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Nation's striking teachers suffer 'foxhole mentality'

By GLENN RITT

NEW YORK (AP) — Teachers, frustrated by inflation and classroom turmoil, are encountering voters, equally inflation-weary and frustrated by falling student test scores. The result is teachers' strikes hitting a near-record pace as the school year begins.

And there is a growing conviction among school officials, union leaders and teachers that the discontent is so deep and complex that September's turbulence will only intensify in the months ahead.

Albert Shanker, president of the 500,000-member American Federation of Teachers, says his members

are developing a "foxhole mentality."

Dr. Thomas Shannon, executive director of the National School Boards Association, sees a "new dimension" in negotiations. After years of concessions, he says, "school boards want to get something back for what they are giving up."

By mid-September, teachers had called 50 strikes nationwide, and the National Education Association estimates such a pace could put job actions by year's end at least near the record of 203 set in 1975-76.

Strikes have affected school districts ranging from Philadelphia with 250,000 students, to Oak Harbor, Wash., with 5,300 pupils.

As teachers grow angry over their situation, school officials watch, and sometimes are controlled by, the voters' mood. Citizens whose own incomes have been cut by inflation are voting down school budget increases, and the tax revolt fueled by California's Proposition 13 is only increasing the confrontation.

In Bridgeport, Conn., where more than 100 teachers have been jailed in a strike, Ellen Wisser, an English teacher with three children in college, sat by a telephone at her union's "crisis center."

"I can't believe it's come to this," she said. "But they've underestimated our strength. We won't be stripped of our dignity."

It is more than dignity being jeopardized, of course. Between September 1975 and June 1978, teacher salaries nationwide rose an average 5.9 percent while inflation averaged more than 7.1 percent.

"We haven't even kept up with inflation," says Chuck Richards, an American Federation of Teachers official in Washington.

The federal government estimates a public school teacher this year will earn an average of \$15,250. In 1960 dollars — to offset inflation's impact — that comes to only \$6,750.

Teachers are not alone, however. It is difficult for taxpayers to show compassion when statistics show teachers' real wages increased 32 percent

since 1960 compare to only 16 percent for all private non-farm workers.

"Yes, we have scored some success," says Terry Herndon, executive director of the 1.8 million-member NEA. "But now we want to sustain those gains and inflation threatens to erode our improvement."

Marilyn Smith, 30, a Bridgeport art teacher, earns about \$10,500 a year and understands Herndon's view. "I can't save anything. I'm paying \$200 a month for an apartment and utilities. I've got a car to commute 40 miles a day and a student loan to pay back."

"And I'm probably a little above average because I don't have any children to support," Miss Smith says.

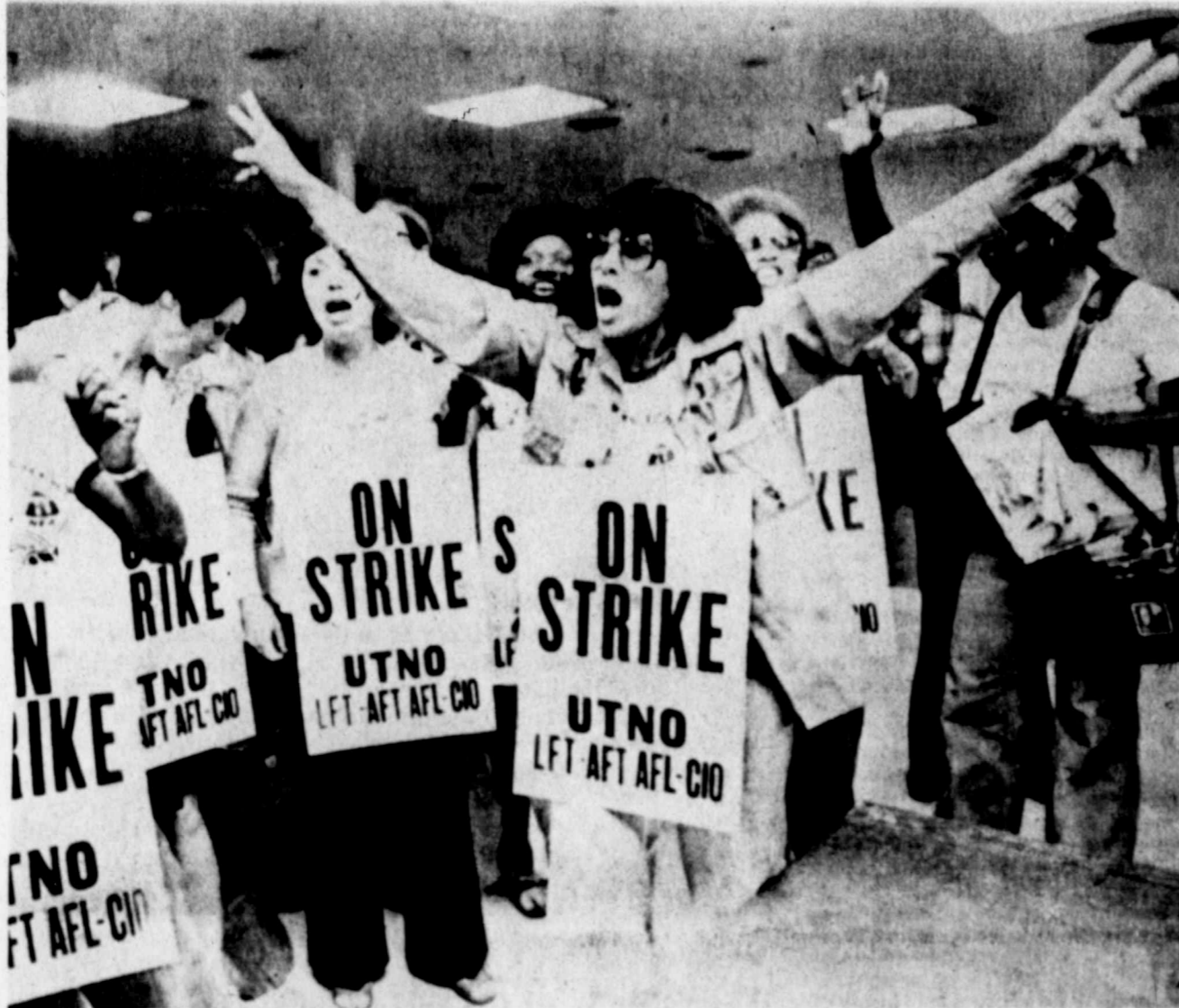
That same inflation has stimulated voters to approve such measures as Proposition 13 and to defeat a growing number of school budgets.

