

The Midland Reporter-Telegram

DIAL 682-5311, P.O. Box 1650, MIDLAND, TEXAS

Vol. 48, No. 36, Daily 15c, Sunday 35c

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1978
22 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS

METRO EDITION

Agreement could end coal deadlock

By DAVID ESPO

WASHINGTON (AP) — The striking United Mine Workers union today reached a tentative contract agreement with a major independent coal producer as President Carter prepared to consult Congress on "definitive" action to end the 77-day-old soft coal strike.

Administration officials and union leaders said they were hoping the tentative agreement with the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Co. would

break the stalemate in the national strike.

P&M, which is owned by Gulf Oil Corp., is not a member of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, which represents the large coal companies. BCOA members mine about half the nation's coal.

P&M has 800 to 1,000 mine employees and six mines in Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas.

The tentative P&M pact must be approved by the union's bargaining council and the union's membership.

If the contract is approved by the miners, P&M could begin producing coal, helping to ease shortages in some areas. But more importantly, the tentative agreement is expected to intensify pressure on the BCOA and the UMW to come to terms.

It was not immediately clear how long it will take for the tentative P&M contract to be voted on by the miners.

Merlin Breaux, Gulf Oil's vice president for industrial relations, said the tentative P&M contract represented a compromise between what the UMW wanted and what BCOA wanted. The UMW's bargaining council had previously rejected a BCOA offer because the union objected to clauses imposing penalties on miners who go out on wildcat strikes.

Breaux said other coal companies have three alternatives: follow the P&M contract pattern, continue negotiations with the UMW or stand by and let Carter intervene.

Sources said the tentative P&M contract does not provide fines for miners participating in wildcat strikes. Wages could rise a maximum of \$2.40 an hour over three years, including cost-of-living allowances. UMW miners now average \$7.80 an hour.

The contract calls for P&M to guarantee the health and pension benefits of miners and their dependents. This has been a key sticking point in the negotiations between the BCOA and the union.

The breakthrough in the P&M contract came as administration officials were exploring the possibility of encouraging individual settlements between BCOA companies and local UMW units. The government could provide mediators for such an effort, for example, by consuming.

Carter is going to consult with Congress on "definitive" action to end the 77-day coal strike.

Cypriots deny Egyptian trial

By OTTO DOELLING

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Greek Cypriot government said today it is releasing the Egyptian commandos who survived their abortive attempt at a Cypriot airport to capture the killers of one of President Anwar Sadat's chief spokesmen. But it rejected Egypt's request to send the two Arab assassins to Cairo for trial.

Interior Minister Christodoulos Benjamin told a news conference that the captured Egyptian soldiers would be allowed to return home with their arms.

But he said Cypriot and not Egyptian courts would try the two Arab terrorists, who killed Cairo newspaper editor Youssef el-Sebaei in a Nicosia hotel Saturday. They were formally charged with murder today. An Egyptian C-130 military transport arrived in Cyprus today to pick up the four dozen surviving Egyptian commandos and the bodies of 15 comrades reported killed in a battle with Greek Cypriot troops who foiled their Entebbe-style raid Sunday night at the Larnaca Airport 30 miles southeast of Nicosia.

A British Royal Air Force spokesman reported the plane landed at the RAF's Akrotiri base, 50 miles west of Larnaca. It was not known when it would leave.

The C-130 that brought the commandos to Cyprus Sunday was badly damaged in the airport battle.

The government announced that in addition to the 15 Egyptians killed, 16 were wounded, two were missing and

41 others were held as "military prisoners." It said six Cypriot soldiers and a West German television cameraman also were wounded in the battle.

The two terrorists, who had been holding 11 Arabs hostage aboard a Cypriot jetliner after a futile attempt to find refuge in the Arab world, surrendered to the plane crew as soon as the shooting started Sunday night.

The hostages and the four members of the plane crew were unhurt.

The Cypriot government today issued a statement on behalf of the terrorists, who claimed to be Palestinians, saying they belonged to no organization.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which had deplored Saturday's assassination, charged in Beirut, Lebanon, that the two acted for the intelligence service of Iraq, a hard-line Arab state opposed to Sadat's peace dialogue with Israel.

A pro-Libyan newspaper in Beirut said they had confessed they were ordered to kill Sebaei, chief editor of Egypt's semi-official Al Ahram newspaper, by Iraq-based Palestinian renegade guerrilla Abu Nidal.

The interior minister said the battle Sunday night was "one of the saddest incidents" in the history of the Cypriot republic. But he said Cyprus "continues to regard Egypt as a friendly country."

Radio Cyprus and a government spokesman announced that Egyptian

(Continued on Page 2A)

Lozano's death cause said still a question

ODESSA, Texas (AP) — Citing a preliminary report from a Houston medical examiner, Ector County District Attorney John Green said Sunday the death of a county jail inmate can't be termed a homicide.

Larry Lozano died Jan. 22, sparking state and local investigations after allegations that he died from beatings he received at the hands of law officers.

Dr. Joseph Jachimczyk of Houston was brought into the case at Green's request as a consultant. Jachimczyk, however, said he has made no ruling in the case.

"I have not reached any conclusions," he said. "I've been reviewing everything and I don't know when the report will be ready."

Jachimczyk did say, however, one theory might be that Lozano suffocated as a result of restraining holds used by officers to subdue him

when he reportedly became irrational in a padded isolation cell.

Green confirmed late last week he had received Jachimczyk's preliminary report but would not reveal its complete findings until after an inquest and grand jury review.

"The doctor in Houston has confirmed what we believed all along," he said. "He confirmed it was impossible to reach a conclusion it was homicide and Jachimczyk is considered to be one of the outstanding specialists in the world."

Ector County Sheriff Elton Faught said Lozano died from blows when he bashed his head repeatedly against cell bars. He maintains no officers beat Lozano, but merely tried to restrain him.

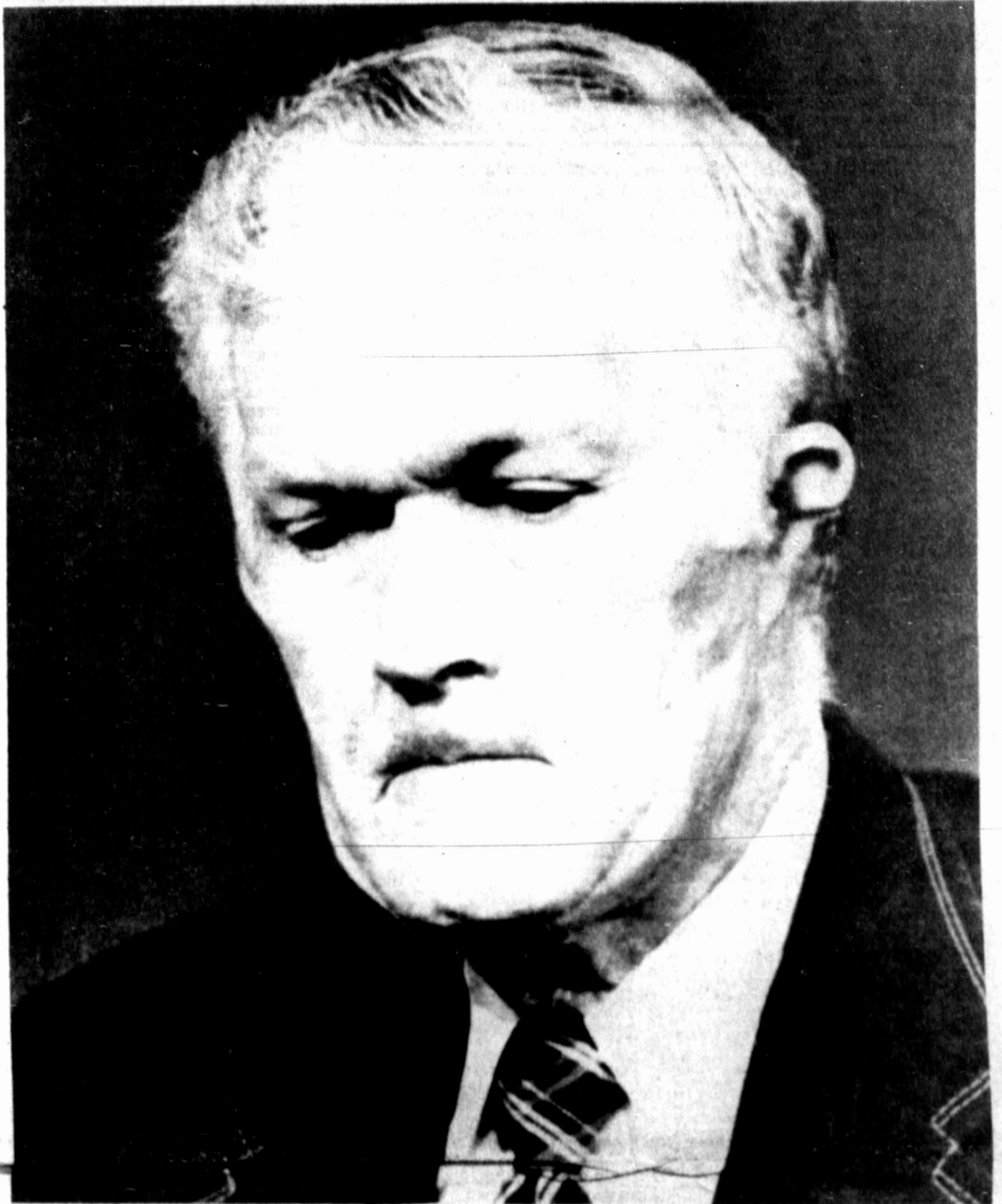
El Paso Medical Examiner Dr. Frederick Bornstein, commissioned by Lozano's family to conduct an independent autopsy after the death was initially ruled a suicide, stated the "mode of death was homicide."

