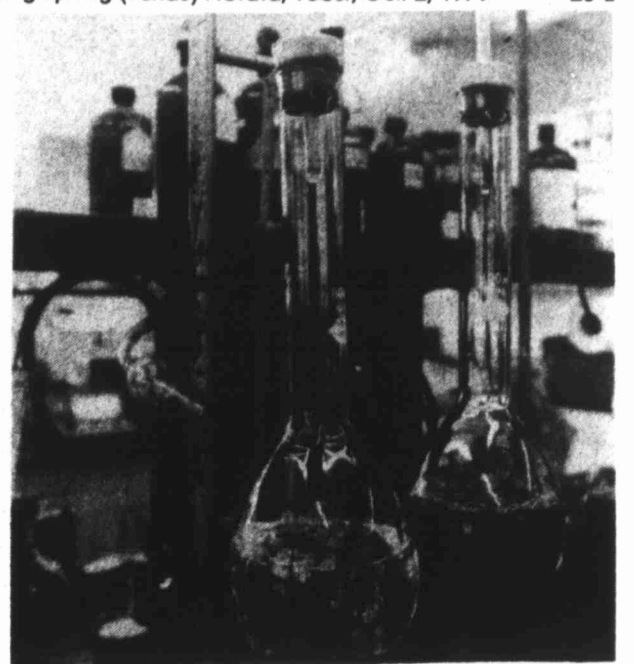
Mrs. Asbury is married to J.R. (Bobby) Asbury district manager for Cosden Pipeline Company. Between them they have logged up 63 years

of service for Cosden. The Asburys live on their four-acre place south of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church. The couple have two children, Dr. John Asbury, pediatrician at Scott-White Clinic at Temple, and Mrs. Chris (Julie) Lagournay, Corpus Christi, and four grandchildren.

Mrs. Asbury is a life member of Parent-Teacher-Association, and was president of her P.T.A. Chapter. She is a past president of the National Secretaries Association and a past member of Desk and Derrick.

Away from the office, Mrs. Asbury likes to play with her grandchildren, read, raise tropical fish and African violets. She and her husband go fishing in Colorado once each year.

Though Mrs. Asbury travels a lot vicariously by making plane, motel and hotel reservations and renting cars for other people, she hasn't traveled much herself. She has been to St. Croix in the Caribbean Sea, to Singapore and New York.



**LAB FLASKS** — Lab flasks shown here in the research department at Cosden's local refinery help in testing new products planned by the company.

## Athletic teams help put Cosden on map

In the years prior to World War II, and for a brief period after, Cosden Oil and Chemical Company gained a reputation for fielding some of the finest athletic teams in the Southwest.

A number of men were brought here to play baseball for the Cosden team managed by the late Spike Henniger.

Among the athletes who wore Cosden flannels were Floyd (Pepper) Martin, whose son was later to make a name for himself in professional circles; Horace Wallin, Dutch Moxley, Logan (Mileaway) Baker,

Skeet West, Cy Terrazas, Rufus Morton and others. A former Texas League great, Chet Fowler, was also to play here briefly for the Oilers.

Cosden also became recognized as a sectional power in independent basketball circles. West was also a basketball player. Jack Y. Smith also performed for the team, which once played several games on a swing through the Midwest.

Cosden later was to concentrate on a fast-rising sport called softball and created a lot of respect in Big Spring and area circles.

## Crude operating capacity

# 60,000 barrels of oil per day

Refining and manufacturing facilities of Cosden Oil & Chemical Company in Big Spring produce enough to supply every man, woman and child in the city with 50 gallons of gasoline a day and cover them with an assortment of petrochemicals and plastics.

The crude oil operating capacity of the Big Spring plant is 60,000 barrels of oil per day. Of this, 23,000 barrels are charged to the catalytic cracker with a yield of 14,000 barrels of gasoline. The catalytic reformer has a capacity of 22,000 barrels which results in 18,000 barrels yield of gasoline.

The thermal cracker has a 10,000-barrel capacity, yielding some 2,000 to 4,000 barrels a day gasoline. The alyation unit has a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day gasoline. This translates to 1,500,000 gallons or more gasoline each day.

In order to keep the refinery running smoothly, the tank farm has a capacity of 820,000 barrels crude oil

storage. In addition there is storage for 231,000 barrels of gasoline, 107 barrels of diesel fuel, and 587,000 barrels of asphalt. The intermediate storage for feed stock other than crude oil is 1,378,000 barrels, and the petrochemical storage amounts to 408,000 barrels, an aggregate storage of 3,531,000 barrels.

The loading rack for daily gasoline shipments is rated at 1,000,000 gallons. Most of the other refined products move as No. 6 oil.

Aside from the tremendous cost involved in oil and feed stocks, Cosden has a staggering energy bill. The company is a pace-setter in energy conservation, reducing its 3.7 billion daily fuel budget to an actual of 3.2 billion, resulting in an estimated annual savings of \$3,500,000.

Similarly, the 600,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy budgeted daily has been pinched back to 550,000, which will mean a savings of \$500,000 a year.

Cosden also makes

maximum use of the 200,000 gallons a day water from the Colorado River Municipal Water District and domestic sources, and when the volume has been recycled, it is captured in a 269-acre foot holding pond created by a 30-foot concrete dam just above the confluence with Beals dam, a Colorado River tributary.

Besides the fluid storage, Cosden also has a capacity of 5,600,000 pounds storage in a polystyrene silo.

The volume of rail car shipments approximates 300 to 400 tank cars per day, and shipments of polystyrene and chemicals by motor carrier range from 340-400 per day.

Straight Cosden operations require the services of 1,198 employees, of which 863 are in Big Spring, the latter receiving about \$18,000,000 a year. Cosden has an operating interest (9-13ths) with Borg-Warner Corp. in a styrene monomer plant at Baton Rouge, La. with a capability of 1,300,000,000 pounds a year; has a

polystyrene plant in Calumet City, Ill. which turns out 335,000,000 pounds a year; a polystyrene plant at Orange, Calif. turning out 60,000,000 pounds a year; and a polystyrene plant at Windsor, N.J. producing 120,000,000 pounds a year.

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"Clayton" in 1947

"Red" About 1950

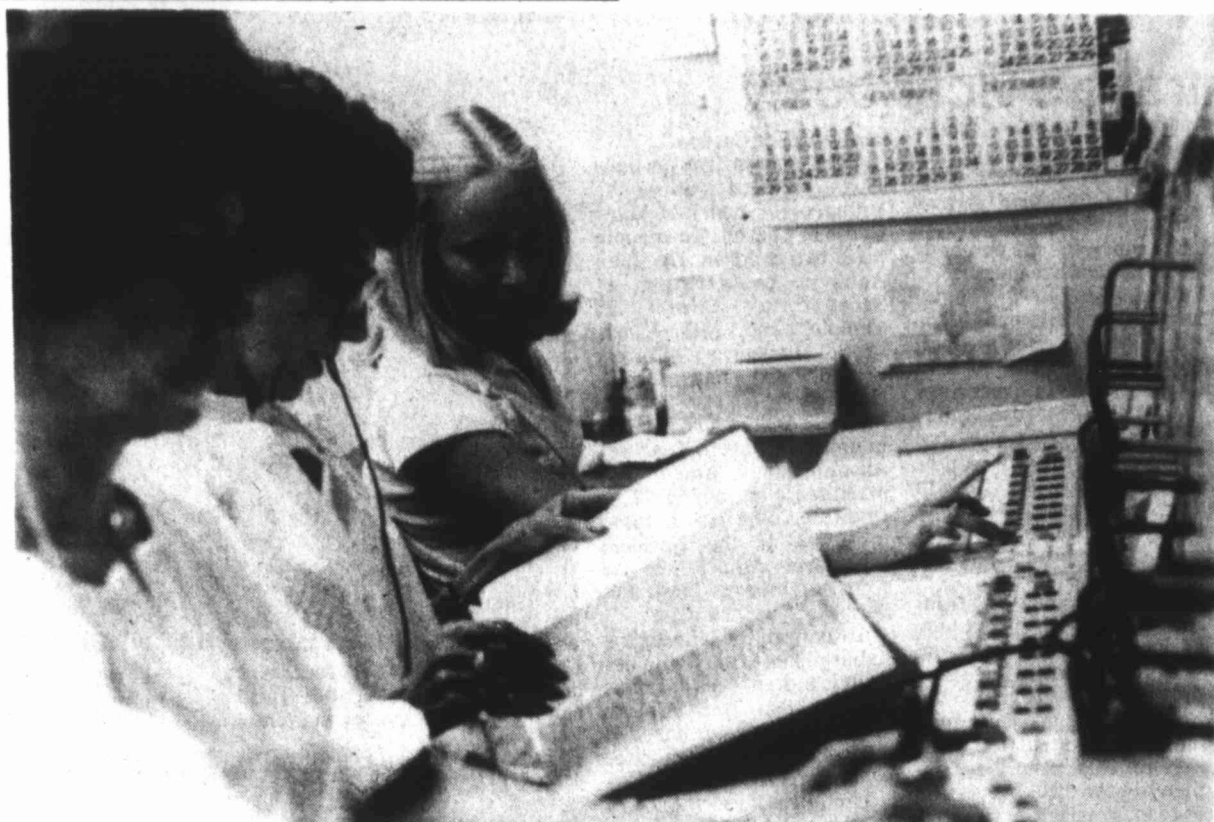
Back in 1950, A Pair Of Big Spring School Chums, Clayton Bettie And O.S. "Red" Womack Began Their Business In Big Spring. It Was A Small Beginning, But They Offered a Necessary Service To Certain West Texas Industries. Cosden Petroleum Corporation Was One Of Them. Today in 1979, Their Services Are Used in Countless Ways. Clayton And "RED" Are Proud Of The Growth Of Their Pipeline Construction Business, And Their Thirty-Five Hard Working Employees. They Are Proud Of Their Association With Cosden, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, And Other West Texas Industries Whom They Serve.