In New York, voters rejected 14.8 percent of school budgets in the 1974-75 school year but 29 percent last year. In New Jersey, the 1974-75 rejection rate of 24.6 percent has grown to 57.5 percent.

"Frustrated taxpayers have a chance to express themselves on only one form of taxation and that's when they vote for school budgets," Richards explains.

He says it's totally inequitable that schools should be hit more than other

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Teachers, battered by inflation, aroused by a swelling taxpayer revolt, and frustrated by classroom turmoil, are striking at a near-record pace as the new school year begins. Pictured are members

of the United Teachers of New Orleans as they react to an August-30 strike vote. (AP Laserphoto)

Gas bill opponents gearing last attack

WASHINGTON (AP) — Opponents of a natural gas pricing compromise are organizing for one last attack despite a resounding defeat at the hands of President Carter and his allies in the Senate.

In the first showdown vote on the volatile issue, the Senate rejected by a 59-39 vote Tuesday an effort to return the compromise to the conference committee, a move supporters said would kill it.

Given the margin of that vote, it appeared unlikely opponents would be able to reverse the current tide in support of the compromise.

An Associated Press count showed 50 senators either firmly or tentatively in support of the compromise with 39 in opposition and 11 still undecided.

Nonetheless, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., is leading a last-ditch effort to rewrite the bill, a move which also would send it back to a House-Senate conference committee.

The current compromise would lift federal price controls on new natural gas by Jan. 1, 1985 and allow pro-

ducers price increases of about 10 percent between now and then.

There is general agreement that the compromise would mean higher prices to homeowners and other consumers but no agreement on how much those increases would be. There is also disagreement over the extent to which the bill would stimulate production of additional supplies.

"The battle isn't over," a slightly dispirited Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said shortly after Tuesday's vote. "We have been counted out before. We'll try to find a compromise to work out some middle ground. ... Maybe now we have to take a fallback position."

But Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, said the wide margin by which the recommission motion was defeated assures ultimate Senate passage of the multi-billion dollar pricing scheme.

A final vote on the compromise has been scheduled for next Wednesday, but Senate sources indicated opponents might not object to a quicker

vote, perhaps by the end of this week.

Long, other oil-state senators, conservative Republicans and consumer-oriented Democrats have joined together in efforts to defeat the White House-supported measure.

All previous attempts to defeat the compromise, said by Carter to be the most vital portion of his energy plan, called for removing all of its pricing formulas.

But now Long and his supporters are discussing a proposal to cut back the increases in producer revenues to 7 or 8 percent in hopes of picking up support from liberal Democratic senators who fear the Carter compromise would raise consumer prices too much.

To appeal to all state senators and some Republicans, Long is expected to try to eliminate portions of the compromise which oil companies say will make federal regulation a bureaucratic nightmare.

Big Spring lake environmental report of questionable value

By MARK VOGLER
R-T Staff Writer

Big Spring's environmental review record supporting drainage of a natural lake in the city limits was based on a 15-year-old federal study and the analysis of an administrator who lacked professional ecological expertise, according to the official who drafted the report.

The environmental review record later was approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the awarding of a \$165,000 HUD grant to begin plans to drain One Mile Lake.

Paul Feazelle, now assistant city manager in Big Spring, said Tuesday that he compiled the environmental review record in June of 1977 mostly from a study by the U.S. Army Corps

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of Engineers, dated about 1963, and from his own experience in drafting reports for federal grants.

The report found that drainage of One Mile Lake would "have no significant effect on the environment." The city already has awarded a bid for a drainage improvement project along

Beal's Creek, which also would include drainage of One Mile Lake.

Feazelle, who acknowledged he has no professional ecological expertise, said the city had him draft the report because funds did not permit hiring an environmental consultant.

He was director of housing and community development at the time he wrote the grant proposal.

Feazelle's report recommended drainage of One Mile Lake because of contentions the lake is the source of mosquito infestation, is responsible for flooding in the city's northwest

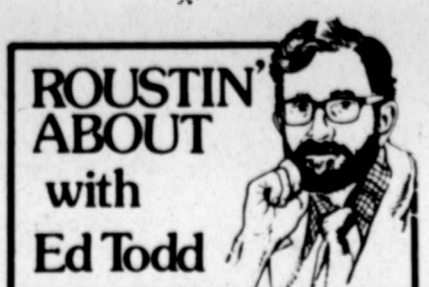
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Londoner had to see the States

Brian Conway is one to know another limey.

"Look at that bloody bugger. He's got to be English, walking like that," Conway said of the hitchhiker waving the Union Jack.

If the blimey British have a peculiar gait, then Conway's got it, too. He's basically British, though he's well Canadianized and Americanized since he left his British homeland in 1953 at age 21.



The walk and the flag-waving that caused Conway to stop and see what 21-year-old Roland Taylor was up to came on a recent weekend, when Conway and his family were on an outing into New Mexico.

Out of curiosity, they picked the hiker up, made a tour of Carlsbad

Caverns, dropped by his campsite to pick up his rucksack and other belongings, and brought him home to Midland with them for a week's visit.

The hiker with the Union Jack and an expired bus pass was into his 74th day of touring Canada and the States when the Conways gave him a lift.

"I've heard bad things about the States," the Londoner said. "I wanted to go over and see the States for myself."

So he jolly well did. He took leave of his law studies at the University of London, got a Greyhound "unlimited" pass for two months for \$300 to tour the continent by bus, climbed aboard Freddie Laker's Skytrain and

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More cool, rainy days ahead

Just when it appeared that the weather had bounced from rainy and cool to warm and summery, the weatherman did a flip-flop in his forecast: more rainy days ahead.