Green said Jachimczyk had reported that most of Lozano's serious injuries appeared to be of the type that would be sustained by resistance and officers' attempts at restraint.

He said many of the victim's minor wounds were from broken glass inside the cell.

"For example, the 92 bruises that Bornstein said Lozano had on his body — about 50 of those bruises were cuts that Lozano had on his feet from cuts suffered when he stepped on the broken glass in his cell," said Green.

Justice of the Peace Virgil Lumpee, who ordered the inquest, said it would be delayed until March 6 to allow Texas Rangers ample time to conclude their investigation and give Jachimczyk time to finish the in-depth autopsy review.



Arnold Miller, United Mine Workers president, Sunday expressed continued frustration with deadlocked coal negotiations. He appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press" program.

First of many canal votes likely

WASHINGTON (AP) — The first votes in the battle over the proposed Panama Canal treaties are likely to occur this week as opposing sides probe each other's strength, but the decision on whether to give Senate consent to the pacts remains a month away.

After a week-long recess, the Senate returned to another full day of debate on the treaties. Because of the Washington's Birthday holiday, the House scheduled only the traditional reading of the first president's farewell congressional address.

Congressional activity returns to normal on Tuesday with most interest centered on the canal debate and the resumption of efforts to reach a compromise on energy legislation.

With some members of Congress sounding more optimistic, Senate members of the energy conference committee, which has been deadlocked for months, are working on a proposal to break the stalemate over price controls on natural gas.

"Hopefully, we might see a compromise this week or the week after," said Rep. Philip Sharp, D-Ind.

The Senate plans to go into secret session on Tuesday to discuss allegations that Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, and members of his family have been involved in drug trafficking.

The allegations are contained in Drug Enforcement Administration reports turned over to the Senate Intelligence Committee. The secret session was scheduled because some of the reports are classified.

Supporters of the treaties say they know of no hard evidence linking the Panamanian leader with drug trafficking. And they say the allegations are a peripheral issue with no direct bearing on the merits of the pact.

In another development, U.S. officials said Torrijos told them he would consider turning his brother over to the United States to face narcotics charges. The officials said

Torrijos told them he thought such an action might enhance the treaties' chances.

An aide to Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., said Torrijos offered the conditional surrender of his brother in December.

The first vote on the treaties might involve the order in which the Senate takes up the two documents once senators have finished delivering their opening statements.

Under the schedule worked out by the leadership, which favors ratification, the Senate is to consider the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality

of the canal after the year 2000, when the Panamanians would assume its control.

That treaty will be amended to guarantee the United States' right to intervene militarily to keep the waterway open and while also ensuring that U.S. ships would have priority passage in time of emergency.

Supporters believe senators would be more willing to vote for the treaty turning control of the canal over to Panama if they already had dealt with the military issues in the neutrality pact.

Oswald aid to Soviets possible, author says

NEW YORK (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald may have provided the Soviet Union with secret information about the American U-2 plane, enabling it to shoot down Francis Gary Powers' spy plane in 1960, according to a new book by author Edward Jay Epstein.

Epstein also says in his book, "Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald," that the FBI, anxious to support its finding that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, relied upon statements of a Russian defector who may have been a Soviet secret agent trying to dispel any connection between Oswald and Soviet intelligence.

And in an interview in the current issue of New York magazine, Epstein says that in 1962 a Soviet official attached to the United Nations duped former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover into thinking he had defected as a Soviet secret police officer and fed Hoover false information about Russian activities, information that was passed on to the White House.

Epstein says Hoover believed that with the help of the official — code named "Fedora" — he could compete with the CIA, and that Hoover did not pass the information on to the CIA and refused to disclose "Fedora's" identity to the agency, Epstein says that from 1962 until 1977, "Fedora" provided the FBI with misleading information on a wide range of subjects.

Two excerpts of Epstein's book are in the March issue of Reader's Digest, which will publish the book in April. Epstein, who had examined the

Warren Commission's investigation of Kennedy's assassination in the 1966 book "Inquest," said his latest work is based on information from present and former CIA, FBI and other officials.

In writing on Oswald and the U-2, Epstein says that while Oswald was a Marine radar controller in Japan in 1957, he frequently saw the U-2 take off and land and heard its high altitude requests for weather information on the radio.

Epstein suggests that Oswald provided Russia with information either then or when he defected to the Soviet Union that enabled them to knock down Powers' plane while it was flying over the Soviet Union.

Oswald spent 2½ years in the Soviet Union, leaving the United States in 1959 and returning in 1962.

Epstein also says in his book that the FBI seized upon the statements of Yuri Nosenko, who defected in early 1964 shortly after Kennedy's assassination and told U.S. intelligence agents that Oswald had no ties to the Soviet secret police.

At the time, the Warren Commission was trying to determine whether Oswald acted alone, as the FBI concluded, or was part of a foreign conspiracy in the shooting of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

According to Epstein, James J. Angleton, former chief of the CIA's counter-intelligence section, suspected that Nosenko was not really a defector but had been sent by the Russians to deceive American intelligence officials and was still working for the Russian secret police, the KGB.

Ex-astronaut boosts use of nuclear power

Is an astronaut as "daring" on the earth as he is in outer space orbit? It would seem so.

But what may appear smartly daring to the earthbound may — after a while — be just routine to the astronaut who has broken away from his native planet.

Sure thing! There are risks and dangers, and most of them are known ... or will be.

And there are safety precautions that insure the survival of the space man and the successful completion of the mission.

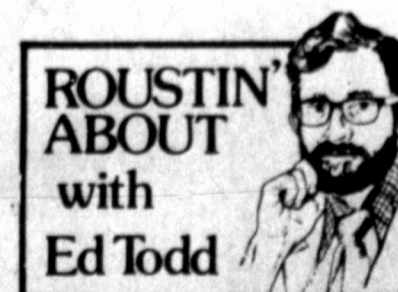
Now, here's the beginning of the message: Ex-astronaut Gerald P. Carr came to Midland on the tail end of last week to boost Scouting. (He's an Eagle Scout, too.)

And he talked about things as "daring" and as challenging to mankind as space travel: nuclear power and the development of energy sources.

Carr chastised the United States for its overly cautious approach to nuclear power.

"I think this country is really being selfish ... (acting) like a bunch of superstitious savages."

"Nuclear power is here," he said, as if he were talking to some



unyielding members of Congress. "It's here for your use."

Carr mentioned the uproar and fear caused by the news media's overreaction to the recent burn-up and crash over Canada of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite that has lost its orbital velocity.

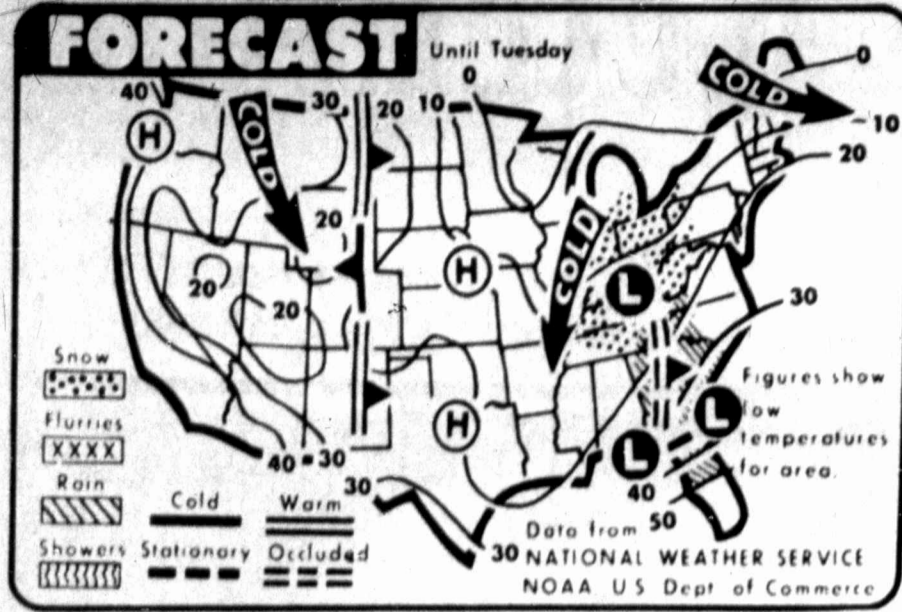
Outside of the damage or injury caused by the falling debris, there's nothing to fear in the crashing death of a satellite. The alarm over possible radiation poisoning was "really ridiculous," said the 46-year-old former Skylab IV astronaut.

Carr plugged away for development of nuclear power, solar power, wind power and fuel-cell power. He noted

(Continued on Page 2A)

Houses for Sale
MLS
acious and in fireplace, 2 \$72,500.00
nd area \$32,650.00
place and office. Recently \$38,000.00
Baths, Den. \$39,500.00
n nice neighborhood \$31,000.00
rths, den. \$69,500.00
curative home. \$75,000.00
n, excellent REASONABLE \$12,000.00
water well \$7,000.00
\$18,750.00
\$50,000.00
\$25,000.00
\$22,500.00
\$9,800.00
ned LR 2 \$75,000.00
\$32,000.00
\$47,500.00
\$25,000.00
CTIONS
683-6839
683-1923
683-4975
694-7368
ON
his closets in bedroom
N(T)
ent
Investment Property
rrenler
Down town two for just over \$100,000. This can be readily converted to offices. Call for hours phone
4,000 square plus 27 parking spaces. Call Bob for hours phone
Heavy traffic. Call for hours phone
rrenler
563-0212
ess Property Sales
683-4462
Open Houses
-2-2, 2100 sq. ft., ed, tile fenced, hot water, 054.
HOUSE
day 2-5
Frontier.