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KEEPING THE LINES OPEN — Cosden PBX operators, left to right, Thelma Rains, Aenid Christian and Susan Gill, keep busy directing calls to their destination and enjoy the job they do. (PHOTO BY DANNY WALDES)

Switchboard undergoes changes

PBX operators make work different

By MARIE HOMEYER  
Working at a switchboard for eight hours a day could get to be a little boring, but to the PBX operators at Cosden Oil and Chemical there is always enough added ingredients to make it interesting and different every day.

"We make it a lot of fun," said Thelma Rains, operator employed the longest. She is working on her 19th year and has seen many changes.

When she first started working at the switchboard for Cosden, the board was open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. That changed to seven days a week and closed down at 10 in the evening in 1969, the same year that Aenid Christian started.

It was also around this time that the switchboard was moved from the downtown office to the main building at the refinery. When the move occurred, a new switchboard was installed and more calls were allowed to go through, with

the new switchboard, three operators were able to work at a time instead of two.

Now the switchboard is open from 7:30 in the morning until 7 at night. Ms. Rains and Ms. Christian work in shifts with two other operators, Anna Higgins and Susan Gill, the relief operator. Ms. Higgins has been employed by Cosden for six years.

All of the Cosden operators were once operators for the telephone company. There they received their training in switchboard operation. But their learning didn't stop there. "We're learning every day," Ms. Rains said.

The PBX operators are never lacking for something to do. Their switchboard is one of the busiest as they answer calls for both Cosden and American Petrofina — calls which sometimes come from across the ocean. They say they have learned to work faster since coming to work for Cosden. The public also expects more of them, they say.

"We get calls every day from people who don't know who they want to talk to," Ms. Higgins said. "Sometimes we have to work with them to pull it out of them." "But, we figure it all out," Ms. Christian added.

These PBX operators consider their role an important one — a role that they don't take lightly.

"We're the front door of the company," Ms. Rains said. They try to be as courteous and offer the quickest service they can, they say.

"Sometimes they think we are the telephone company," Ms. Higgins said. "But they know we will help them. We will try to help anybody if we can."

Iranian Prince Farman entertained at penthouse

The Permian Building penthouse was full of flowers Dec. 3, 1954. It was a historic day for Cosden and Big Spring. The Iranian Prince Farman bedded there for the night and toured the Cosden facilities the next day.

Farman was the director general of the Iranian Oil Department during the crucial years leading up to the nationalization of the oil industry. He was in 1950

named to the Oil Board of the Iranian Parliament.

He resigned the next year because of differences with his cousin, Premier Mossadegh.

He was a guest of company president Raymond Tollett. A 1954 article called him "a handsome man, the Prince impressed all who met him with his thoughtfulness and his wonderful command of our language."

Ethel Sherrill loves career

Cosden's nurse 'overqualified'

By ROBBIE CROW  
In order to qualify as an industrial nurse, one must have graduated from an accredited school of nursing; possess current license to practice nursing in the state; and be experienced in public health matters and situations.

Ethel Sherrill, industrial nurse at Cosden Oil and Chemical Company for the past 10 years, meets all these requirements and many more.

She graduated from Parkland High School in Dallas where she also received her nurse's training.

"As long as I can remember," she recalled, "I've always wanted to be a nurse. I love working with people and taking care of them." She also has served as director of nurses and supervisor at various local hospitals. She also has been school nurse for the Coahoma Independent School District and an employee of the Public Health Department.

Before Mrs. Sherrill, Cosden had no industrial nurse. When she received word they were looking for one, she was eager to apply.

"My job is to protect employees. I make diagnosis, determine treatment and administer first aid. If the injury is too big to handle at the refinery office, we take the victim to a hospital," she explained.

According to the industrial nurse, her position also requires her to have good public relations with the local doctors.

"Since I've worked in Big Spring hospitals for so long, I know most of the doctors and hospitals and the way things are handled. All are very cooperative with Cosden employees."

Although there are some injuries at Cosden, "very few of them are severe," said Mrs. Sherrill.

"We have quite a few eye problems from dust and quite often I treat minor burns. Anything serious, though, it's off to the hospital."

Other duties performed by the company nurse keep her

plenty busy during her 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. working day.

"Many times the men will come in for counseling on a particular health problem they have. I talk with them and help answer their questions."

Her office also serves as a blood pressure clinic and immunization clinic.

Mrs. Sherrill says she is always on call in case some type of emergency should arise.

"We have well-trained personnel through-out the plant who know first aid. They usually take care of minor problems. However," says Mrs. Sherrill, "if they call me, I know I'm really needed."

She works hand in hand with the Safety Department of the plant which is comprised of four men well-trained in first aid.

"The safety program is more of a preventive program than anything else. It teaches employees how to protect themselves from injury."

The Cosden fire of three years ago was an unforgettable experience for Mrs. Sherrill.

"My husband and I were coming back from the lake and on our way to the store to get some dog food when it happened. I immediately went straight to my office at the refinery to help with any minor injuries. There weren't too many, thank goodness. Most of the night was spent manning the phone."

Mrs. Sherrill revealed that whenever an employee is seriously burned and must be taken to a burn treatment center, the victim is flown on the company plane.

"I go along and help get the family settled at the hospital."

Outside of nursing, Mrs. Sherrill is the wife of Howard Sherrill, an independent pumper. They have one son, Fain, who lives in Lubbock.

"Both my husband and I love all sports," she said. "I like to play Bridge also."

The Sherrills are members of the First United Methodist Church.

In concluding, Mrs.

Sherrill said "I love working for Cosden. It's an ideal company to work for and with. Everyone is extremely helpful and cooperative."

Mrs. Sherrill has combined her love for nursing with her job at Cosden, both of which she claims are "very rewarding."



"I LOVE WORKING FOR COSDEN" Industrial nurse Ethel Sherrill

Housing shortage in 1940 recalled

Employees who moved to Big Spring in 1940 along with the Cosden refinery found a severe housing shortage.

According to one former employee, who made the move and asked not to be identified, he remembers there were only three apartment houses in Big Spring and they all had waiting lists.

"It was awfully hard to find houses and apartments," she said. "The apartments were nearly all efficiencies. But it was easier for married people to find housing than single persons."

"Big Spring is a good town," she continued. "The housing wasn't here but they weren't expecting us. But they took care of the housing.

Since then Big Spring has grown enormously.

Douglas Orme, an employee who started at Cosden in 1929 and was an active employee for 42 years came to Big Spring as traffic manager in 1939, one year before Cosden did.

"I lived in the Alta Vista apartments because houses were so hard to find. People scattered out. Some went to apartments, a few bought the houses if they could be found."

"Things were generally tight," he continued. "I just had a wife, no children, so we found a suitable apartment we lived in a few years."

"But I was more concerned about my job than housing," he said.

'They n. Orm awa

Douglas Orme to order for traffic dep Cosden.

This is the company that with the reshipment of pr Orme was railroad fami Oct. 17, 1966. H was freight; T&P Railroad were operator train dispa sequentially, m spare time as spent at the loc

His early as pay — includ floors, buildin ing freight an mail and expre

After winni Interscholas pionship in c graduated from School as va 1923. He att Christian Ur following year scholarship or his grades.


But Orme away from th 1924 he acce utility clerk w Abilene.

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The young i applied for wor traffic depar became a clerk 1, 1929. By Aug. been promoted clerk, and on M was admitted i Practitioners Interstate Commission.

His appointm manager for Cc effective Feb. 1 next several ye



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**WE STOP LEAKS**

'They named a depot after me'

## Orme couldn't stay away from railroading

Douglas Orme was made to order for the job with the traffic department at Cosden.

This is the branch of the company that was charged with the responsibility for shipment of products by rail. Orme was born into a railroad family at Strawn, Oct. 17, 1906. His grandfather was freight agent for the T&P Railroad. His uncles were operators, agents and train dispatchers. Consequently, most of Orme's spare time as a youth was spent at the local depot.

His early assignments-for-pay — including sweeping floors, building fires, trucking freight and looking after mail and express shipments. After winning the state interscholastic championship in debate, Orme graduated from Strawn High School as valedictorian in 1923. He attended Texas Christian University the following year, receiving a scholarship on the basis of his grades.

But Orme couldn't stay away from the railroad. In 1924 he accepted a job as utility clerk with the T&P at Abilene.

In the next five years, he worked every job in the office, including that of agent.

Orme's attention was attracted to Big Spring and Cosden in 1929 when, after completing a correspondence course in traffic and management, he noticed a fleet of several hundred new tank cars consigned to Cosden.