A cooling trend set in and thunder showers broke out Tuesday afternoon, dropping rain over most parts of the Permian Basin. The weatherman said it should be partly cloudy through tonight with a 50 percent chance of rain. The chance drops to 20 percent Thursday.

The National Weather Service at

Midland Regional Airport reported a total accumulation of .09 inch of rainfall overnight. That brings the total rainfall in the Midland area so far this month to 1.14 inches.

In the south central part of Midland at the Permian Basin Petroleum Museum, rainfall was measured at .3 inch. Rainfall reported elsewhere included Midland College, .28 inch; Greenwood Estates, 5 inch, and Midkiff, .10 inch.

Rain also fell over area towns. The

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Primary teacher Suzanne Donnolo gives instructions to Gentry Shortes in her deaf education classroom at Lamar Elementary School, Gentry, 5,

is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Dickie Shortes of Midland. Miss Donnolo is one of three deaf education teachers at the Midland site. (Staff Photo)

Except for the hearing aids left on desks, classroom like any other

By Susan Toth
R-T Staff Writer

The classroom looks like any other elementary room when the class is at recess.

Desks are grouped together. Chairs are scattered about.

The walls are covered with student artwork and posters.

Except for the hearing aids left on the desks while their owners play outside, the classroom is like any other.

The 15 students attending class at Lamar Elementary School are part of the state-funded regional deaf education program.

Divided into three groups, the youngsters work to overcome their special problems with the help of teachers whose patience and love

seem to be endless.

"Self-direction," "self-discipline" and "independence" are the goals listed by these teachers for their pupils.

"A hearing teacher doesn't understand," said Suzanne Donnolo, who currently teaches three preschool and kindergarten-aged students.

"They hear only three students or only eight. But they don't understand the kind of individual attention each child requires."

Students in the regional program come from 14 Permian Basin counties to Midland where they can attend preschool through grade six. The Odessa center has students from preschool through high school.

Degrees of hearing loss in the classes range from mild to profound, according to Floy Hinson, supervisor

for the regional program. While some students are very oral, having learned to speak before losing their hearing, others had no opportunity to learn to speak before their loss.

"We do a lot of work in small groups," said Barbara Jones, teacher for the intermediate group at the Midland school.

"The students are at so many different levels, the whole day is spent trying to individualize."

Students at the Midland center attend physical education and art classes with hearing students. Those students who are able are "mainstreamed" into more hearing classes.

"Most hearing classrooms are not set up to handle our students," Hinson

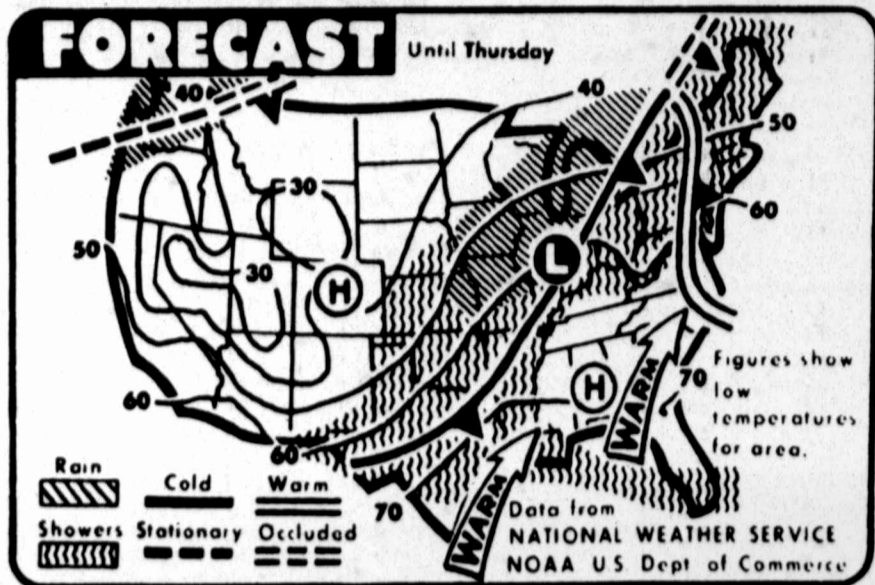
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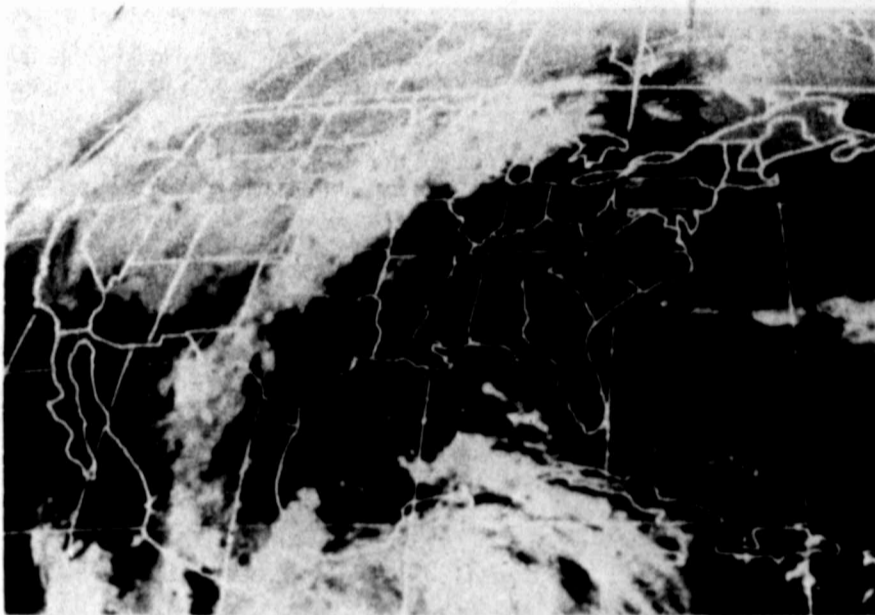
Bridge	6D
Classified	3C
Comics	2C
Editorial	4A
Entertainment	4D
Lifestyle	1B
Markets	5D
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WEATHER SUMMARY