WEATHER SUMMARY



RAIN IS FORECAST today from central Florida to the Ohio Valley, changing to snow and spreading over much of the Midwest. Mild weather is expected for the California coast, but most of the country is expected to be cold. (AP Laserphoto Map)

Midland statistics

MIDLAND, ODESSA, RANKIN, BIG LAKE, GARDEN CITY FORECAST: Clear and cold tonight. Fair and a little warmer Tuesday. Low tonight in the low 30s. High Tuesday in the middle 50s. Light and variable winds tonight.

ANDREWS, LAMESA, BIG SPRING, STANTON FORECAST: Clear and cold tonight. Fair and a little warmer Tuesday. Low tonight in the low 30s. High Tuesday in the middle 50s. Light and variable winds tonight.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS

Yesterday's High: 48 degrees
Overnight Low: 25 degrees
Highest today: 50 degrees
Lowest today: 40 degrees
Sunrise tomorrow: 6:30 a.m.
Sunset tomorrow: 7:23 p.m.
Last 24 hours: none inches
This month to date: 34 inches
1978 to date: 36 inches

LOCAL TEMPERATURES:

| | | | |
|---------|----|----------|----|
| noon | 41 | Midnight | 27 |
| 1 p.m. | 44 | 1 a.m. | 26 |
| 2 p.m. | 45 | 2 a.m. | 26 |
| 3 p.m. | 45 | 3 a.m. | 26 |
| 4 p.m. | 45 | 4 a.m. | 26 |
| 5 p.m. | 43 | 5 a.m. | 26 |
| 6 p.m. | 40 | 6 a.m. | 26 |
| 7 p.m. | 37 | 7 a.m. | 26 |
| 8 p.m. | 33 | 8 a.m. | 26 |
| 9 p.m. | 32 | 9 a.m. | 26 |
| 10 p.m. | 30 | 10 a.m. | 26 |
| 11 p.m. | 28 | 11 a.m. | 26 |
| noon | 42 | | |

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES:

| | | |
|------------|----|----|
| Arlene | 45 | 27 |
| Denver | 39 | 25 |
| Amesville | 42 | 27 |
| El Paso | 47 | 28 |
| Houston | 44 | 29 |
| Lubbock | 43 | 17 |
| Marfa | 48 | 10 |
| Odessa | 44 | 28 |
| Wich Falls | 41 | 28 |

The record high temperature for Feb. 19 is 60 degrees set in 1955.
The record low temperature for Feb. 20 is 18 degrees set in 1955.

Extended forecasts

Wednesday through Friday: North Texas - Fair and warmer Wednesday. Partly cloudy and turning colder Thursday. A chance of showers and rain Friday. High temperatures in the 50s Wednesday and Friday but in the 30s on Thursday. Highs in the 40s and lower 30s.

South Texas - Chance of rain mainly southeast and along the coastal sections Thursday and Friday. Warmer Thursday. Turning colder Friday. Highs Wednesday near 50 southeast to near 30 valley. Lower Coast and along the Rio Grande. Mostly 30s elsewhere. Highs Thursday in the 40s and 30s. Highs Friday lowering to near 30 north and southeast to 40s and 30s elsewhere. Low Thursday near 40 north and southeast. 30s Lower Coast and valley. 40s elsewhere. Low Friday 30s Hill Country, 40s Lower Coast and valley. 30s elsewhere.

West Texas - No significant precipitation is expected Wednesday through Friday. Continued rather cold most all sections except the extreme southwest. Highs mostly 40s north and 30s south except 40s extreme southwest. Highs 30s north and 20s south.

New Mexico, Oklahoma

Oklahoma - Scattered light snow north and snow flurries east today otherwise increasing cloudiness and continued cold through Tuesday. High today low 30s north to near 40 south. Low tonight generally in teens. High Tuesday mid 40s west to mid 30s east.

New Mexico - Travelers advisory northeast this morning. Snow blowing snow and gusty northerly winds northeast this morning causing hazardous driving conditions. Otherwise fair and warmer today through Tuesday. Highs today mid 30s southwest mostly elsewhere. Low tonight zero to 15 mountains 15 to 20 elsewhere. Highs Tuesday 40s and 30s.

Ogaden clash affects countries

By BRIAN JEFFRIES

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia has growing implications for the United States and the Soviet Union as well as the nations around the strategic Horn of Africa.

The fighting is over Ethiopia's Ogaden region, a semidesert area claimed by Somalia and inhabited mostly by nomads of Somali origin. Either directly or indirectly the war involves a bewildering array of interests — from the two big powers to Arab and African states and Israel.

Here in question and answer form are the basic facts of the situation:

Who are the fighting forces?

Basically, an estimated 80,000 Ethiopian regular troops and militia are on one side. On the other are ethnic Somalis living in the Ogaden, fighting under the banner of the Western Somali Liberation Front, and Somali army troops, according to various diplomatic sources. They are estimated to total about 30,000.

Are any other troops involved?

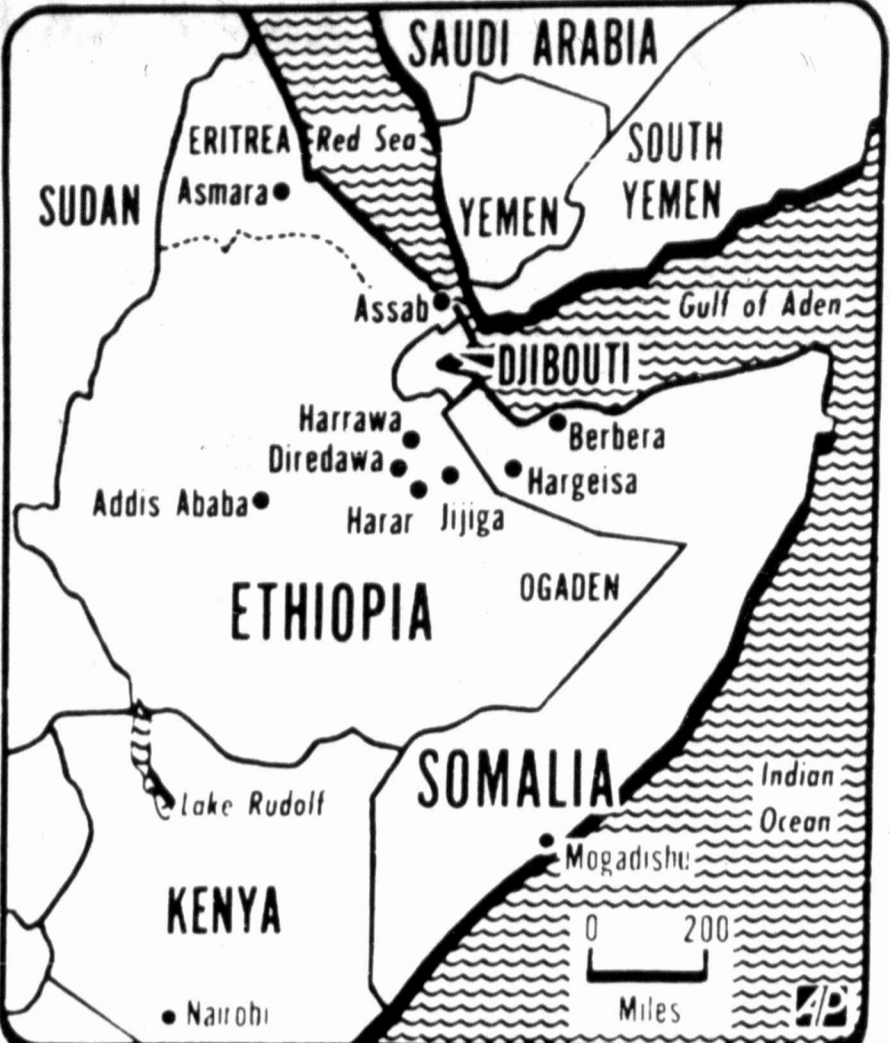
Each side accuses the other of using foreign troops and military advisers. The U.S. State Department said Friday 5,000 Cuban troops now are helping Ethiopia in the Ogaden. Other reports say there are also 2,000 South Yemeni troops, 1,000 Soviet military advisers and others from Eastern Europe in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia says the foreigners are used only to train Ethiopians in the use of new Soviet arms, not to fight. Somalia charges that the Cubans and South Yemenis are fighting on the front lines.

Western military analysts in Addis Ababa believe the foreigners at least are helping operate communications equipment, directing artillery attacks and possibly manning tanks. It is only logical, they maintain, that as the war intensifies, they will take on frontline combat roles.

Ethiopia claims that 5,000 Egyptian troops are on their way to Somalia and that other Arab soldiers already are participating in the fighting. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said that he is considering sending troops.

Together with other Moslem states, including Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Syria, Egypt is sending military supplies to Somalia, but they do not match the sophisticated Soviet weapons Ethiopia has been getting.



The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, neighbors on the strategic Horn of Africa on the continent's eastern edge, is having growing implications for the United States and the Soviet Union as well as for other nations in the general vicinity.

Guns, items said missing

More than \$2,500 worth of firearms, along with a television and camera equipment worth almost \$1,000, were missing from the residence of John Roundtree's residence in the 1100 block of Tarleton Street.

Roundtree recently told an investigating officer that he did not know when the burglary occurred.

The firearms were reportedly stored in the den of the residence. According to police, entry to the den was gained by an outside door.

Missing are a 218-caliber Bee rifle, 32-caliber rifle, 30-20-caliber rifle, two 38-caliber pistols, 22-caliber Magnum pistol, 223-caliber rifle, double-barrel shotgun, color television and 35mm camera, lens and flash attachment.