The young railroad man applied for work in Cosden's traffic department, and became a clerk there on May 1, 1929. By Aug. 1, 1929 he had been promoted to chief rate clerk, and on May 12, 1931, he was admitted to the Bar of Practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

His appointment as traffic manager for Cosden became effective Feb. 1, 1936. For the next several years his efforts



DOUGLAS ORME  
(Earlier Photo)

were devoted chiefly to the preparation and presentation of several important rate cases before the ICC, and to the operation and maintenance of Cosden's 793 tank cars.

During this period he oversaw the shipment of over 56,000 cars full of freight. They went to depots at Sweetwater, Abilene, and one which holds a special spot in his heart, Orme.

"They named a depot after me, I'll tell you, it was a real honor," he said.

Early in World War II, he participated in the negotiation of special rates for the movement of petroleum products in tank cars to the east coast. Shipments ran from the southwestern United States up into Canada and into the eastern United States.

"During the years 1941 to 1945, we were shipping up to a million barrels a day," said Orme.

During the war Orme also served on the Petroleum Administration for War and the office of Defense Transportation Committee. He was president of the Petroleum Shippers Association for three years.

One of his most interesting experiences was the handling of the Texas trainload rate on gasoline, which resulted in the "pipeline on wheels" arrangement that

became effective in December of 1946.

Orme became vice president in charge of traffic on Nov. 17, 1947. In 1948, he became the founder of the American Society for Traffic and Transportation.

In 1951 he was appointed to the National Shippers Advisory Committee to the Administrator for the Defense Transport Administration. Soon after that he became a member of the Mid-Continent Oil Traffic Committee, the Shipper Owner Tank Car Association, the National Industrial Traffic League and the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, in which he served as chairman for a term.

As a devoted citizen of Big Spring, Orme served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, as president and district governor of the American Business Clubs, and the director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

In 1963, he was named national president of the Transport Club of Petroleum Industries, a nationwide group affiliated with the American Petroleum Institute.

During that same year, he was named General Traffic Manager for American Petrofina of Texas. He held this post for the next eight years, residing in Dallas.

Soon after his retirement on Oct. 31, 1971, Orme returned to Big Spring where he has been ever since.

Orme gives much of the credit for his long and successful career to the T&P Railroad and its local freight agent for many years, A. McCasland. He also credits an excellent staff, including J.T. Morgan, assistant traffic manager; J.D. Sitchler, office manager; W.A. Laswell, tank car repair superintendent; and Jack Guley, traffic manager.

These men served with Orme during his years with Cosden.



LONGTIME COSDEN EMPLOYEE — Marguerite Cooper is celebrating her 34th year as a Cosden employee. She is a Certified Professional Secretary (CPS) who has been in the pipeline department since 1963. Since 1945 she has worked in the marketing sales department, the stenographic pool and for eight and one half years as the secretary to the vice president of the production department.

## Suggestion program called 'A Better Way'

"A Better Way," that is what Cosden's relatively new suggestion program is called.

"Cosden has always had some kind of suggestion program for employees, but 'A Better Way' was not put into effect until October of 1978," revealed Sid Smith, public relations supervisor of Cosden and committee chairman of the suggestion program.

"A Better Way" is comprised of eight committee members, who meet once a month, including Chairman Smith, and Vice Chairman Jimmy Wood. Other members represent a cross-section of all Cosden operations.

"All are older employees," said Smith, "the ones who have been at Cosden for years and know which suggestions will work and

which ones won't."

In the event an employee feels he has a suggestion for 'a better way', he fills out a suggestion form which must be reviewed by his immediate supervisor.

Suggestion examples include savings on materials and labor costs; injury reduction and hazard reduction; and suggestions for increasing production or creating better employee relations.

The supervisor then sends the suggestion to his department head who must either approve or reject the idea for committee consideration.

"The idea must be feasible," said Smith, "and it's the committee's job to calculate exactly what the savings will be to the company — if any."

No one is rewarded for his suggestion until the idea is implemented.

"Sometimes we may defer an award until the total amount of savings is determined," he said.

Awards are based on a sliding scale, depending on how much money is saved after implemented costs are subtracted.

There are, however, intangibles such as accident prevention or better employee relations that cannot be figured on a sliding scale because the exact amount of savings is impossible to determine.

"We like to receive suggestions," stated the chairman. "We value the input any employee can give. After all, they work hand in hand with their operation. They know best what will improve their department.

## Doom prophets are slapped

By JOHN M. HOUGHIN  
President  
International Petroleum Exposition

There are doom prophets who are predicting that America will never again see the standard of living it has had, because, as they say, we are running out of energy, particularly oil and gas, that the prices will continue to rise; and that rationing with more controls and regulations are needed, and even, perhaps, nationalization of the Oil and Gas Industry.

But such prophets of doom have appeared continuously throughout history. Let's take the 15th Century in England, for example, when people became concerned with what would happen when they ran out of wood, their main resource for fuel at that time.

When the price of wood rose, the substitution of coal was made, which cost more to dig and prepare for fuel.

There was an adjustment period, but England, after this, entered upon its greatest period of glory, economic growth and well-being, until World War II.

But in 1947, we find that the government stepped into the picture and nationalized the coal industry as a means toward getting Britain back on the track economically. The results are seen in Britain's dilemma today; although the nationalization isn't the 100 per cent cause it is a major contributory factor.

We are seeing the same pattern today, emerging in the United States, whereby we are concerned over running out of oil and gas.

But, if we will follow the example of Britain when they were running out of wood, and let the substitution for conventional energy production be a part of private enterprise, then it is possible that America may see in the future the best era in its history.

At one time in United States history, whale oil was used for lighting lamps, and

a shortage over a period of years raised the price from 4c a gallon to \$2.55 per gallon.

This motivated entrepreneurs to seek alternatives, and by the early 1850s, we had developed kerosene.

Then, beginning in 1859, with the striking of oil at Titusville, Pa., just 120 years ago this year, a whole new era was born.

Actually, the prices of gasoline and fuel oil, as cheap as they were until recent years, would have appeared to be unaffordable back in the latter part of the 19th Century.

And who is to say, now, that the higher price of fuel and energy is to keep the United States and the world from progressing to an even greater era of prosperity than we have had in the 20th Century thus far.

We've got to look beyond the cycles of recession, depression and prosperity, and beyond the prophesied doom to a greater era for the future.

But the public needs to sell our Congress and elected officials on the idea that they must support private enterprise and curtail big government control if a better era is to have a chance.

The Oil and Gas Industry, since 1923, has been holding periodic expositions in Tulsa, Oklahoma, displaying new and improved equipment and technology needed for the finding of new reserves, and to enhance recoverability from old reserves.

The next event of this exhibit is the onshore International Petroleum Exposition, which will be held Sept. 10-13, 1979, in Tulsa, Okla.