Rain and showers are expected from Texas and the western Gulf through the southern Plains, Midwest, Great Lakes and Northeast today through Thursday morning, according to the National Weather Service. Showers or rain are also likely in southern Florida and Washington state. (AP Laserphoto Map)



Well defined frontal clouds with imbedded thunderstorms stretch from West Texas to the Great Lakes, as seen in today's satellite cloud picture, recorded at 3 a.m. Unusually cool air and a few clouds spread westward from the front while warm, humid air dominates in the East, excepting the Northeast. (AP Laserphoto)

Midland statistics

MIDLAND, ODESSA, HANKIN, BIG LAKE, GARDEN CITY FORECAST: Chance of showers and thunderstorms through tonight. Partly cloudy. Rain ending Thursday. Cooler through Thursday. Low tonight upper 50s. High Thursday near 70. Southeasterly winds 10 to 20 mph tonight. Chance of rain 50 percent tonight and 30 percent Thursday.

ANDREWS, LAMESA, BIG SPRING, STANTON FORECAST: Chance of showers and thunderstorms through tonight. Partly cloudy. Rain ending Thursday. Cooler through Thursday. Low tonight upper 50s. High Thursday near 70. Southeasterly winds 10 to 20 mph tonight. Chance of rain 50 percent tonight and 30 percent Thursday.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS:
 Yesterday's High: 88 degrees
 Overnight Low: 74 degrees
 Sunset today: 7:48 p.m.
 Sunrise tomorrow: 7:34 a.m.
 Precipitation: .08 inches
 Last 24 hours: 1.14 inches
 1978 to date: 8.43 inches
 LOCAL TEMPERATURES:
 1 p.m. 82, 2 p.m. 84, 3 p.m. 85, 4 p.m. 87, 5 p.m. 88, 6 p.m. 87, 7 p.m. 85, 8 p.m. 82, 9 p.m. 79, 10 p.m. 77, 11 p.m. 75

The weather elsewhere

City	High	Low
Albany	82	49
Albuquerque	82	49
Amarillo	71	34
Anchorage	51	38
Anselville	87	43
Atlanta	85	69
Atlanta City	88	54
Baltimore	86	67
Birmingham	82	59
Bismarck	56	43
Boise	62	31
Boston	61	32
Brownsville	82	77
Buffalo	82	74
Charlottesville	81	74
Chicago	86	72
Cincinnati	82	60
Cleveland	84	69
Columbus	80	70
Dallas/Ft. Worth	87	78
Denver	58	47
Des Moines	82	72
Detroit	82	62
El Paso	84	58
Fall River	59	47
Fort Worth	87	78
Helena	55	38
Honolulu	89	73
Indianapolis	80	60
Jacksville	87	61
Juneau	52	43
Kan City	80	76
Las Vegas	72	54
Little Rock	80	73
Los Angeles	84	71
Memphis	82	76
Miami	83	69
Milwaukee	82	64
Minneapolis	75	64
New Orleans	82	70
New York	80	60
Norfolk	84	72
Ocala City	80	76
Omaha	79	61
Orlando	82	73
Philadelphia	71	58
Phoenix	87	58
Pittsburgh	85	70
Plymouth	85	64
Plymouth Ore.	86	65
Rapid City	56	41
Reno	58	23
Richmond	82	74
St. Louis	84	74
St. P. Tampa	85	74
Saltillo	82	64
San Diego	80	60
San Francisco	76	62
Seattle	66	62
Spokane	82	64
St. Paul	87	65
St. Petersburg	87	65
Washington	84	71

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES

City	High	Low
Albino	82	70
Denver	58	47
El Paso	84	58
Ft. Worth	87	78
Houston	80	72
Los Angeles	84	71
Memphis	82	76
Minneapolis	75	64
New Orleans	82	70
New York	80	60
Norfolk	84	72
Ocala City	80	76
Omaha	79	61
Orlando	82	73
Philadelphia	71	58
Phoenix	87	58
Pittsburgh	85	70
Plymouth	85	64
Plymouth Ore.	86	65
Rapid City	56	41
Reno	58	23
Richmond	82	74
St. Louis	84	74
St. P. Tampa	85	74
Saltillo	82	64
San Diego	80	60
San Francisco	76	62
Seattle	66	62
Spokane	82	64
St. Paul	87	65
St. Petersburg	87	65
Washington	84	71

Texas thermometer

City	High	Low	Pcp
Abilene	82	70	0.00
Alamo	84	71	0.00
Alpine	82	70	0.00
Amarillo	71	57	1.32
Austin	80	74	0.00
Beaumont	82	78	0.00
Brownsville	82	76	0.00
Childress	80	68	0.00
College Station	80	72	0.00
Corpus Christi	80	74	0.00
Cotulla	80	72	0.00
Dalhart	71	48	1.16
Dallas	80	72	0.00
Del Rio	80	72	0.00
El Paso	84	58	0.00
Fort Worth	87	78	0.00
Galveston	80	72	0.00
Houston	80	72	0.00
Junction	80	72	0.00
Longview	87	71	0.00
Lubbock	80	72	0.00
Lufkin	82	72	1.11
McAllen	80	72	0.00
Midland	80	72	0.00
Mineral Wells	80	72	0.00
Palacio	80	72	0.00
Presidio	80	72	0.00
San Angelo	80	72	0.00
San Antonio	80	72	0.00
Shreveport, La.	80	72	0.00
Stephenville	80	72	0.00
Tyler	80	72	0.00

Extended forecasts

Friday through Sunday
 West Texas: Partly cloudy to clear with no significant precipitation expected. Warming trend mainly north. Highs in the 80s except mid 90s Big Bend. Lows from the 50s north and mountains to the low and mid 60s south.

North Texas: Partly cloudy and mild through the period with a chance of showers mainly Friday and Saturday. Highest temperatures near 80. Lowest temperatures mid to upper 60s.