Cypriots refuse Egypt's request to try Arab assassins in Cairo

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamel had interrupted a visit to West Germany and rushed to Cyprus to confer with President Spyros Kyprianou. But Benjamin told reporters later Kamel had not arrived, and aides of the Egyptian foreign minister in Bonn said he was not interrupting his visit to Germany.

Kyprianou accused Egypt of violating his island nation's sovereignty but he said his government would do what it could to "restore normalcy" to its relations with Egypt.

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency said Sadat's government was establishing contacts with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the General Secretaries of the PLO and the Arab League to clear up the "misunderstanding." It said Egypt would ask for the terrorists to be turned over to it, but Kyprianou said he would not release them.

The two terrorists said they were Palestinians. They were identified in court as Samir Mohamed Qatar, 28, a Jordanian citizen, and Zayed Hosni Ahmed Alali, 26, who carried a Kuwaiti passport.

The two gunmen shot and killed editor Youseff el-Sebaei, a close confidant of Sadat, in the lobby of the Nicosia Hilton Saturday morning. Brandishing pistols and grenades, they seized 30 hostages but released 19 of them after the Cypriot government supplied a Cyprus Airways DC-8 and a crew of four to take them out of the country.

The 11 hostages they kept were delegates from Egypt, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, Somalia and Morocco to a meeting in Nicosia of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization. Sebaei was the secretary-general of the organization.

Ex-astronaut boosts use of nuclear power

Carr's comments on nuclear power came in a question-and-answer session. In that session he came up with some more notable comments:

— On why man travels in space: "I think man is a very curious animal." He said man seeks adventures outside the earth for the same reason he wants to explore the other side of a mountain: The quest for the unknown.

— On UFOs and life on other planets: Yes, Carr said, "There can be other living creatures" among the untold millions of stars and planets in the Universe.

"Well, gosh, there's got to be life on some of those planets," he said.

Carr noted the probability of that in commenting on the millions of stars the naked eye can see from the planet earth. And up in orbit, an astronaut can see even more — much more.

"I assure you," he said, "you haven't seen nothing yet" until you have been an astronaut.

He admitted that, indeed, there are dangers in building and operating nuclear reactors.

"Do your homework and do your job correctly," he said, and the dangers will stay dormant.

"We just have to apply common sense and logic to this sort of thing."

Like an astronaut's flight, the use of nuclear power may be "daring," but it's something that begs to be done, or so Carr seemed to be saying.

He was really rallying behind the neutrons and protons.

"Let's go ahead and use it, but let's be careful."

Carr noted, too, that "There's no such thing as perfectly safe." The idea of "zero risk" is just a dream.

Like everything else done in relative risk, "It's a judgment call."

Soviets deny Haldeman's report

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet government says H.R. Haldeman's report that it plotted a nuclear attack on China in 1969 and asked the United States to join in is "false through and through."

Attacking the U.S. press, a "Tass statement" issued Sunday by the official Soviet news agency, said: "It is only those who have provocative purposes — and who have no regard either for realities or simply for common sense — who can pick up and spread such vicious allegations."

Most of the statement was a repetition of a Tass denial Friday of the report in Haldeman's new book about life in the Nixon White House, "The Ends of Power." But a "Tass statement" carries the weight of a government pronouncement.

Haldeman wrote that the Soviet government tried to interest the United States in a joint nuclear attack on China and formulated a plan for a unilateral "surgical strike" to wipe out the Chinese nuclear installations.

The Tass statement said Haldeman's conviction for having given false evidence and the denials issued by former U.S. officials "should exhaust the matter."

"But the U.S. press, which is greedy for dubious sensations, continues a propaganda hullabaloo concerning H. Haldeman's allegations," it said.

Haldeman's report has been denied by other Nixon officials including Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. But a U.S. official in Peking who refused to be quoted by name said a Soviet plan to attack China was common knowledge at the time.

Goldsmith encounters leaky gas line problem

AUSTIN — The town of Goldsmith is among hundreds of Texas communities threatened by dangers from leaky antiquated gas lines which can not meet state and federal safety standards, according to Texas Railroad Commission records.

Other potentially dangerous gas line situations exist in Menard and Fort Stockton, according to a Railroad Commission authority.

The problem of leaky gas lines falls within the jurisdiction of the commission's Gas Utilities Division.

"It's a miracle that we haven't had a major disaster yet," said Joe Piotrowski Jr., gas utilities director for the commission.

"The fact is that many of our systems were laid in the 1940s and 1950s. They are not cathodically protected and they corrode. With a cold winter, the pressure increases, and they spring leaks," Piotrowski said.

Goldsmith Mayor Richard Scott was quoted Sunday by the Associated Press as saying the situation there was "extremely dangerous for the entire population."

Goldsmith is located 21 miles northeast of Odessa.

Winter loosening hold

Winter weather gradually seems to be loosening its hold over Midland as the weatherman predicts fair skies and little warmer temperatures Tuesday with the high temperature that may reach the middle 50s.

Although winds are expected to be gusty this afternoon, the weatherman said they should become light and variable tonight. Clear skies and cold temperatures are predicted for the city tonight with the low temperature dropping to the low 20s.

Sunday's high temperature was 46 degrees, and the overnight low temperature was 25 degrees, the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Air Terminal said.

Old Man Winter still gripped Big Lake as some snow and cold temperatures were reported there this morning. Except for cloudy skies in Stanton, the rest of the area towns had clear skies and cold temperatures this morning.



Tennis shoe mayor settles into new job

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — Isabella Cannon, the 73-year-old widow who launched her successful run for mayor in tennis shoes, has settled into her \$500 per month job, "working harder than I ever did in my life."

The five-foot tall, white-haired woman with a smiling face full of gentle wrinkles evoked little more than headlines and jokes when she appeared at a news conference last year in her tennis shoes to announce her supporters wore T-shirts that bore her emblem — a cannon with daisies popping out of the barrel. And she campaigned on the theme of citizen involvement in government and preservation of the city's neighborhoods.

Mrs. Cannon's opponent, Mayor Jyles Coggins, 56, a wealthy contractor seeking a second term, said he could not debate someone the age of his mother. Coggins, who was unable to campaign in the final weeks because of gall stone surgery, lost the November election by a 2-percentage-point margin.

Now, after two months in office, the retired librarian and widow of a foreign service officer says she has undergone a "tremendous learning process."

Her goal, she said, has been "to create a feeling of trust and a feeling that the office is open to citizens."

But her style has drawn criticism. A newspaper editorial recently took Mrs. Cannon to task for her casual approach to presiding over City Council meetings, which usually last five to six hours. The editorial said voters elected her as a way of expressing dissatisfaction with the "buzzsaw approach to running city council... But they did not expect to go from buzzsaw to marshmallow in leadership styles, to trade abrasive domineering for disorganized permissiveness."

The mayor took note of the editorial by passing out marshmallows at the next council meeting. Most people in the audience did not realize the meaning of her gesture, she said, "but the people who knew just died laughing."

She admits the council meetings have developed into "a long, tedious, not very efficient process."

But, she said, "one thing I believe in very strongly is citizenship participation. People who come have a right to be heard. City government is the closest they ever get to democracy in action."

The Midland Reporter-Telegram
Published by Reporter-Telegram Publishing Company
evenings (except Saturday and Sunday) and Saturday and Sunday morning, 201 E. Illinois Street, P.O. Box 1650, Midland, Texas 79702

Second Class Postage paid at Midland, Texas.

HOME DELIVERY

Paid-in-Advance

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Evening and Sunday | 1-Yr. \$18.00 | 1-Mo. \$1.50 |
| Evening Only | \$27.00 | \$2.25 |
| Sunday Only | \$22.00 | \$1.83 |

MAIL RATES IN TEXAS

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Evening and Sunday | 1-Yr. \$18.00 | 1-Mo. \$1.50 |
| Evening Only | \$27.00 | \$2.25 |
| Sunday Only | \$22.00 | \$1.83 |

MAIL RATES OUTSIDE TEXAS

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|
| Evening and Sunday | \$49.50 | \$4.13 |
| Evening Only | \$36.00 | \$3.00 |
| Sunday Only | \$28.00 | \$2.33 |

Foreign and other rates furnished upon request. All subscriptions payable in advance. All subscription rates revised September 1, 1977.



Dr. Orlo Childs



Frank Constant



R. M. Jemison Jr.



Dr. Grover E. Murray



Dr. Sigmund Snelson



R. D. Lewis

Consortium selected to construct refinery

By G. MICHAEL HARMON

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — A consortium of Texas oil men and Alaska Natives has been picked by Gov. Jay Hammond to construct a world-scale refinery and petrochemical complex to be fueled by the state's royalty share of Prudhoe Bay oil.

Alaska's Republican announced his selection of Alaska Petrochemical Corp. (Alpetco) over three other royalty oil bidders in a statewide radio broadcast Sunday night.

Hammond said he picked Alpetco because the consortium best met a long list of administration prerequisites for the sale of about one billion barrels of royalty oil valued at up to \$10 billion dollars at today's prices for use in an in-state processing facility.

But in a major warning, Hammond said he could not guarantee that Alpetco could succeed in its goal of constructing a \$2.5 billion facility in Alaska which could compete with world market conditions on refined fuels and petrochemicals.

Hammond said, however, that he was willing to give Alpetco a chance because the firm had agreed to sign a contract which imposed no risks on the state even if the project failed.

In one major condition, Hammond said Alpetco had agreed to pay the same in-value price for Alaska's one-eighth royalty share of North Slope crude as is currently being paid by the major oil companies.

But most importantly, Hammond added, Alpetco had submitted to contract terms "that will insure that the state is fully protected from the risk of the venture."