# Congratulations to Cosden Oil Co. on your 50th Anniversary from your friends at Firestone.

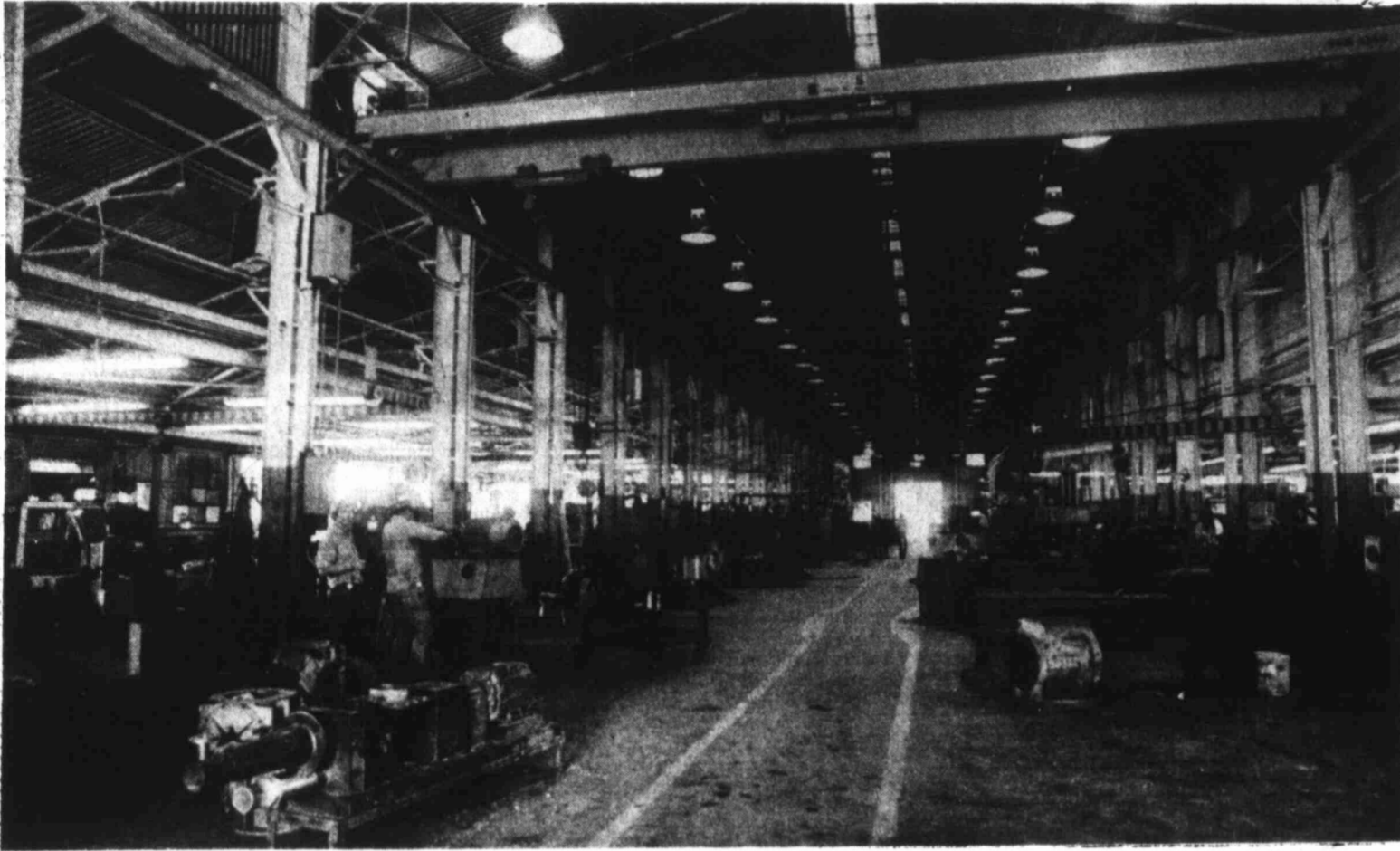
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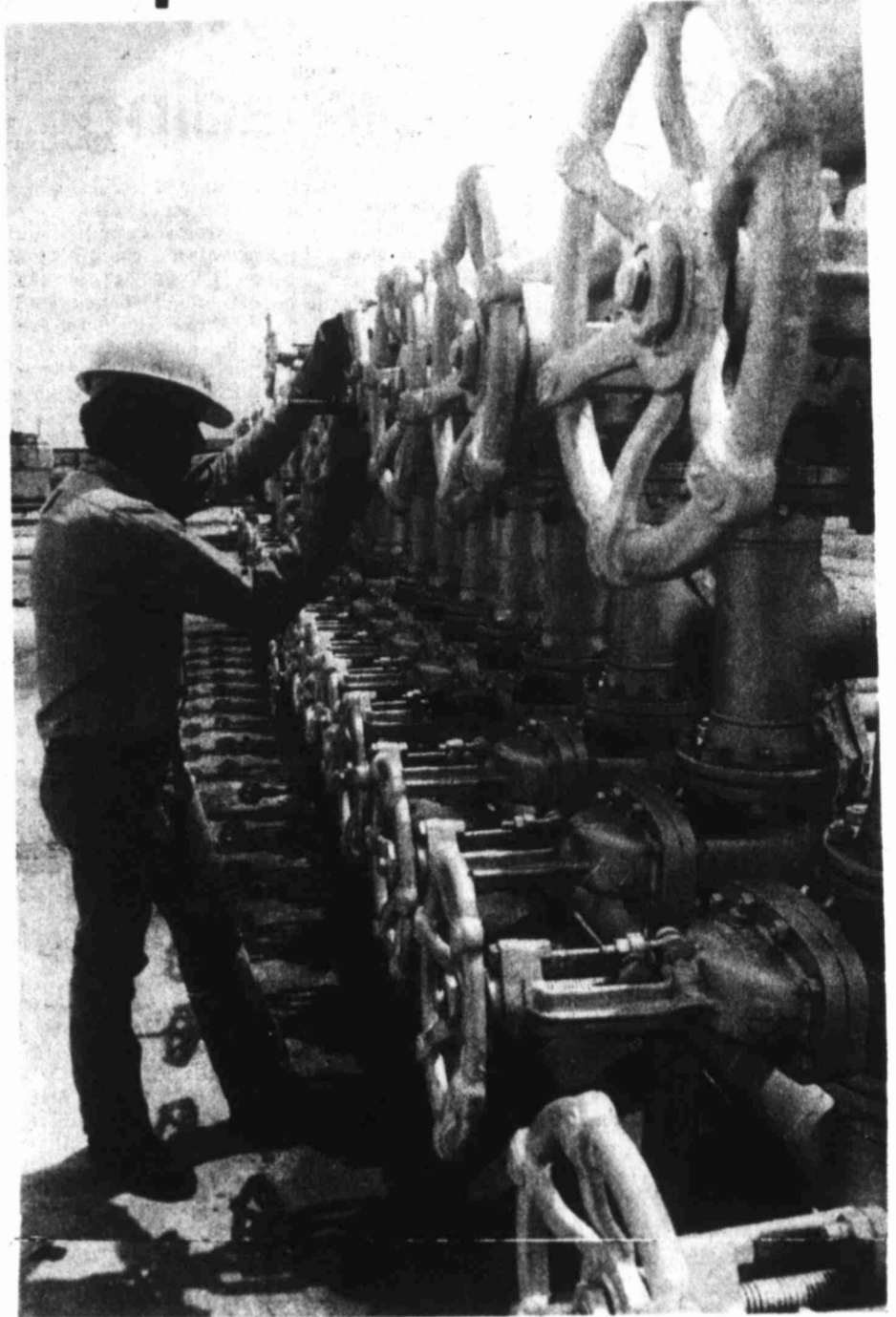
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# Cosden — energies of many people make it go



**SIXTEEN TONS, AND WHAT DO YOU GET?** — The efforts of the people who work in the maintenance shop at Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's refinery here are devoted to keeping the machinery needed to

operate the plant in good repair. Few at the refinery complain over their work load or their pay scale. The average pay scale of personnel at the refinery is an all-time high.



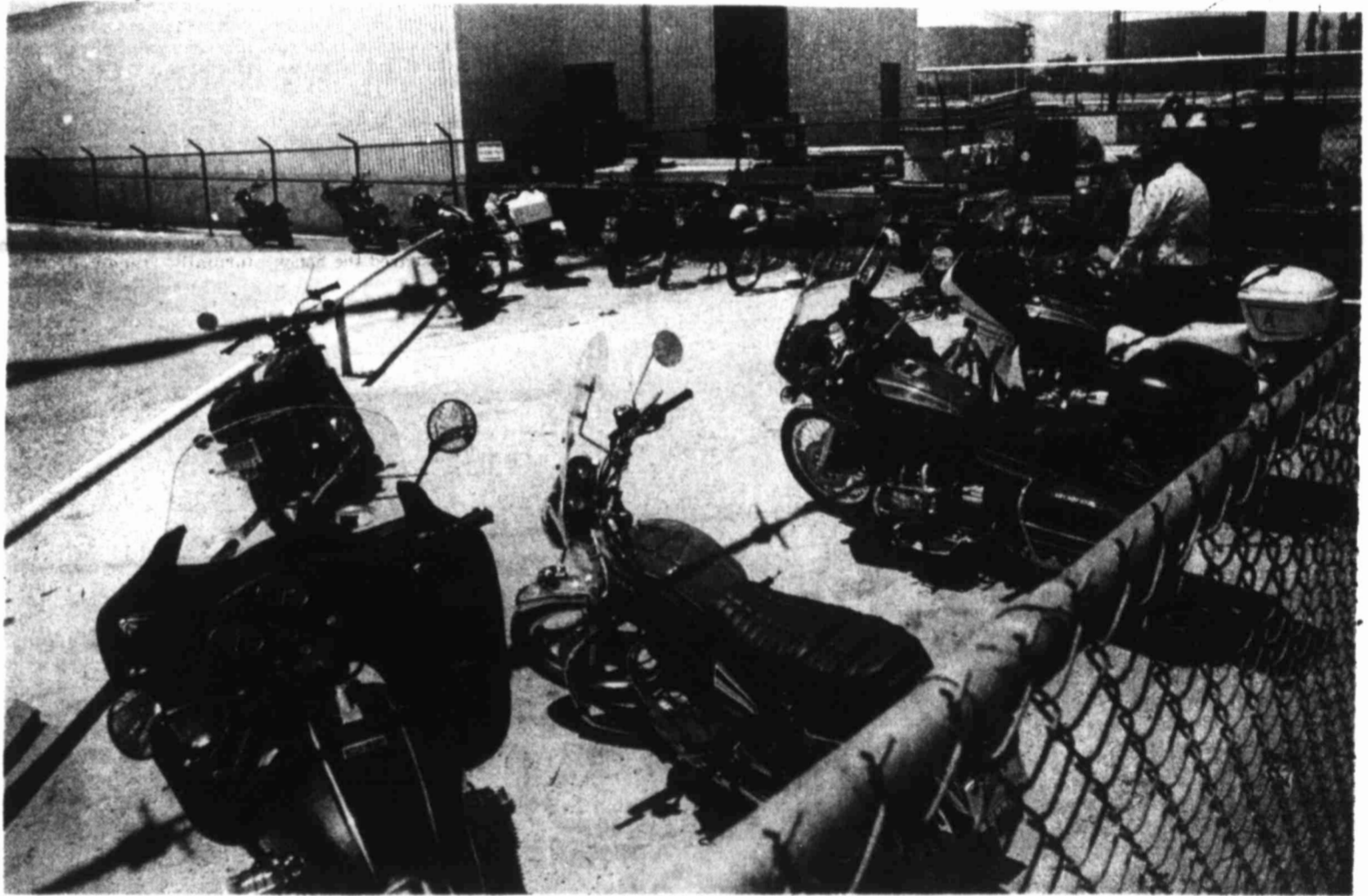
**AT SWITCH RACK** — David Wayne Stroup turns one of the valves at the switch rack at Cosden's local refinery, transferring fuel from one part of the facility to another. Many vehicles all over West Texas used gasoline manufactured at the local plant.