South Texas: Considerable cloudiness with scattered thundershowers mainly northern parts. A little cooler Sunday. Partly cloudy and a little warmer Sunday with widely scattered thundershowers mainly east. Highs in the 80s except in the low 90s lower Rio Grande Valley. Lows in the mid to upper 60s northwest and in the low to mid 70s elsewhere.

Bad year could influence prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bad year for America's farm crops could nearly double the expected \$3.40 weekly hike in a four-person family's grocery bill in 1979, says the Agriculture Department's top economist.

Inflation's inevitable effects will increase prices that much, says Howard W. Hjort, but reduced meat and dairy supplies could raise the mythical family's average grocery bill another \$2.75.

That projected increase, totaling \$6.15, would be on top of the \$6.21 weekly hike predicted for such a family this year. In 1977, it cost \$62.10 a week to feed such a hypothetical family.

Hjort, testifying Tuesday before a House banking subcommittee, said food prices this year are expected to be 10 percent above 1977 averages, with most of 1978's increase having come in the first five months of the year.

One year ago, Hjort came before the same committee and predicted food prices would be up from 3 percent to 6 percent this year.

"You can see that we didn't take into account the effects of farm policies and programs," he said in an interview.

The impact of congressional and administrative decisions which affect the price of food can easily be seen.

For example, the House Agriculture and Ways and Means committees are considering legislation to

hike federal sugar supports by up to 16 cents a pound although the administration has set a target of 14.5 cents for the hike.

But the effects of weather and low production are more difficult to predict.

Hjort said last year's predictions on farm prices were off because an expected "significant expansion" of 10 percent to 11 percent in the hog market, which would have led to lower pork prices, did not occur.

Bad weather and disease which killed animals combined with uncertainty among producers following claims that chemicals used to cure bacon may cause cancer to keep expansion of the hog market to about 2 percent.

Economists had hoped increased pork and poultry production would offset decreased beef supplies caused by ranchers attempting to compensate for four years of losses by trimming their herds.

"That didn't happen," Hjort said. He said another factor in higher-than-predicted prices this year was bad spring weather in California that damaged lettuce crops and pushed up the price of fresh vegetables.

Similar factors could boost retail food prices next year, too.

Meanwhile, Hjort said halting the annual rise in retail food prices would require either an end to inflation or a willingness by farmers to accept a price cut of about 14 percent for their crops.

He said retail food prices during the last 12 years have gone up about 6.6 percent annually and that it was unlikely the pattern would change.

General inflation, he said, "tends to be the dominant factor" in the rise of food prices, with two-thirds of each dollar spent at the supermarket going

for services and not the food purchased.

He pointed out that of the approximately \$200 billion expected to be spent on food in 1978, about \$66 billion will go for the crops and about \$135 billion for marketing costs, which are subject to inflation.



Firefighter John M. Garner of North Adams, Mass., administers mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to 14-month-old Alicia Montgomery after the baby was rescued early today from a burning, smoke-filled apartment. Despite Garner's efforts and hospital emergency room treatment, the infant died of smoke inhalation. Assisting Garner is police officer Vincent DeMarsico. (AP Laserphoto)

Little makes classroom different from others

(Continued from Page 1A)

"Teaching language is the primary thing," he noted. "And the most difficult."

More cool, damp days in Basin area forecast

(Continued from Page 1A)

Stanton reported a half-inch of rain overnight. Big Spring reported a trace. Lamesa also reported some rainfall.

The weather forecast calls for rain ending Thursday. Tonight's low is expected to be in the upper 50s. Thursday's high is expected to be a little cooler, near the 70 degree mark.

The National Weather Service reported a high of 88 degrees at the airport Tuesday. The record high for Sept. 19 is 105 degrees set in 1930.

The overnight low was 67 degrees. The record low for today is 42 degrees set in 1971.

Winds are expected to blow from the southeast at 10 to 20 mph through tonight.

Widely scattered thunderstorms were expected across most of Texas today after a night of shower and thunderstorm activity over portions of West Texas.

Forecasters said, however, that far western portions of the state would likely miss the shower activity today.

Highs were to be mostly in the 80s and 90s.

Skies were cloudy to partly cloudy over most of the state early today.

"Trying to teach a deaf student language can be compared to a hearing person standing in a sound-proof booth and trying to learn Russian by watching someone outside speak it," Hinson said.

"Once he has the words, he can think and communicate," Hinson said. "From there, we can teach reading skills and ideas."

The emphasis in the classroom is learning by experience. "Like most people, these kids learn best by doing," primary teacher Margaret Foulsham said.

Some special equipment is available for the students, but most of the needed things are expensive. Phonic ear equipment — a hearing aid system with an amplifier for the teacher and a receiver for the students — costs some \$5,000 per unit, Ms. Donolo said.

An active parents organization in the Midland area is trying to get a stereo phonograph for the students.

"Most people don't realize that a mousetrap system won't help most of our students," Ms. Donolo said.

Another expensive item for the regional program is transportation costs involved in bringing students from 14 counties to the program.

Transportation is our most expensive item, Hinson said. The state-funded program reimburses the Midland school district for the use of their buses, and the driver is an aide in the program.

Maintaining programs for students from age 3 to high school graduates can generate expenses, and they are likely to mount in the future. By law, the program must serve all students from birth to age 22, and will have to be expanded soon, Hinson said.

Referrals to the program come from private doctors, teachers and area rehabilitation centers through an informal network, Hinson noted.

Teachers staging strikes in near-record numbers

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public services, and the NEA's Herndon complains the fallout from Proposition 13 is also unfair to education.

"The protest is to an undefined dimension of government," Herndon says. "The public does not want to reduce expenditures for education, but there's no question that public schools are caught in the cross-fire."

To many school boards, this public anger translates into support in negotiations. "Teachers have been in an eternally up situation and boards are now looking at this very carefully," says Shannon.

Richards bitterly criticizes this new negotiating posture. "They're attempting to remove things we nego-

lated and won in the past. They're using this to generate a crisis situation."