The proposed contract also meets administration mandates for strict environmental standards, job training for Alaskans and a commitment to give preference hiring rights to Alaskans.

Hammond said he will submit the contract to the state's Royalty Oil and Gas Development Advisory Board today for its statutory approval. If the board endorses the contract as expected, it will be presented to the state Legislature for its okay.

Alpetco is a consortium of Alaska and Texas interests. Included are Alaska Interstate Co. of Anchorage, which owns Anchorage Natural Gas and Alaska Pipeline Co.; Alaska Consolidated Shipping Inc., a joint venture between six Alaska regional Native corporations and Seatrains Lines Inc., a Texas-based refiner and shipper; and Barbour Oil Co. of Houston.

Brown & Root Inc. of Houston, an international construction firm, is the project manager.

The Alpetco proposal calls for using up to 150,000 barrels a day of the state's royalty oil to fuel a combination refinery and petrochemical plant, the location of which has yet to be decided.

The refinery would produce at least 30,000 barrels per day of fuel products for Alaska consumption, increasing in-state refinery capacity by nearly 50 per cent. It also would manufacture an estimated one billion pounds year of petrochemicals, primarily aromatics such as benzene and olefins such as ethylene and propylene.

Company officials have said the project would create more than 2,500 jobs during a five-year construction timetable and 1,500 permanent positions.

In complying with the state's insistence that it not be subjected to any risk, Hammond said the Alpetco contract includes provisions which require the firm to have firm commitments on financing and marketing within 18 months or lose the state's oil.

Once the firm meets the 18-month benchmarks, Hammond said it would begin receiving delivery on state royalty oil, but added that the state may reclaim the crude without loss if the project fails at any time in the future.

Hammond also said state negotiators had inserted a unique provision in the contract "to insure against a situation where the company starts the operation of the refinery and then comes to the state to advise that it can only continue if the state lowers the price for its oil, thereby putting pressure on the state to save those jobs and the local industry that has been created."

The crucial provision, Hammond explained, "says that any subsequent price reduction for this oil must be approved by a direct referendum vote of the people."

Hammond said he insisted on the provision because of his philosophical opposition to the sale of natural resources "just to provide subsidized benefits to special interests or a privileged few."

"I must say to you in all frankness that there remains some concern that this type of facility can be self-supporting," Hammond said. "Certainly, we are willing to make our oil available, but we are not willing to subsidize or otherwise prop up a new business enterprise which cannot stand on its own feet by using the people's resource wealth."

But Hammond said the referendum provision allows the people to make that decision.

In another unusual provision, Hammond said the contract calls for Alpetco to dedicate five percent of its net after-tax profits after 10 years to a so-called Alaska Endowment Fund for social, environmental and cultural work.

Alpetco proposed the fund as a way to give a tax deductible price premium to the state.

Hammond said the state faced two choices in the decision on the sale of its royalty share of Prudhoe Bay oil for fueling an in-state processing plant.

"We could say that such a refinery is an uncertainty and we should do nothing," Hammond said. "We would then continue to ship oil outside and receive the revenue from it.

"Or we can make a virtually risk-free commitment and try to achieve beneficial in-state processing of the oil at no price loss. The latter has been my choice since we lose little by making the effort and may achieve a great deal."



Angelo, Hansen to welcome conventioners to Midland

Mayor Ernest Angelo Jr. and Tom Hansen of Midland, president of the West Texas Geological Society, will make welcoming remarks Monday to open the annual meeting of the Southwest Section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in Midland.

The event, which will end Feb. 28, will be headquartered in the Midland Hilton.

R. M. Jemison Jr., general chairman of the convention, said more than 750 persons will take part.

The Lavorsen Award is presented each year to the person who presented the outstanding technical paper at the previous annual meeting — in this case it will go to one of the speakers at last year's meeting in Abilene.

The Lavorsen Award will be presented at 9:20 a.m. Monday, following remarks by Frank Constant of Midland, president of the Southwest Section.

The West Texas Geological Society is host for the three-day meeting. The first day of the convention, Sunday, will be devoted to the AAPG Continuing Education Short Course session to be held from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Yates and San Andres rooms of the hotel.

The theme of the annual meeting is "Energy Quest for the Southwest."

Assisting Jemison with the conduct of the convention are:

Jon Edmonson, general vice chairman; Edwin C. Kettenbrink, Jr., continuing education committee chairman; Roger L. Gilbertson, editor; Victor S. Frigon, chairman.

and Mark A. Jones of the Entertainment Committee; Raymond H. Nicholas, chairman of the Exhibits Committee; L. E. Malone, Finance Committee chairman; Jeffrey A. Smith, Housing Committee chairman; Carroll M. Thomas, chairman, and Terry L. Gray of the Leverson Awards Committee; Bruce T. Pearson, chairman, and Mark F. Schweinfurth of the Program Committee, and Gilbertson, chairman of the Projection Committee.

Forrest H. Muire is chairman of the Publicity Committee. He is being assisted by Barbara Nance, Martha Creager, Jack Jordan Ralph Bass, Pat Bass, Gene Jeary, Scott Cramer, Richard Sevier and Mim Barkes.

Charles L. West is chairman of the Registration Committee. He is assisted by Wayne Miller.

George Jones, chairman, and Gail Kettebrink are in charge of the Services Committee.

B. C. Largent is chairman of the Speaker's Assistance Committee.

The Ladies Entertainment Committee is headed by Joann Gardner. She is assisted by Sara Watson, Betty Yates, Jackie Comola, Corrine Carleton, Caroline Seright, Kathie Wetzel, Dorothy Frenzel, Natalie Murphy, Marion Frazier, Jackie Gaertner, Charline Sheperd, Irene Pertyman, Joan Henry, Millie Meyer and Barbara Edmonson.

The program for Monday will include opening remarks at 9:35 a.m. by Robert D. Gunn, a Wichita Falls consultant and president-elect of the APG.

The Monday program will get under way at 9 a.m. with the call to order by Jemison.

The keynote address will be made by Dr. Orlo Childs of Lubbock at 10 a.m. Monday. Dr. Childs is a past president of the AAPG and currently is a professor at Texas Tech University.

Roy Dickinson, president of the North Texas Geological Society and Bruce Pearson will moderate Monday morning's technical program which will include the following papers:

Occurrence and Mining of Lignite in East Texas, C. G. Groat, 10:30 a.m.

Environments of Deposition and Paleogeology of the Oil Creek Formation (Middle Ordovician) Arbuckle Mountains and Criner Hills, Oklahoma, by Ronald D. Lewis, 11 a.m.

Seismic Data Indicate a Major Decollement Underlies the Valley and Ridge Province, by Dr. Sigmund Snelson, 11:30 a.m.

The Monday afternoon program will be moderated by Robert Cordell, president of the Dallas Geological Society.

The technical papers will include: Indigenous Precambrian Petroleum Revisited by Dr. Grover E. Murray, Michael J. Kaczor and Richard E. McArthur, 1:30 p.m.

Elsinore-Pikes Peak Area, Southern Pecos County by Frank Constant, 2 p.m.

An Occurrence of Coal in the Mississippi of the Deep Delaware Basin by Mark F. Schweinfurth and Ronald W. Stanton, 2:30 p.m.

Energy Planning, Wichita, Kansas by James E. Meyers, 3:15 p.m.

Cotton Valley and Smackover Producing Reservoirs, East Texas, North Louisiana, South Arkansas Areas by Stephen E. Collins, 3:45 p.m.

Coal strike may bring 'domino' effect throughout U.S. industry

The Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — America's industrial heart pumps on coal.

Coal fires the blast furnaces in steel mills and fuels the boilers of electric power plants.

From the factories of the coal-consuming states of the Midwest and the Atlantic Seaboard comes a steady stream of components and parts vital for the healthy operation of the entire U.S. economy.

The 25 General Motors assembly plants scattered across the country, for example, must have fenders and roof panels to make finished cars and trucks. These parts come from two places — Fisher Body plants in Mansfield, Ohio and McKeesport, Pa. Similarly, each GM wiring harness, the clump of cables that makes up a car's electrical system, is furnished by the company's Packard Electric plant in Warren, Ohio.

The jobs of 300,000 GM workers will be jeopardized if the stream of fenders and wires slows down or stops. That could easily happen if the Ohio and Pennsylvania factories suffer a long stretch of severe reductions in the supply of electricity — and power cutbacks up to 50 percent will begin in sections of Ohio next week, with curtailments also under consideration for Pennsylvania.

A domino effect similar to the GM case threatens to ripple through many parts of the country's complex business network, forcing layoffs as far away as California or New York because coal is running low in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

This domino effect is the reason that the strike by 160,000 coal miners, most of them clustered in small towns and rural villages in the remote hills and hollows of Appalachia, has become a major threat to the entire

U.S. economy as well as the most serious domestic crisis faced thus far by the Carter administration.

The strike, which was in its 76th day Sunday, has become a titanic struggle not only because coal is economically critical but also because the immediate issues separating the miners and mine operators are overlaid with decades of accumulated bitterness, hatred and mistrust.

Moreover, the striker's union, the United Mine Workers of America, is simultaneously fighting for its life as a vital force in the coal industry and undergoing a period of internal strife. As a result, when UMW president Arnold Miller obtained what he considered an excellent agreement on Feb. 12, it was promptly rejected by the union's bargaining council, which must approve any pact before it can be submitted to the union membership as a whole.

It is against this background that negotiators have been meeting with federal officials virtually around the clock in Washington, with little hope for an easy settlement.

A few numbers demonstrate how the shortage of coal can cripple the industrial heartland of the country. Coal used as fuel generates 54 percent of the nation's output of electricity. But coal's share jumps to 90 percent in the nine-state region most heavily affected by the strike, and to 98 percent in Ohio, the hardest hit state.