**CHECKING IN — NO LONGER EXCLUSIVELY A MAN'S WORLD** — Debbie Cockrell punches a time clock before checking in for work in the 'yard' at Cosden's oil refinery here. Debbie is a second generation employee at the local plant. Her father is Jerry (Spot) Cockrell, whose specialty at Cosden is electronics.

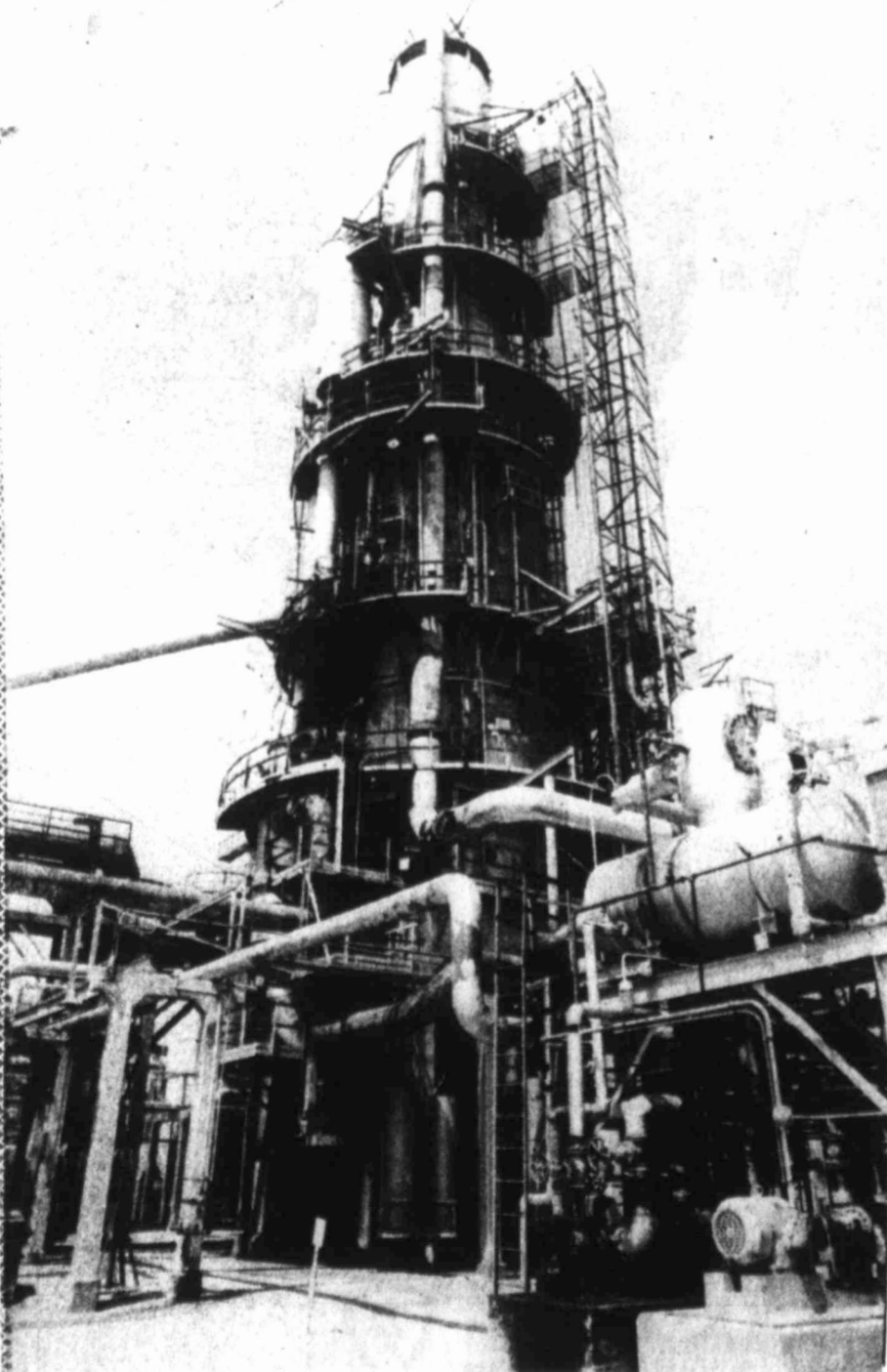
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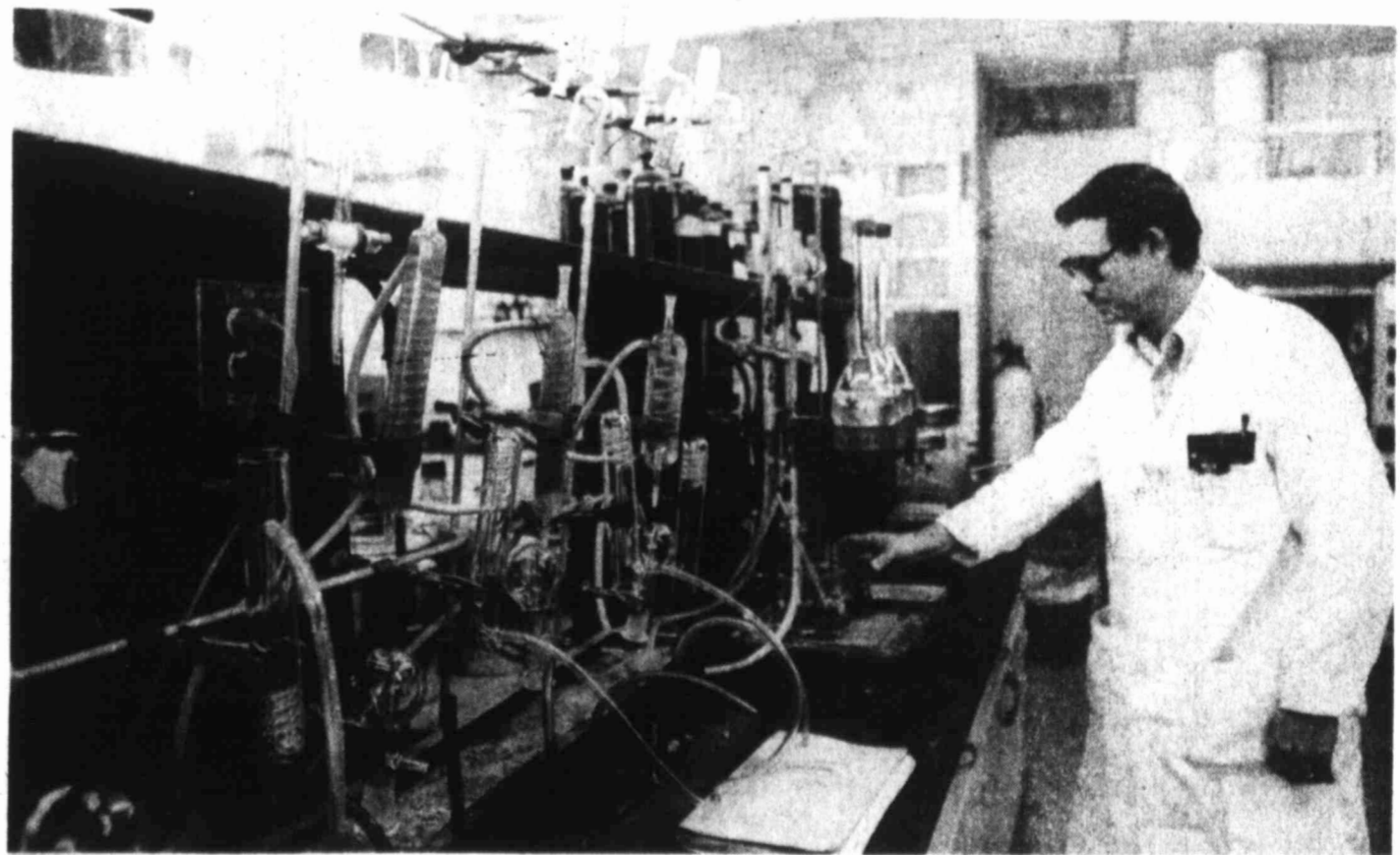


**CONSERVATION MINDED** — Although they work at one of the great energy-producing plants in the Southwest, several Cosden employees

drive to and from work on motorcycles. They are conservation-minded people who enjoy riding the two-wheelers.



**CATALYTIC CRACKER** — One of the most valued parts of Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's Big Spring refinery is the fluid catalytic cracker (above), more commonly called the catcracker. It changes the blend of fuels. Its one of the most noticeable of Cosden landmarks to the passerby.



**MIXTURE MUST BE RIGHT** — Robert Green, a chemist in the Research and Development Lab at Cosden's local refinery, must

carefully check his mixtures and blends. Cosden markets petrochemicals worldwide and processes 60,000 barrels of oil daily.

\$9

Constructed cost of \$3.5 million catalytic cracker 23,000 barrels of gasoline. Eighty percent into it final production is cracker was constructed.

When considered was meant to barrels of oil. Improvements have made it possible to handle the output.

If constructed "cat cracker," nick-named, upwards to \$90 million it was built in



Union h...  
Local...  
abo...

The union headquarters of International Operating Engineers Local 826 was dedicated Oct. 2, 1943, when J. Washington, D.C. president of the principal sponsor.

Local 826 was organized Aug. 2, 1943, with 'Dutch' Reinhardt as its first president.

H.W. Nall served as president of Membership Department for about 200 members.