With school board austerity also come threats to job security and classroom conditions. An NEA study indicates teachers are worried too by large classes, student discipline, school crime, and public criticism of teachers because of students' falling test scores.

These morale problems, teachers and union leaders agree, often fuel the friction. And like the salary issue, their resolution often lies with money, an increasingly rare commodity.

"You can't get blood from a turnip," says Shannon, describing the fiscal plight of many school boards facing teacher demands.

Shannon and union leaders agree, however, that the culprit is not teachers or school boards, but property taxes. "The property tax never was designed to support education to the degree it's expected to today," Richards says.

And as all levels of government begin to scramble for the shrinking tax dollar, Shannon says, "school boards may be in serious contention with city and county government."

U.S. forces not favored

WASHINGTON (AP) — American, Israeli and Egyptian leaders all are "distinctly cool" to the idea of basing any U.S. military forces in the Middle East, according to administration sources.

The idea is said to have been raised during the Camp David talks, but one source said, "It is not now a live option." He declined to be identified.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, quoted Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as saying Tuesday that "if the United States wished to establish a base for purposes of general defense and in accordance with its own national interest, we (the United States) would be welcome."

Brian Conway, a mason by trade, left the Isles at the same age Taylor did: 21. Conway is from the former ship-building city of Runcorn, near Liverpool. He skipped out of England in 1953 and stayed nine years in Canada before he ventured to the States.

"I've lived and worked in 38 states," Conway said. "But I'm getting too old to travel. Midland's my home."

He has returned of jolly ol' England for visits "numerous" times. His wife, who talks "British" more than he, but who has nary a brogue, had been over there once.

"She goes on about England more than any Englishman," Conway said. "The missus was over there in 1976. 'And she's still talking about it,'" Conway said.

Lake drainage review based on 1963 study

(Continued from Page 1A)

section, is responsible for odors in the area and is adversely affecting the quality local drinking water.

"Most of information for the report comes from the Army Corps of Engineers and local knowledge. The residents of the area of One Mile Lake all feel the lake is as much a contributor to the problems as anything else," Feazelle said.

The official said his qualifications for compiling the report were "just past experience in preparing other environmental assessments."

He said he did not consult with a county-based entomologist or local wildlife experts in compiling his study.

James Lee, the Howard County County Extension Office entomologist has said that he doesn't believe the lake is the cause of the mosquito problem.

It is in the trash area of the nearby railroad tracks that mosquitoes actually breed, according to Lee.

The area on the south side of the tracks is cut off from adequate drain-

age. If the area around the railroad tracks could be cleaned up, it is more likely the mosquito problem would be solved than if One Mile Lake were drained, the entomologist said.

L.B. Paul, a local bird expert, said in an August 17, 1977 memorandum to the city that the report's findings on what the impact might be on wildlife in the area "is the biggest joke of all."

The environmentalist also criticized the city for declaring the lake area unattractive.

"Since this is inside the city limits, why doesn't the city enforce some dumping codes? By draining the lake, you will only expose a vast new area that will soon be full of wrecked cars, torn mattresses and dead dogs," he said.

Feazelle said the drainage of the lake would not solve all the problems, but is the "most expedient method" available to the city to improve the situation.

He thinks the charges made against him by the environmentalists are for the most part unfair and unsupported in documentation.

Londoner has stateside advice

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—Chicago: "Be very, very careful in Chicago," Taylor advised. He said he was given this advice by a Chicagoan: "Don't go out on your own at night. You may never come back." Taylor heeded. "I hate that place." He caught the next bus out and never returned.

—St. Louis, Mo.: His most memorable sight seen: the Gateway Arch to the West along the Mississippi River. Taylor saw little else there.

—Kansas City, Mo.: "It was such a hot town, I decided to get out." The month was August, the temperature was 100-plus degrees Fahrenheit, "and everybody was melting." Anyway, the people he had planned to visit there had moved to San Diego, Calif.

—Rapid City, S.D.: "I stayed at a frat house."

—Denver, Colo.: "After Rapid City, I came down to Denver, and that was good." He found the Rocky Mountains "interesting."

—Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: There, he caught a ride in camper-van with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Grimes of Seattle, Wash., and "look in" the park affluent-style.

—Idaho Falls, Idaho: "Would you believe I went four hours sitting on a toilet seat in the bus, because there were no other seats. The only seat I could find was the toilet. The toilet was my home." At the time, he was en route to Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

—San Francisco, Calif.: "I really like San Francisco."

—San Diego, Calif.: "San Diego is a nice place, except I had my camera stolen there."

—Las Vegas, Nev.: "Til 4 o'clock in the morning, I was just going in and out of casinos, getting free meals with coupons."

—Midland, Texas: "I've been seeing Midland." And of the Permian Basin Petroleum Museum, Library &

Cosmonauts set endurance record

MOSCOW (AP)—Two Soviet cosmonauts set a new space endurance record today after more than 96 days aloft and with no indication how much longer their flight will last.

At 9:17 a.m. Moscow time—2:17 a.m. EDT—flight commander Vladimir Kovalenok, 36, and flight engineer Alexander Ivanchenkov, 37, surpassed the previous record of 96 days, 10 hours.

The old mark was set Feb. 11 by two other Soviet cosmonauts, Georgy Grechko and Yuri Romanenko, aboard the same orbiting Salyut 6 space lab. The two missions have been very similar, consisting of scientific experiments and maintenance chores.

The new record puts even further behind the

American space program, which has not launched a manned flight since the Apollo-Soyuz mission of 1975.

Grechko and Romanenko broke a long-standing U.S.-held endurance record of 84 days, one hour, 16 minutes set four years ago by Skylab 4 astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue.

The Soviet press has issued periodic reports on the progress of the flight of Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov, saying they are carrying out the pre-arranged program and are reported feeling well.

Recently, an article in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda pointed out the psychological hardships of prolonged space flight which can often lead to irrita-

bility and depression.

Among the ways that ground control has been trying to lift the cosmonauts' spirits are radio communication with Soviet movie stars, variety programs on video television and daily newscasts.

The Soyuz 29 flight broke another record last month by logging enough time for the Soviet Union to surpass an American record of 937.6 total man-days in space by U.S. astronauts.