In addition to auto parts, the coal-burning region turns out large volumes of such basic materials as steel, glass, and rubber — as raw materials, as components, and as finished goods.

A 90-day coal supply is a normal stockpile for an electric utility powerplant. Many companies built inventories of 100 days or more in

anticipation of the strike but have seen them fall to 30 days or less.

Prodded by state officials, utility companies are reducing their power deliveries to industry and business, enabling the depleted coal supplies to stretch out for a few more weeks. The goal is to prevent blackouts in homes and hospitals. "We are talking about a danger that citizens may not have heat and electricity during this winter," a high-ranking official at the Department of Energy said.

The coal strike is at once more ominous and more complex than last winter's natural gas crisis.

Cold weather sent the demand for natural gas soaring and supplies shrank to alarmingly low levels. Disaster was averted when utilities in the stricken East and Midwest borrowed gas from regions with milder climate. Some gas destined for Southern California, for example, was diverted at its point of origin in Texas and sent through pipelines to the north.

The weather helped, too, last year. It was unseasonably warm in the final weeks of winter.

Last year's swapping of gas supplies is a tactic with only limited value for the coal strike situation.

Natural gas is clean, easily moved through an excellent network of pipelines, and uniform in its qualities.

Coal is none of these things. Gas moves easily between utilities through pipelines. Coal, loaded on railroad cars at a mine and then dumped on the ground at a utility in storage bins, cannot be easily reloaded and shipped elsewhere. Electric power plants "are not equipped to pick it up and ship it out again," said Herb Foster, a spokesman for the National Coal Association.

Field tests announced

Sun Oil Co. No. 13-DV T. McCabe is to be drilled as a 6,300-foot test in the Jameson, North field of Mitchell County, four miles north of Silver.

It is 724 feet from south and 660 feet from east lines of section 227, block 1-A, H&TC survey.

EDDY TEST

Amoco Production Co. No. 1-A Yates-Federal Communitized is a new project in an undesignated Morrow area of Eddy County, N. M.

Slated for a 9,000-foot bottom, it is 660 feet from north and east lines of section 21-19s-24e and 16 miles southwest of Artesia.

CROCKETT TEST

William Pearlin of Houston No. 4-51 Fields is to be dug in the Sawyer (Canyon) field of Sutton County, three miles southeast of Sonora.

The 6,000-foot test is 933 feet from north and west lines of section 51, block B, HE&WT survey.

Re-entry scheduled

Traverse Corp. of Wichita Falls will re-enter its No. 3-17 J. F. Lott and others, Ellenburger well in the Trabaw multipay field of Garza County and attempt completion from the Sirawn.

The project is one location northeast of the Strawn discovery and only producer from that pay in the field. Site is 467 feet from north and 1,638 feet from east lines of section 17, block 2, T&NO survey and 10 miles south of Post.

Tests will be made above 8,050 feet.

WANT ADS
DIAL 682-6222

Safety contract stirs dry cleaning excitement

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — When the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health put its contract No. 77004-0000 out for bid last year it created the excitement that might be expected of a study on hazards in the dry cleaning industry.

While 77004-0000 was nobody's idea of a scientific glamor job, it did stir some interest. Dow Chemical Co., for one, entered the bidding with a 48-page proposal touting its research ability and its interest in dry cleaning safety.

Not mentioned in Dow's bid was the fact that each year it makes 650 million pounds of a compound called perchloroethylene — a widely used dry cleaning solvent. Nor did Dow hint in its applications at the bitter scientific feud it is waging with the National Cancer Institute over whether perchloroethylene can cause cancer.

The contract also caught the eye of officials at the Health Research Group, a public interest organization based in Washington. Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, the group's director, wrote to NIOSH warning that if Dow got the dry cleaning contract it would constitute "a huge conflict of interest."

Dow lost the contract. But the case is illustrative of the growing concern among some federal regulators and outside watchdogs over the role of so-called independent private and university laboratories in government research.

More often than not the independents are the ones who take the first critical health expert, said NIOSH has awarded contracts to develop respirator requirements one of the biggest firms making mine safety equipment and research awards on the effects of silicosis to a company which runs several foundries, a major source of the lung disease.

"We yell and scream about these conflicts," said Samuels, who advocates that the government expand its own research effort. "We still don't even know for sure who is in danger because

we have put the fox in charge of the henhouse with these contracts."

Even Dow, generally regarded as having one of the best industrial labs, admits it has a vested interest in most of its government contracts.

"We have an enormous amount of inhouse information on these subjects," said Dr. Ectyl Blair, Dow's director of health and environmental research. But, he added, "we only test things (for the government) we have an interest in."

Sensitivity to potential conflicts of interest among research labs was heightened recently after several cases of questionable handling of data intended for regulatory agencies.

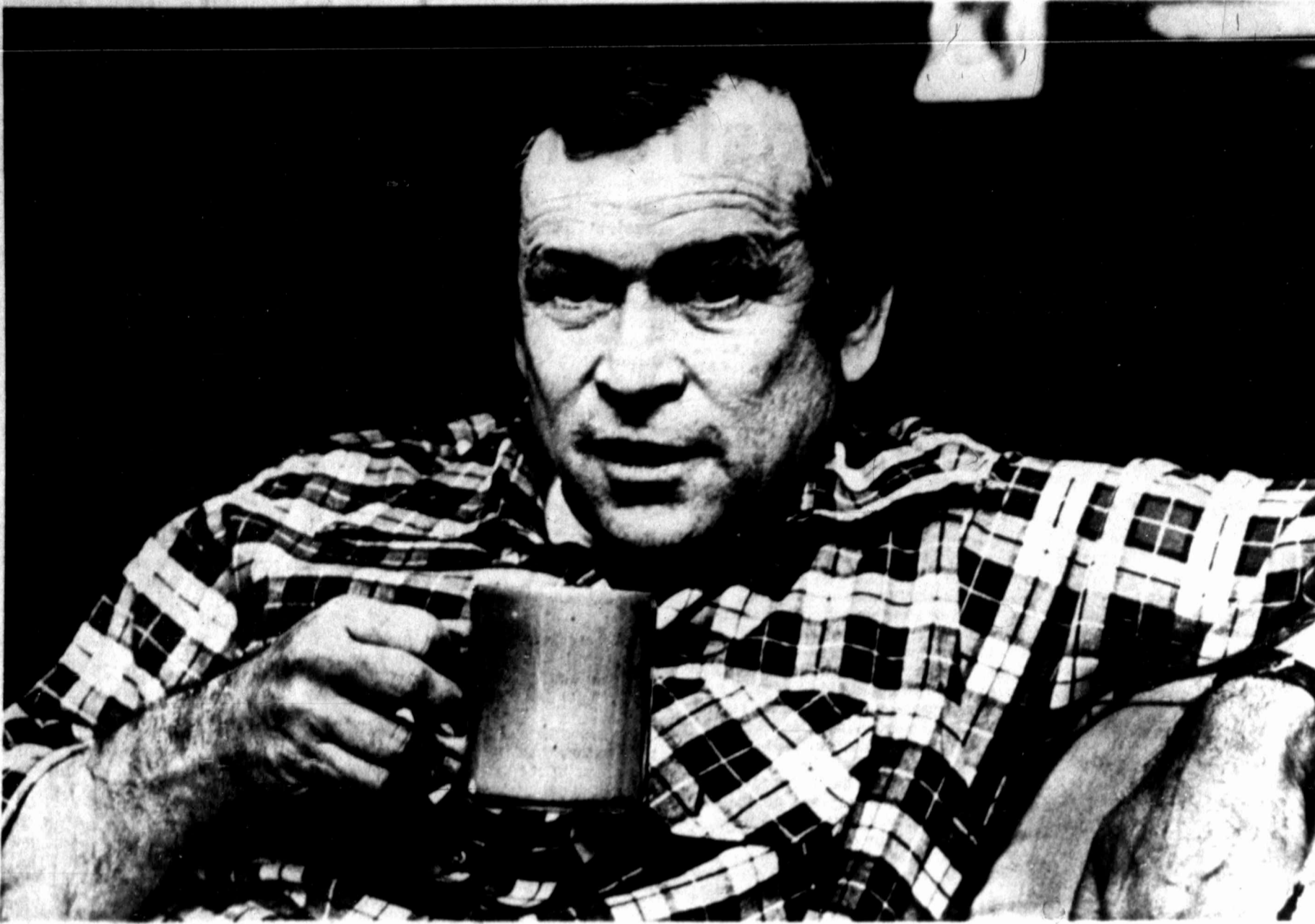
In December a Federal grand jury in Chicago indicted Velisol Chemical Corp. and six past and present officers on charges they concealed lab data intended for the Environmental Protection Agency on chlordane and Heptachlor, two of the firm's leading pesticides. Velisol has pleaded innocent to the charges.

A Federal grand jury has been investigating complaints that another Illinois firm, G.D. Searle & Co., deliberately withheld results of some tests from the Food and Drug Administration in an effort to win approval for several drugs and food additives.

Two other for-hire labs, Biometric Testing Inc. in New Jersey and Industrial Bio-Test, a Nalco Chemical Co. subsidiary in Illinois, are also under federal investigation, according to officials. The labs have been accused of mishandling research work that has cast suspicion on thousands of federal approvals of potentially hazardous substances.

NCI officials were embarrassed recently by an apparent conflict of interest within their own ranks involving Dr. Philippe Shubik, a member of the influential National Cancer Advisory Board, the major NCI policymaking group, and head of a nonprofit research institute which holds numerous contracts for corporate clients.