The union headquarters of the refinery just off the main road secured the four-story building with

Wor...  
Tog...  
For...  
In T...  
Oil...

# \$90 million price tag placed on 'cat cracker'

Constructed in 1948 at a cost of \$3.5 million, Cosden's catalytic cracker processes 23,000 barrels of oil a day. Eighty percent of the oil fed into it finally becomes gasoline. Gasoline production is what the cracker was originally constructed.

When considered the unit was meant to process 6,600 barrels of oil a day. Improvements made on it have made it possible for it to handle the increased input.

If constructed today the "cat cracker," as it has been nick-named, would cost upwards to \$90 million. When it was built it was a re-

volutionary concept. Its designers claimed it would pay for itself in seven months. And gasoline sold at the time for 18 cents per gallon.

The system was developed originally in the late '40's to fuel newly developed high compression engines. The thermal crackers used at that time didn't produce gas with octane high enough to run the new engines.

The new catalytic cracker went on line Nov. 15, 1949.

The cat cracker is actually a system of seven towers. The system also includes 75 vessels, many of them heat exchangers, six pumps, eight gas engines, a boiler

and two air compressors. The system also includes two catalyst storage hoppers, a large engine compressor room, a blower and a control room.

The first tower is composed of two vessels; a reactor on top and a regenerator on the bottom. Each vessel is 40 feet high and cylindrical in shape. The reactor is 13 feet six inches in diameter; the regenerator 19 feet six inches in diameter.

The other six towers are of comparative diameters. The height differs according to the purpose of the vessel. While the first tower is a two part system the other towers contain only one vessel. The

reason is that the first tower is for heating while the others have to cool down the oil. The bottom vessel of the first tower heats the oil.

All the vessels are under pressure to prevent air from entering the vessels. If the vessels are penetrated by air at any point the combination of oxygen and heated oil will result in an explosion.

The oil is heated with a silicon catalyst. The catalyst is actually only a synthetic sand with a salt-like appearance. At the base of the regenerator the oil is mixed with the 1260 degree silicon catalyst. The heat causes the oil to boil so that when the oil is pumped to the top of the

reactor it is totally vaporized.

The catalyst, carbon coated by the oil, falls back down into the reactor. Air is blown into the five-foot deep bed of catalyst which causes the carbon on the catalyst to burn. The hot catalyst heats the oil, the oil in turn preparing the catalyst for use as a heating agent when the catalyst has been recycled.

Since some lighter parts of the oil boil and vaporize at 200 degrees some of it was vaporized before being piped to the top of the reactor. At a temperature of 950 degrees the oil is totally vaporized because even the heaviest

parts vaporize at 750.

The oil moves at 15 feet a second before it is vaporized. The vaporized oil moves to the second tower.

The second tower, or auxiliary, cools the vapor to the lowest temperature needed to remove specific parts. These turn to liquid and leave the cracker for further processing.

The cooling is done with oil heat exchangers.

The heat exchanges pass pipes of unprocessed oil near pipes of the oil leaving the reactor tower. The heat is exchanged from one pipe to the other so that the oil leaving the reactor tower is cooled as it enters the

auxiliary tower.

Five other towers in the system called primary absorber, debutanizer, sponge absorber, gas absorber and main remove progressively lighter elements from the oil vapor.

Raw crude initially inducted into the system is a dark green to black color. At the other end, where the vessels are kept at cooler temperatures, the lightest products emerge as clear liquids.

The cracker turns out six basic types of products: road oil heavy diesel, normal diesel, gas, butane and even lighter products. The very heavy parts have

already been removed from the oil by a thermal cracker before the oil is fed into the cat cracker. Elements too light to be vaporized by the cat cracker go through a hydrolytic alkylation system that uses chemicals to break down, or crack, the oil.



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W.R. GRACE & CO. FLAG RAISED OVER COSDEN MARCH 18, 1960  
R.L. Tollett (left) and Jack Y. Smith hoist the colors

Union hall cost \$50,000

## Local 826 represents about 1,400 workers

The union hall used as a headquarters for Local 826, International Union of Operating Engineers, cost \$50,000 when it was built in the latter 1950s.

Local 826 represents employees of Cosden Oil and Chemical Company's local refinery, among others.

The hall was formally dedicated Oct. 10, 1959, at which time J.C. Turner of Washington, D.C., sixth vice president of the IUOE, was the principal speaker.

Local 826 was organized Aug. 2, 1943, with the help of 'Dutch' Reinhard, who later was to become a director of oil for IUOE.

H.W. Nall served as first president of the local. Membership then numbered about 200.

The union hall is located immediately south of the refinery just off IS 20.

The land committee which secured the four-acre site for the building was composed

of J.D. Cauble, Granville Hahn and J.C. Tonn. Johnny Hooper, a laboratory employee at Cosden, won a cash award for submitting the plan deemed most suitable for the building.

The first full-time business agent retained by Local 826 was A.G. (Tunney) Goodson, later to be succeeded by Frank Parker.

The current business manager for the union is Kenneth Howell.

Although affiliated with the IUOE and operated within the limits of its constitution, Local 826 is completely autonomous.

In addition to Howell, other Local 826 officers include J.D. Fortenberry, business representative; Clovis Phinney Jr., president; C.L. Gooch, vice president; Billy Dailey, recording secretary; Lloyd Arnold, treasurer; Patrick Hart, financial secretary; and

James R. Edwards, legal counselor.

The union currently has a membership of about 1,400.

In addition to representing Cosden refinery and Cosden pipeline employees, Local 826 handles the union affairs of employees of an oil-related industry in Artesia, N.M., a group employed in the Hobbs and Odessa oil patches, plus personnel with carbon black plants in Seagraves and Denver City, Chevron in El Paso, Cabot Carbon in Big Spring, the Howard County Road and Bridge Department, Gulf in Crane, Fina truck terminals in Wichita Falls and Abilene, Continental Oil in Big Spring, Ozark Mahoney in Brownfield, Johnson Manufacturing in Lubbock and Vulcan in Seagraves.

The membership here meets one time a month at the union headquarters.

## Fiddle leaf fig controls cracker

A fiddle leaf fig, of all things, controls the control room of Cosden's catalytic cracker.

The plant, contributed by a snift foreman named Johnny B. Harrison, started as a two-foot tall pot plant in 1958. Harrison brought it from his home. It has since grown all out of proportion.

At that time there was a grape vine and other shrubbery growing in the flower box in the control room. The box is located along the window that runs the length of the small rectangular room.

Since its inception into the room it has taken over the flower box. The plant has grown to the height of the nine foot ceiling. In breadth, it runs the length of the room; 24 feet. Its leaves are over 12 inches in length in

places and the trunk is six inches thick.

Wires strung the length of the room hold up the plant. The fig is tied to the wire with rags, wire, string or just about anything. The personnel take care of it just about any way they want to. Each one has his own ideas.

People from all over the world have seen the fig. Many have wondered what it is that makes it grow so well. "Maybe it's because the room is always the same temperature," said one worker.

Someone had stuck a thumbtack in the heavy trunk at one point. At other places there is evidence that leaves have been broken off.

The plant has been severely pruned three or four times but always it grows back.

## Krausse named one of Five Outstanding Young Texans

Dan M. Krausse, then senior vice president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., was named one of the Five Outstanding Young Texans for the year 1958.

The selections, then as now, were made by the Texas Jaycees.

Krausse shared the honor that year with famed young pianist Van Cliburn of

Kilgore, Dolph Briscoe Jr., Uvalde rancher, who later was to become governor of Texas; Fred Chandler Jr., Fort Stockton farmer and Bob Hollingsworth, San Antonio insurance executive.

Krausse and the other four formally received their awards at a banquet in Denton Jan. 10, 1959.

## First plane bought in '36

Cosden, then known as Cosden Oil Corp., purchased its first airplane as early as 1936, when it acquired a four-place WACO craft.

Pilot of the plane was Walter McAllister, now deceased.

Edie, come home. We forgive you for using your father's hand-tooled genuine leather cowboy boots to hammer nails into your tree house. See C. Allister, C.S.

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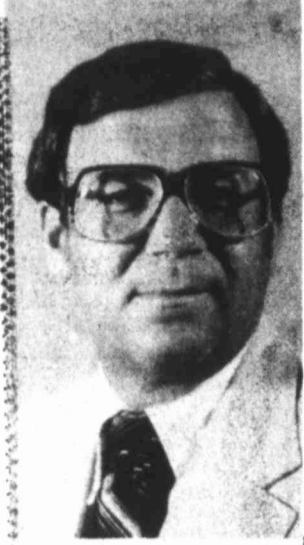


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RON MEDLEY

### Medley chemical units veep

Vice president of Chemical Operations at Cosden Oil and Chemical Company is Ronald Medley. He formerly was manager of Chemical Operations.

Medley assumed responsibility for all manufacturing, maintenance and industrial relations at Cosden's 60,000-barrel-a-day refinery in Big Spring and the 250,000,000 pound polystyrene plant at Calumet City, Ill.

He is also primarily responsible for Cosden's petrochemical joint ventures, which include operations in Windsor, N.J., Calumet City, Ill., and Orange, Calif.

Medley grew up on Carterville, Mo., which is just outside Joplin, Mo. He took his BS Degree in Mechanical Engineering at Kansas State University.

He has been with Cosden since 1970, when he and his family moved here. He formerly was with Prodex as vice president in charge of marketing at Fords, N.J.