Kovalenok is a native of the small village of Belye in the Minsk region. He enlisted as a cosmonaut in the Soviet military division in 1967 and made his first space flight in October 1977 as commander of the unsuccessful Soyuz 25 space mission.

Ivanchenkov is a Mo-

scow native who began training for flight in 1970. He was a stand-by flight engineer for several Soyuz missions as well as the joint Apollo-Soyuz flight.

The two cosmonauts have had several visits from manned and unmanned spacecraft. Before they had been in space for two weeks, Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov played host for a week to another space pair—Soviet Pyotr Klimuk and Mirosław Hermaszewski of Poland.

Less than a week after the Soviet-Polish team departed, the spacemen were visited by the Progress 2 unmanned space resupply vessel, bringing scientific equipment, resupplies of food and oxygen, and letters from home.

On July 29 Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov made a space walk in specially designed new suits for two hours and five minutes.

And on Aug. 2, the day Progress 2 finally separated from the space station to self-destruct in space, the Soviet Union broke the American record of total man-days in space.

Six days after the departure of Progress 2, another robot resupply

craft, Progress 3, linked up in its place with more equipment and supplies, as well as a guitar for the cosmonauts.

On Aug. 27 a second international pair also docked at the space station, keeping Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov company for another week.



Two AT6 aircraft, once used as Army trainers, collide over the Nevada desert during last Saturday's Reno National Air Races. Both pilots died in the crash. They were Dmitry V. Prian, 39, a physician from Long Beach, Calif., flying his first race, and Don DeWalt, 40, of El Monte, Calif., a racing veteran. This photo was taken by spectator Kenneth C. Miller of Chicago. (AP Laserphoto)

Army plans reductions in troops in South Korea

WASHINGTON (AP)—As part of President Carter's Korean troop cutback, the Army has without fanfare reduced its strength in South Korea by about 2,600 soldiers in recent months.

The cuts were done mainly by not replacing soldiers leaving Korea after their normal tour of duty. Army officials said that the size of some units and headquarters staffs had been reduced and an infantry battalion was reorganized into a smaller tank battalion.

The cutbacks bring to about 4,000 the number of U.S. soldiers withdrawn from South Korea since Carter announced in June 1977 that he intends

to pull all U.S. ground forces from that country over a four- to five-year period.

The Army's total strength in South Korea was down to about 30,000 as of the end of July, said the officials, who asked not to be named.

The recent withdrawals came to light after the Army announced Monday that an understrength 500-man battalion of the 2nd Infantry Division is expected to be based temporarily at Fort Riley, Kan., when it returns from Korea in December.

At the same time, a 60-member ordnance company will be sent to a permanent new home at the Seneca Army Depot

in New York State.

The Army said it has not decided on a permanent base for the 2nd Infantry Division, which will be reorganized into a two-brigade mechanized outfit of about 12,500 soldiers. In event of war, it would be brought to full strength by adding a National Guard brigade.

Karpov, Korchnoi battle to draw in world chess championship match

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines (AP)—Champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi agreed to their 18th draw tonight in the world chess championship match only eight minutes and four moves after resuming play in the adjourned game.

Korchnoi offered the draw after his 45th move, his king taking the Karpov's knight, and the champion immediately accepted.

Karpov has won four games to Korchnoi's two. Six wins are required

to win the championship and \$350,000 prize money. The loser will get \$200,000.

Experts predicted the draw when Karpov sealed his 42nd move to suspend play Tuesday night. Each player had four pawns, a rook and a knight.

Korchnoi offered the draw when it became obvious that Karpov's rook would take the challenger's knight, leaving both players with only a rook as a power piece.

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Pornographic photo album may lead police to killer

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. (AP) — An album of pornographic pictures may lead police to the killer of Bob Crane, TV star of the "Hogan's Heroes" series.

Detectives have been looking for the album since June 29, when Crane, 49, was beaten to death with a heavy metal bar. Crane apparently knew his killer and had let him into the apartment Crane was using while appearing here in a Windmill Dinner Theater production of "Beginner's Luck," police said.

"Apparently there was an album missing — pornographic stills," said Police Chief Walter Nemetz. "It might be a clue."

Crane suffered two skull-crushing blows and his neck was tied with an electrical cord from a videotape camera, investigators said. Dozens of videotapes reportedly were found in the apartment, showing Crane engaged in sex with women in various stages of undress. Several of the women have been contacted and cooperated with investigators.

"There are lots of motives," Nemetz said. "He (Crane) developed a lot of acquaintances. His peculiar activities offstage could lead to many motives amongst his acquaintances."

The weapon, believed to have been a tire iron or jack handle, has not been found. Blood was wiped from it onto a corner of Crane's bedsheet, and the weapon may have been tossed into a canal near the murder scene, officials said.

"We've expended about 2,000 man-

hours on the case and we're still coming up with new people to talk to," Nemetz said. "I still have one investigator assigned fulltime."

The investigation has gone to Texas, where Crane also appeared in dinner-theater productions, and to Los Angeles, home of Crane's estranged wife, Patty Olsen, and Crane's friend, John Carpenter, 49.

Carpenter has told police that he was out with Crane and two women until about 2 a.m. the day of the murder, and last saw Crane outside a

coffee shop. Carpenter also said he flew to Los Angeles after the evening out, but telephoned Crane in his apartment just before leaving.

Crane also received a telephone call from his estranged wife the night before his death, Nemetz said. Carpenter told police he was with Crane at the time of the call, which developed into a loud argument. Crane and Miss Olsen apparently had argued the previous week as well.

Photos of professional killers have been shown to potential witnesses but

Nemetz says, "Our inclination is to discount that. We're inclined to believe that whoever killed Crane was in the room with him and knew him. He was pretty careful about locking his door. There was no evidence of a break-in."

At one point, Scottsdale Police Lt. Ron Dean told reporters, "We know who did it, but the suspect is out of state."

Maricopa County Attorney Charles Hyder, however, refused to issue a complaint for lack of evidence.