FOR RENT
(2900 W. KENTUCKY ST. WAREHOUSE CO.)
AND 2900 W. WASHINGTON ST.
104 BRAND NEW
PLUS 220 NEW WAREHOUSES - two sizes
10' X 22' OVERHEAD DOORS-NOW \$30 PER MO.
10' X 22' OVERHEAD DOORS-OLD \$25 PER MO.
20' X 22' OVERHEAD DOORS-OLD \$50 PER MO.
HAROLD B. SHULL
Rear 611 1st Midland Bldg.
PHONE 682-7021



Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., is biding his time with 1980 still pretty far down the road. (Washington Post Photo)

Howard Baker busy not running

By JUDY BACHRACH
The Washington Post

IN THE QUEEN CITY Club in downtown Cincinnati, the dark-suited men swiftly spoon up their chocolate sundaes, highly colored, highly salaried archetypes of what remains of the Republican Party in the years after Nixon. They are waiting for the man who will make everything all right again.

And Howard Baker does not disappoint. He comes on right after the sundaes, and the businessmen accord him the polite, attentive reception warranted by a former star of daytime television. His is a genteel courtship: a dash of defense, a dollop of economic talk containing those reassuring words, "the viability of the free enterprise system," a sprinkle of social consciousness — a sprinkle that will become a stream the next morning when the Speech will undergo yet another incarnation before the expectant faces of pink and shining young Republicans.

Baker is very, very good at what he does. He is very good at biding his time. He is superb at not running for president.

SEVERAL SENATORS see Baker as a cunning soul. He is, as yet, one of them — only more so: a minority leader obviously desirous of being more than they are, of being, for instance, president of the United States next time around.

Baker doesn't say he is running for president. That would be unseemly. Baker also doesn't say he will not run for president. That would be just plain dumb. And laughable, as the senators well know, Howard Baker says, "Howard Baker is not running for president. Howard Baker may run for president. There is a similarity — this sounds terribly disingenuous, I guess — but there is a similarity between the role of a minority leader on the one hand and a man who is running for president. But honestly, I am not running for president."

He smiles so broadly, so unconvincingly, that you can't help feeling he means to convince. "Now I suppose I could stop the speculation about it by saying, 'I ain't gonna run.' But I'm not going to do that."

So this is a story about a peripatetic politician who is not running for president in just about every state you can think of these days: in Ohio, in Louisiana, in Tennessee, where he was born and raised a Republican — and where he must get re-elected to the Senate this year. Baker visits all these states and more, delivering his moderate Republican party-unification speech in every sober, wood-paneled club that will have him.

HOWARD BAKER is not running for president, in other words, in much the same way Jimmy Carter was not running for president four years ago. The comparison is not far-fetched. "An enigmatic and devious character," is how one senator describes his colleague. Like all senators quoted here, this one will go unnamed, since it does no one's career a power of good to be on the fighting side of Howard Baker.

"Baker," continues the senator, "is a pretty good example of a guy who isn't tying himself to any one issue. He's a kind of journeyman of issues."

Howard Baker reminds this senator of a basketball player. The kind who gets out on the court looking all wimpy and dressed like a zhub. "And then scores 25 points in the game," concludes the senator.

"I listen to him with great interest, but follow him with great caution," says another senator. "He is slick and, I think, cold. People aren't passionately for him or against him. He doesn't arouse political passions, and that is his strength."

Does all this sound familiar? Does the prospect of the lonely southerner from the small town of 374 people, coming to the fore to weave together

the tatters of his poor, shredded party, remind you of someone we all know?

Take away the talk about religion, take away 50 percent of the presidential drawl (for the accent, like the senator, is not slow, but deliberate and — also like the senator — has been known to vary in intensity) — and if all goes well for Howard Baker what we may well have in 1980 is the battle of the mirror images, a South divided against itself. And then how will we be able to tell Howard Baker from Jimmy Carter?

Joy Baker shrugs slightly. "That's easy," she says. "One has an accent and the other doesn't."

IT CANNOT, as some senators have suggested, have been easy being the daughter of Everett Dirksen, which is what Joy Baker is in so many ways more than biologically.

It also cannot have been easy being the son-in-law of old Ev Dirksen, as Howard Baker admits. "It caused me some moments of grief. From time to time there'd be stories about Joy Dirksen and her husband, Howard."

He smiles wanly. "Or 'Ev Dirksen's retiring son-in-law ... I got sort of resigned to it. Never resented him or my father."

And, finally, it cannot have been easy being Joy Dirksen Baker who, after her father's death in '69, became an alcoholic. "It was bad for me," she says simply. "It almost ruined my life. Really."

From her living room floor where she is curled up, she looks up, a slender, middle-aged woman with a handsome but worn face. She has shed a lot of weight and looks excellent in corduroy jeans. She has also shed her need for alcohol.

During the Kansas City convention when Howard Baker's name came up as a possible vice presidential running mate with Ford, so did the story about Joy Baker's drinking. Joy Baker's drinking had by then ceased more than six months before, but the word is, certain Ford advisers spread the story to ruin Baker's chances.

We all know the end to that little episode. That, as they say, is politics; and politics of late is all wrapped up not only in who you are, but who your wife is.

"After the initial pain and anguish — I remember so vividly when someone came at me with that itchy-bitty camera" Baker winces, then says "But once that was over you know it's behind you."

And he also says, dully and without intonation, "I wasn't disappointed in not getting the nomination. I was disappointed in how it was handled."

"I mean this business of selecting the vice president is a demeaning process and it ought to be changed. Ten people, or five or 20, sitting around on tenterhooks and having TV stakeouts and speculation about the balancing process."

He attempts a smile. "It must be sort of like when they picked a bride for a medieval prince. By God, that must've been pretty tough on the girls and boys both!"

Howard Baker says that never again will he contend for vice president. He says, "I've already ploughed that furrow." And he says it with grim finality.

HOWARD BAKER is holding his press conference in the Queen City Club, his slight stature diminished even further by the huge table in front of him, his familiar round face with its ski-jump nose aflame with light: the white hot lights from the TV cameras, the pale yellow lighting of the club itself, and finally, the light that glows under the gigantic portrait of a somber Civil War general.

Yes, Howard Baker of Tennessee is sitting right underneath the portrait

of Ulysses S. Grant.

He does not mind a bit. Fifty-two years ago he was born in Huntsville, Tenn., "which is farther away from Memphis as Washington, D.C.," he explains pointedly. Eastern Tennessee is, in fact, so far away from Memphis that it remained loyal to the Union in the Civil War, that it remained largely Republican thereafter, that it produced a Republican congressman named Howard Baker Sr., who, in turn, produced a Republican senator named Howard Baker who everyone back home in Huntsville calls "Henry," who has a stepmother, Irene Baker, who succeeded her late husband in Congress. You get the idea.

For impressions of Howard Baker Sr., we will have to go to a longtime southern politician who, because he no longer likes Howard Baker Jr., prefers to remain anonymous:

"Howard Baker Sr.," says the old politician slowly and very deliberately, "was a gentleman. And he was courteous. He was a sturdy mountain lawyer, cooperative, and also extremely conservative and able."

FOR QUITE SOME TIME, Howard Baker Jr. was also a sturdy mountain lawyer. That, in fact, was what the deluded Joy Baker thought she was marrying — a country lawyer, just like his daddy. Their courtship began in 1951 at a wedding, appropriately enough, where Howard Baker threw the former Miss Dirksen into a rose bush, inappropriately enough, after catching her smoking cigars with his younger sister, a transgression for which he blamed the former Miss Dirksen entirely.

Ten weeks later they were married. Two years earlier (after serving in the Navy in World War II), Baker had finished law school at the University of Tennessee.

"My father was very thoughtful, you know," he smiles sardonically. "When I got out of law school he went off to Congress. I sort of waited (to get into politics). You know I realize these things now, but I sort of guess I had to wait. There was enough politics in the family already. So I practiced law. 'Never had any serious thought about getting into politics. Unconsciously, I decided to wait.'"

THERE ARE THOSE who say that in 1966 Howard Baker managed to win by playing Let's Make a Deal with the Tennessee Democrats — specifically with Buford Ellington who wanted to be governor once again. Former senator Albert Gore, in his book, "Let the Glory Out," reports that he was told of a meeting between the two.

"What Baker said," reports another fellow senator, "is, 'We'll throw the Republican votes to you, if you don't support (Democrat) Frank Clement who's running against me for the Senate.'"

Baker says he "absolutely" never made a deal. In any case, in 1966 he became the first popularly elected Republican senator from Tennessee.

How he managed to stay in that precarious post — well, that demanded a different set of skills "playing both ends against the middle." That's one way of describing Baker's tactics.

But Baker, being Baker, prefers, as he so often does, to define himself with an anecdote, of which this is his favorite:

Right after Howard Baker had argued his law suit in Tennessee, he asked his daddy how he'd done. "Son," replied Howard Baker Sr., "Son, always guard against speaking more clearly than you think."

Well, Howard Baker seems to have done his daddy proud lately. He didn't exactly break any records in coming

to a decision on the Panama Canal treaty. Baker took his own sweet time.

Cautiously — for such is his nature — the minority leader at first adopted a position in favor of the treaty's passage — but only with modifications. "Loaded with dynamite," is how Baker described the Panama issue. And for him it is. Twenty-two thousand letters overwhelping opposing the canal treaty clamor for his attention. But by now Baker has decided to work towards the treaty's passage, with the majority leader, he plans to woo the reluctant with a joint leadership amendment.

BUT, AS WE ALL know, it wasn't the Panama Canal issue that brought Howard Baker to national prominence. It was the Richard Nixon issue that did this. Or, more precisely, it was the Senate Watergate hearings of which Baker was a part as vice chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee in 1973.