The Medley family makes its home at 711 Tulane St. His wife, the former Pat Elkins, owns and operates the Area I Real Estate firm here. They met in Missouri but Pat is a Texas product, having been raised in Coleman.

The Medleys have two children, Janice, who is married to John Rihard, a final-year student in Law School in Austin; and Craig Medley, who is enrolled in a sales training program with ITT in Dallas. Janice currently is employed as Manager of Texas Cameras in Austin.

The Medleys are members of First United Methodist Church here. He is active in the Howard County United Way campaign and the Big Spring Area Chamber of Commerce. He also is a member of several professional organizations.

His hobbies include golf, hunting, fishing and water sports.

### Energy reserves decline sharply

In efforts to satisfy the nation's energy needs, Texas is now in its eighth year of all-out oil production.

There is a dark trend evident to producers. In a year's time, reserves dipped sharply — a 12.2 percent slump for natural gas, 9.2 percent for crude oil.

The next time you find someone else's dog, think of



CLASSIFIED ADS

## American Petrofina president no stranger in Big Spring

President and chief operating officer of American Petrofina Inc., is a man with a name familiar to many Big Spring and area residents — Paul D. Meek.

Meek was elected president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., an American Petrofina subsidiary, in May 1968. He was elevated to the American Petrofina Inc., board of directors two months later.

A registered professional engineer, Meek is a member of the State of Texas Engineering Study Committee and a past director of the Texas Chemical Council. A native of McAllen, Texas, he is a Distinguished Graduate in Chemical Engineering from the University of Texas.

His memberships include the American Petroleum Institute, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Manufacturing Chemists Association, and the American Institute of Chemists.

He is past president of the Big Spring Chamber of Commerce and has served as a director and officer of various civic organizations in Big Spring and Howard County.

Meek maintains a home in Dallas.

Meek took his BS in



PAUL D. MEEK

chemical engineering at UT-Austin in January 1953.

Married to the former Betty Catherine Robertson, Meek is the father of four children. They are Paul Marie, Kathy Diane, Carol Ann and Linda Rae.

He joined Cosden as a process engineer in November 1955, after first working in the technical services department for Humble Oil and Refining Company from 1953 until 1955.

He became chemical department manager for Cosden in 1960 and in

October 1962 was elected Cosden's vice-president chemicals. In October 1965 he became a member of Cosden's directorate.

He is a registered Professional Engineer of Texas, a member of the American Petroleum Institute, the American Chemical Engineers, the Manufacturing Chemists Association and a member and past director of the Texas Chemical Society.

Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican Party and once served as the GOP chairman of Howard County.

In addition to his work with the Big Spring Area Chamber of Commerce, he served as a director of the West Texas Girl Scouts Council, a director of the Dora Roberts Rehabilitation Center, was a trustee of the Howard County United Way, a one-time director of the Big Spring Country Club, a former vice-president of the Big Spring Club of University of Texas Ex-Students, and served in the Air Force Association.

He likes to play dominoes and was instrumental in helping start the National Texas-Style Dominoes Tournament, which is held in Big Spring annually. He also likes to hunt, ranch and is fond of wing shooting.

## Call for 'true' decontrol of domestic crude sounded

By H. B. (HANK) HARKINS, President, Texas Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association

Federal controls on domestic crude oil prices began in August of 1971. Since then, these controls have continued under congressional authority and have resulted in keeping the wellhead prices of most U.S. oil below the world market level.

Example: In March, 1979, the Department of Energy's composite price for U.S. crude was \$9.83 per barrel. The world market price then was \$14.54. The average price for oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries jumped to \$20.00 following their recent meeting in Geneva.

Under existing law, the gradual, two-year process of phasing out these federal price controls has begun. All controls on domestic oil prices are to be lifted by Sept. 30, 1981.

With true decontrol, U.S.

oil would be priced at market value. Thus, oil and gas producers could begin to recoup some of the \$5-billion — authorized under present law — which the federal government's pricing policies have denied them. But, there is a downside:

President Carter has proposed a "windfall profits" tax to accompany decontrol of U.S. oil. Taking his lead, the House of Representatives has adopted an extremely complex tax proposal designed to take most of the extra revenue which oil producers might realize through decontrol. The House proposal contains no provisions for exemption if the money is plowed back into exploration and production efforts.

These earnings represent capital that oil and gas producers in Texas and throughout the nation need to find and produce more domestic oil. Only in this way can we make any headway against this nation's energy shortfall.

Every dollar taken from the oil industry for the purpose of funding federal spending programs is one less dollar available for investment in exploration and production.

The citizens of this country need and deserve an end to federal price controls on domestic oil, an action which will help restore confidence and generate an adequate level of investment. The distortions such controls have produced have benefited no American in the long run. They have encouraged unbridled consumption and waste. And, by continuing to reduce production incentives, the Congress has invited the exporting countries to continue with their price hikes and production limits.

Decontrol of domestic oil prices is inevitable and necessary. But, decontrol tied to a confiscatory excise tax which would take most of these new revenues that U.S. oil producers need to expand their operations is not "true" decontrol.

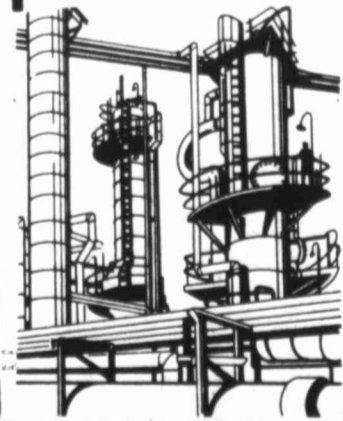
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## Processes developed by Cosden are licensed around the globe

While the name of Cosden is rooted in the oil industry, it perhaps is better known in the world of petrochemicals.

Processes developed by Cosden are licensed around the globe in 21 other countries as well as the United States, making Cosden both a well-known and highly respected name in world as well as domestic markets.

There are 68 licensees, 40 of which are outside the U.S. These foreign countries are France, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Belgium, Turkey, Philippines, USSR, South Africa, Sweden, Taiwan, Korea, Italy, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Iran, Saudi Arabia and India.

Licensing of processes developed by Cosden

engineers and scientists over the years is handled by Cosden Technology, Inc., like Cosden Oil & Chemical, a subsidiary of American Petrofina.

Kenneth Perry, president of Cosden Oil & Chemical also is chief executive officer of Cosden Technology. M. Norman Cheairs is vice president and general counsel, and Scott Davis is vice president. Negotiations at home and abroad are handled mostly by the latter two.

A significant portion of the licensing has to do with Cosden's polystyrene processes, one known as suspension polymerization, and the other (considered by many to be the finest in the world) the continuous mass polymerization. An unique coloring method used by

Cosden usually is covered in other licenses.

Along with Union Carbide Company and Badger, Cosden Technology also licenses a styrene monomer process which is employed for making more than 50 percent of the world's supply of this basic chemical.

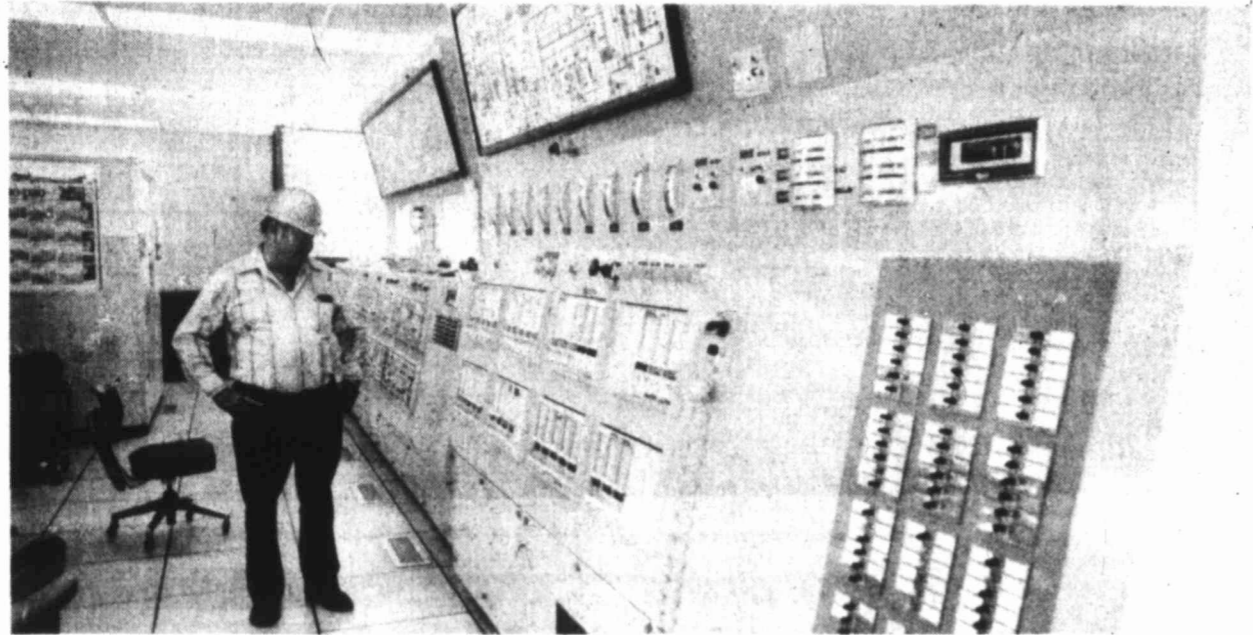
Cosden also has come licenses for its ethylbenzene fractionation, an ingenious development by which Cosden engineers reduced an impossibly high theoretical tower into three smaller fractionating towers.

Another field of demand is Cosden's polybutene technology for making a highly viscous lubricant used as a lubricant additive and sometimes as a direct lubricant. It also is used in manufacture of adhesives.

The other field of process licensing is co-extrusion of plastics, which is employed almost exclusively on the domestic market.

This process permits the layering of two different plastics simultaneously in a bonded product. For instance, if a chemical-resistant surface is required, the somewhat expensive ABS may be extended as a thin layer over a thicker one of less expensive regular polystyrene, yielding a sturdy, functional product.

Research continues by Cosden engineers at the Big Spring plant, also at a Petrofina, S.A. laboratory in Brussels. Most of this is geared to refinements or upgrading of present licensed processes.



IN REFORMER UNIT — M.J. Partlow, foreman of the crude-reformer unit at Cosden's local refinery, checks

some of the valves in his department. Oil refining is a highly sophisticated business in this modern age.

### Mark making his mark in marketing world

Dewey Mark, senior vice president of marketing for Tenneco Company, Houston, was associated with Cosden Refinery for six years.

Mark is a native of Denton. He received his bachelor and master's degrees in chemistry at North Texas State University, Denton.

He served as dean of the Dept. of Natural Sciences at Paris Junior College at Paris, from 1947-48. He attended graduate school at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. from 1948-52.

Mark began work at Cosden in March 1952, doing experimental research. In 1953 he transferred to petrochemical marketing. He became petrochemical sales manager 1956-58 for Cosden.

He was associated with Vickers Petroleum Co. at Wichita, Kan., from 1958 to the mid 1960's, where he was general sales manager of the petro-chemical division.

He became petro-chemical sales manager of Tenneco Co. in June, 1960. In January, 1963, he was made director of petro-chemical and natural gas liquids sales.

Mark was elected vice president of Tenneco July, 1965, with the same product responsibilities. He was elected senior vice president of marketing in July, 1974 and holds that same position today.

Professionally, Mark is the director of the Natural Petroleum Refiners Association, and is on the API Marketing Dept. General Committee.

He is a member of the 25 year club of the Petroleum Industry which is limited to 425 people who are still active in the industry.

He served in the United States Navy in the amphibious forces from 1943-46, attaining the grade of Lt., Jr. grade when he went on inactive duty in June, 1946.

Mark married Patti Russell of Ft. Worth August 31, 1947. He has three sons, Mike, 26, who lives in Wichita, Kans. and is in the construction business; Danny, 24, who is working on his MBA degree at the University of Texas in Austin and Rusty, 19, who is a sophomore at Baylor University, Waco.

### Shouse elected director in '76

C.W. Shouse, a former resident of Big Spring, became vice president, Treasurer, of American Petrofina Inc., parent company of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., in January of this year.



C.W. SHOUSE

Shouse was elected a director of American Petrofina Inc., in February, 1976. He has served as a vice president since 1972.

Prior to that, he was vice president, Refining, American Petrofina Co., Texas.

In April, 1963, Shouse was named a vice president of Cosden Oil and Chemical Co., when American Petrofina acquired the assets of Cosden.

A native of Picher, Okla., he received a bachelor of science degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Oklahoma.

He joined Cosden as a process engineer in January 1957. He transferred to the Coordination and Economics section and became department manager in 1959. In 1961, he was named manager of Cosden's Technical Department. The following year, he was appointed executive assistant to the president of Cosden.

He spent three years with Union Carbide in Texas City, Tex., and served two years in the Army (1955-56) at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver in research and development in bacteriology before joining Cosden.

Shouse is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, a member of the board of directors of the National Petroleum Refiners Association and the American Petroleum Institute's Refining General Committee.



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**Economy stimulated, jobless rate slashed**

# Refinery serves as magnet for new industries

Cosden played a part in drawing many companies into Big Spring, stimulating the local economy and lowering the jobless rate. Not only have its products drawn others closer to the source but Ken Perry, Cosden president, has been instrumental in persuading other companies to settle here.

Though the refinery has improved our economy in innumerable ways, there are a few major accomplishments in Cosden's efforts to attract other industries.

The two most notable industries Cosden is responsible for drawing are Cabot Corporation and Sid Richardson Carbon Company.

The Cabot Corporation became interested in Big Spring while looking for a

place to relocate their Oklahoma based operation. Cosden's chemists developed a furnace black oil suited to meet Cabot's needs and persuaded the company to settle here.

Cabot Corporation needed a place where they would be situated nearer to the source of the oil and major highways to transport their product. The company built a plant east of the refinery in June of 1950 and has been there since.

Carbon black is a material used as a "filler" in the rubber used to produce tires. It creates the abrasiveness and flexibility in tires. The end product of the carbon black production process is a soot-like material.

Carbon black oil is bought from the refinery. Sometimes Cabot's product

is called "furnace black" because it is produced in a furnace.

Another industry that found Cosden to be ready source for raw material is the Sid Richardson Carbon Company. It also produces carbon black for all major tire companies.

The firm built its plant in 1960 and 1961 and went on stream in 1961.

The company hires 57 people and has a payroll of over \$500,000 a year. Carbon black production totals 100,000,000 lbs. a year. The company is an affiliate of the Perry R. Bass and Associates, the parent concern, based in Fort Worth.

The Phillips Chemical Company went on stream first around 1955 then again around 1957. It produced

Paraxylene, a chemical used in producing synthetic fabrics. The company, operated by the refinery and located on Cosden property, was phased out because of competition by larger paraxylene plants.

Several transport firms located in the area do a large amount of business with Cosden. Among them are Steer Tank, Corbot Transport and Groyndike Transport.

One of them, Chemical Express Carriers, Inc., will carry millions of dollars worth of goods this year. It bought the American Petrofina Trucking Department in April 1, 1979.

There are 93 on a payroll of over \$2 million. The company owns 97 trucks. They are located east of Cosden off Midway Road.

The trucking companies affiliated with Cosden are "common carriers," that is, they contract by the job with Cosden or various other companies. The firm trucks goods in and out of Cosden to locations around the country.

Ken Perry, Cosden president, has been instrumental in locating several industries here. As Industrial Foundation president in 1971 he played a key role in luring Berkeley Homes and the Big Spring Dress Factory here in 1971.

Other industries brought here through his efforts are Highwood Products and Innovation Technovation (InTech).

InTech was located where Highwood Products is now at 3400 W. 7th before it went out of business. The business

made meat trays and egg cartons from polystyrene beads. InTech closed down the plant here because of its distance from markets and because of heavy competition.

Perry encouraged Highwood products to locate here three years ago. Cosden Products were once bought for the manufacture of Highwood Products plastic goods but that has since been discontinued.

Highwood Products, considered by the Industrial Team to be a well-run company, was persuaded to locate here from Traverse, Mich., when InTech closed down.

The Howard County Industrial Park houses two industries, Poly X and

Insulation Materials Corporation of America (IMCOA) that use Cosden products. Initiation of production by these two was aided by Cosden's Market Development Division.

Poly-X produces polystyrene beads for styrofoam products. IMCOA makes foil covered insulation from polystyrene resin. The parent company in Fort Worth markets the product. IMCOA production began in July of this year. The insulation is used mainly on pipes transporting very hot or cold materials.

merican Thermo

Products, also located at the Howard County Industrial Park, will close down that plant at the end of August. The company settled here as a result of the efforts of the Market Development Division. American Thermo Products decided to close because of difficulty with its machinery. Two other industries had asked to rent their hangar when the plant closed down.

The refinery's preference has always been to lure markets into the area whenever possible rather than handle detailed problems in transport and delivery.



ROAD SHOW — Cosden purchased this trailer for use in a special program planned for high school students during the 1950s. The trailer carried its information message about the oil industry all over West Texas, the Panhandle and North Texas.

Don't know where to turn? Why not learn? See Classifieds, section D-1.

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**A TIP OF THE OLD  
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ANNIVERSARY  
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VANCE COBB AND CREW!**

**Alma Gollnick received 'free' trip to Europe**

Cosden lost one of its most valued hands Dec. 31, 1963, when Alma Gollnick went into retirement.

The native of Georgia, she went to work for Cosden Jan. 2, 1926, as an office girl, receptionist and stenographer for Josh Cosden Sr., in the Fort Worth offices of the company.

At that time, she was the only female in an office of five men. As the business grew, Alma became secretary to Cosden. He was out of town frequently and she became interested in the lease department in her spare time.

Under the tutelage of the lease man, she learned to keep records and write leases and her knowledge grew during the enterprise's two receiverships. Alma worked in the purchasing and tax departments in addition to maintaining lease records.

Alma went back to Georgia briefly after her father, P.B. Cleaveland, became seriously ill. (Her mother had died when Alma was a baby). She found she missed Texas more than she realized. From that time on,

**Employment rate high**

The Texas petroleum industry employs an estimated 313,000 persons (about one out of every 16 workers in the state). Their wages total \$5.2 billion annually.

Texas drilling and well service firms employed 94,825 workers in 1978. Their pay totaled \$1.5 billion.

Wages of Texas refinery workers average about \$9.77 an hour, one of the highest rates in the state.

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