"I was startled and amazed," Howard Baker says deadpan, eyes widening while his facial muscles recreate that old astonishment. He is talking about all the publicity he and the others received when they were brought to us daily on network TV. And yet — you never can believe that Howard Baker doesn't anticipate the effects of what Howard Baker does.

"I didn't go back to Nixon. The only private meeting I ever had with Nixon was in February — at my request — while the committee was being formed. And I told him, 'I'm your friend. I think you're innocent. But I want to tell you as a friend and a lawyer, because I've been practicing law all my life, that you ought to get off this executive privilege and separation of powers stuff. Cause you ain't gonna win that thing.'"

HE TALKS A BIT about Watergate at a small fat cat's dinner in Cincinnati. We are back, one again, at the Queen City Club: watery tomato juice, mushy chicken and ice cream.

And Baker, truth to tell, is doing almost all the talking.

There is one thing Baker says to these people, after talking of his vain attempt to turn Richard Nixon into an honest man. Baker says, "I have a special reverence for past presidents and present presidents. Even Warren G. Harding."

Even Richard Nixon? "Even Richard Nixon." The smile is melancholy.

DEATHS

Jennie Clark

BIG SPRING — Services for Mrs. W. W. (Jennie) Clark, 91, of Big Spring will be at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Primitive Baptist Church here with Elder B. R. Howze officiating. Burial will be in Mount Olive Memorial Park directed by Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Mrs. Clark died Sunday in a Big Spring hospital after a long illness. A Paradise native, she had lived in Lubbock County and farmed in Wolfforth, Shallowater and Hurlwood from 1922 to 1943. She and her husband moved to Big Spring in 1946. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Survivors include three sons, Eugene Clark of Big Spring, Miles Clark of Palmdale Calif., and Loyd Clark of Andrews; two daughters, Nellie May McHolland of Norwalk, Calif., and Ara Beth Martin of Lakewood Colo.; a sister, Effie Willis of Skellytown, 17 grandchildren and a number of great-grandchildren.

Alpha Dossett

McCAMEY — Alpha Oma Dossett, 89, died Saturday in a McCamey nursing home after a lengthy illness.

Services were to be at 2 p.m. today in the First United Methodist Church in Iraan. Burial was to be in Restland Cemetery directed by Larry D. Sheppard Funeral Home of Crane.

Mrs. Dossett was born Aug. 7, 1888, in Reiley Springs. She married Charles Henry Dossett Oct. 27, 1909, in Sulphur Springs. He died Oct. 9, 1918. She was a retired school teacher. She belonged to the Methodist church.

Survivors include two daughters, Frankie Dossett of Iraan and Mrs. P. D. Sellers of Wokim, and a son, Charlie H. Dossett of Crane.

M. S. Nottingham

Graveside services for Milton S. Nottingham, 83, of 1604 Hodges St. will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in Memorial Park Cemetery in Edmond, Okla.

Nottingham died Saturday in Temple hospital following a short illness. He had been a resident of Midland the past five years, moving here from Pampa. He was a retired railroad conductor.

Survivors include a son, Jack W. Nottingham of Midland; four sisters, Mary Williams and Lena Fobes, both of Mountain View, Okla., Mrs. Dan Budd of San Angelo and Martha Pike of San Diego, Calif., six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Robert Phillips

LUBBOCK — Services for Robert Edward Lee "Bob" Phillips, 72, brother of Bill Phillips of Lamesa, were to be held at 4 p.m. today in Sanders Funeral Home in Lubbock with the Rev. Clifton Igo, pastor of University Baptist Church, officiating.

Burial was to be in Resthaven Memorial Park.

Phillips died at his home Saturday afternoon.

The Covington native had lived in Lubbock since 1947. He owned and operated Bob's Restaurant for 25 years before retiring in 1969. He was a member of the College Avenue Baptist Church.

Survivors include his wife, two sons, a daughter, a brother and five grandchildren.

Ruby Jewel Pugh

CRANE — Ruby Jewel Pugh, 61, died Sunday in a Crane nursing home after a long illness.

Graveside services were to be at 4:30 p.m. today in Crane Garden of Memories directed by Sheppard Funeral Home.

She was born Ruby Jordan on Nov. 17, 1916, in Dallas County and was married to Sam H. Pugh in 1962 in Del Rio. He died Jan. 16, 1978. She was a member of the Church of Christ.

Survivors include a sister, Mrs. L. L. Johnson of Big Spring, and three brothers, Joe Thomas Grounds of Big Spring, Elmer Grounds of Alpine and George L. Grounds of Crane.

Frank Liddell

LAMESA — Services for Frank James Liddell, 77, of Lamesa were to be at 3 p.m. today in the Downtown Church of Christ here with O. H. Tabor and Bob Cheatham, ministers, officiating. Burial was to be in Lamesa Cemetery directed by Branon Funeral Home.

Liddell died Friday in a Lamesa hospital after a lengthy illness.

A Leon County native, he had lived in Lamesa 32 years. He was a former restaurant owner and operator. He was a veteran of World War I. Liddell married Irene Cole April 16, 1922, in Anson. He was a member of the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. He was a 61-year member of the Church of Christ.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Gwyn Dean Liddell of Odessa; a half brother, Faris Nowell of Iowa Park; three grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Soviets considering new 'fail safe' plan for nuclear satellites

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union plans to continue placing nuclear-power plants on board its satellites but is considering plans that would allow Russian scientists to destroy them in space so there would be no repetition of the incident last month when a satellite went out of control and pieces of it fell to earth in Canada.

"There is the possibility that we could destroy such a satellite in the future," Soviet Academician Yevgeni Federov said in an interview with the Washington Post last week. "Such a satellite could be blown up after it has served its purpose in space."

Director of the Institute of Applied Geophysics in Moscow and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Federov made it clear that the Soviets would not discontinue launching satellites with nuclear power plants aboard.

In fact, Federov suggested that at least two new types of satellites are under development in the Soviet Union that would get their power from small atomic-power plants.

In a press conference Jan. 31 following the crash of the Russian space vehicle, Cosmos 954, President Carter called for "rigid safeguards"

for satellites. "If we cannot evolve these fail-safe methods, I think there ought to be a total prohibition against earth-orbiting satellites," he said.

One of the new Soviet satellites is designed to relay television programs directly into TV sets in the Soviet Union, Federov indicated. The second is a weather satellite that would carry radar to map storms the way airlines chart severe storms along commercial air routes.

The broadcast satellite and radar-carrying weather satellites have power needs, Federov said, that could only be met with atomic-power plants. A generator fueled by 100 pounds of uranium supplied at least 10 and perhaps as much as 100 kilowatts to the Cosmos 954 satellite that burned up January 24 and scattered radioactive debris over northern Canada's Northwest Territories.

Intelligence sources said that Cosmos 954 was an ocean-surveillance satellite carrying radar so powerful it could identify individual warships at sea.

In Washington last week to attend a scientific meeting on the world's climate, Federov said that "lessons" could be learned by all space-faring nations from the Cosmos 954 mishap.

Non-food substances potentially poisonous

By LOUISE COOK
Associated Press Writer

Innocent-looking household items — everything from medicines to household cleansers, from houseplants to automobile antifreeze — can be deadly, particularly to children.

More than 100,000 cases of accidental poisoning are reported each year.

March 20 will mark the start of National Poison Prevention Week, the 16th annual observance designed to warn of the dangers of poison and to encourage local communities to sponsor educational programs on the subject.

The Council on Family Health says any non-food substance is a potential poison.

Authorities warn that plants, indoor and outdoor, are the most common source of poison for children under 5. Soaps, detergents and cleansers come next, followed by aspirin.

You do not have to forego all

greenery. Just be careful and selective. Store daffodil, hyacinth, narcissus and jonquil bulbs someplace children cannot reach. The bulbs can be mistaken for onions and are poisonous.

Pesticides also need special precautions. Never transfer a pesticide or other poison like a cleanser into a container, such as a soft drink bottle, that would attract children.

The label should carry a registration number from the Environmental Protection Agency, guaranteeing it has been reviewed and found safe and effective when used as directed. Older products may have a Department of Agriculture registration number.

The specific words on the label are important. DANGER—POISON is used to indicate the most toxic products. WARNING means the product is less toxic, but must be used with extreme care. CAUTION indicates the least harmful category of products.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CROSS WORDS
ACROSS
1. GOLF
2. BEEF
3. AMBER
4. MISO
5. NAME
6. RATTAN
7. ADAM
8. ALPS
9. NEGOS
10. HANES
11. PREPARED
12. FENCE
13. BASES
14. AREA
DOWN
1. TREAT
2. REPORT
3. ABOUT
4. POAT
5. HOPE
6. FORT
7. DAVIS
8. BASE
9. TONG
10. ELTA
11. ADDED
12. SWEETS
13. TAVET
14. PISA
15. VECTOR
16. HUNG
17. DESTRUCTURE
18. AVANT
19. HEIN
20. ULLA
21. NENE
22. NUNC
23. OLOB
24. STALYS
25. ENYE
26. NEPS
2/18/78

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CROSS WORDS
ACROSS
1. WHEY
2. SPAN
3. CRIM
4. TOMA
5. GUSH
6. BEND
7. THE
8. MADONNA
9. POVERLY
10. HORNPIPE
11. FOLKES
12. HES
13. WEDD
14. SLEADS
15. LEANSOFT
16. REED
17. MADUA
18. OUP
19. OTHO
20. OVI
21. SIGN
22. HOT
23. BAKER
24. BEND
25. HOLLOW
26. FLEARD
27. ROSE
28. MAR
29. STREET
30. SACRITAL
31. THE
32. GREAT
33. SOCIETY
34. OVER
35. BOAST
36. PLAY
37. PONY
38. SAVES
39. FEVE
2/20/78