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Elderly participants exceed estimates in state drug plan

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — Until this year, the choice for 80-year-old Bride Brennan often was food or medicine. The bedridden grandmother of five takes more than a dozen pills a day for arthritis, hypertension, hardening of the arteries and other ailments.

"It was pretty grim," said her son, Jack, with whom she lives. "We had to cut into the food budget, because she couldn't handle the drug expenses on her own."

But since the first of the year, Mrs. Brennan and about 255,000 other older residents of New Jersey have been beneficiaries of a novel \$1 discount drug program now threatened by runaway costs — because it is too popular.

"The program is wonderful, but I don't know what I would do if it was cut off," said Mrs. Brennan, who has only a modest income from Social Security.

The program, which began Jan. 1, authorizes eligible senior citizens to obtain prescription drugs for \$1, with the state paying the rest. Its estimated \$5 million first-year cost is expected to zoom to more than \$37 million.

"This program is vitally needed and we don't want anyone trying to do a hatchet job on us now," said Eugene Zoppo of Paterson, president of the New Jersey Federation of Senior Citizens, which has 494 groups representing nearly 100,000 seniors.

"Before this, there were a lot of

people who were forced to use their food money to pay for prescriptions," he said.

State officials estimated there would be about 50,000 annual participants, but more than 255,000 were enrolled by the end of August. In addition, at least 3,000 had not been processed.

"We were wrong about the estimates," said the state's deputy human services commissioner, Gerald J. Reilly. "The original application form was very cumbersome, but when access was made easier, the original estimates stayed the same."

To make things worse, there have been reports that senior citizens from the neighboring states of New York

and Pennsylvania are trying to get discount drugs through relatives or by setting up fake New Jersey residences.

Under the Pharmaceutical Assistance Act, seniors living alone are eligible if their annual income does not exceed \$9,000. Couples may have income up to \$12,000.

Other states are watching the program to see how New Jersey officials balance the goal to help seniors on fixed incomes in the face of public outcries against increased government spending. Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, who used the program to woo older voters in a successful re-election bid last year, has urged legislative leaders to adopt modifications immediately.

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FINAL TOUCH FABRIC LIQUID SOFTENER 32 OZ. **89¢**

GSA probe 'far from over'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government's investigation of the General Services Administration so far has uncovered questionable practices ranging from outright theft to a contract calling for the impossible.

But the "ugly and disgusting saga," as GSA Administrator Jay Solomon called it, is apparently far from over. Solomon said Tuesday the revelations to date may be only "the tip of a gigantic iceberg yet to descend upon us."

Fifty GSA employees have been disciplined and 80 transferred. Six grand juries are looking into the scandal. GSA investigators have developed six other cases the Justice Department feels contain "sufficient indication of fraud" for the department to take over, according to Vincent Alto, the man GSA hired to clean up its mess.

More cases are close to going to district attorneys in Houston, Dallas and New Orleans, Alto

says, while other questionable activities are turning up in Colorado, Montana, Missouri, California and Hawaii.

More than \$100,000 in apparent fraud has been uncovered in the past two weeks alone, GSA officials say. The agency's head investigator, William Clinkscales, says his staff has "high hopes that we will shut down thefts of \$3,000 to \$5,000 a week that have been occurring for years" at a Midwest GSA warehouse.

That was the picture painted by officials Tuesday before the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee on federal spending and open government.

The GSA witnesses told the subcommittee about cases ranging from the "\$80,000 parking place" to a contract that called for painters to apply two coats of waterproof paint — a physical impossibility, investigators said, because the second coat "just runs off" what's been water-

proofed.

As for the \$80,000 parking place, Clinkscales said an employee of the federal Office of Education gave a credit card good at GSA self-service stores to a parking lot attendant in return for a free parking space.

"Over a few months, he had charged \$80,000 on the card," Clinkscales said. The goods were then sold to a criminal fencing operation, he testified.

The federal employee received a suspended sentence for her part in the case, Clinkscales said and has since been given a job promotion. The parking lot attendant, according to District of Columbia police, was named in a 170-count indictment in connection with the incident.

The subcommittee heard of GSA employees who stood up against private contractors, then were transferred to lesser jobs. And they were told of a blind GSA attorney who, in the midst of determining a dispute between GSA and a private contractor, found his funds for overtime reading help curtailed, thereby limiting his effectiveness.

Illegal activities are continuing, said Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., the subcommittee chairman.

He told Solomon he had some good news: GSA investigators recently found "file cabinets still in their packing cases which are being sold at half price."

"The bad news," Chiles said, "is that someone is stealing your file cabinets."

Much of the hearing was devoted to office furniture supplied by Art Metal U.S.A. of Newark, N.J.

Howard Davia, head of audits for the GSA, said Art Metal products "are frequently rusty, received in damaged condition or in what is generally described as shoddy condition."

He said one shipment of 33,000 cabinets "required so much maintenance to repair that it was not considered feasible to use them." Other GSA witnesses said a recent shipment of chairs appeared not to meet government specifications.

Art Metal President Philip J. Kurens denied any problems with his company's products, saying, "We have shipped in excess of one million pieces of office equipment to the government. The rate of complaints has been less than one-half of one percent on our shipments."

Automatic tax cut favored by Republicans on panel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee are plugging for a system of automatic tax cuts to keep inflation from pushing wage earners into ever-higher income tax brackets.

Sponsored chiefly by Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kansas, the "tax-indexing" plan would require yearly increases in personal exemption and standard deduction as well as cuts in individual tax rates pegged to the rate of inflation.

The indexing measure, scheduled for a committee vote today, represents an attempt by the Republicans to bounce back after failing three times Tuesday to pass the Roth-Kemp proposal to cut individual income taxes by an average of 33 percent over the next three years.

Meanwhile, the Republicans began a coast-to-coast flying caravan today with party leaders such as former President Gerald Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan talking tax reform and boosting GOP candidates.

They are carrying the message that a big change in taxes will require a big change in the composition of Congress.

Back in the Senate committee, Dole argued his case this way Tuesday in a statement:

"The average family of four earned \$15,000 last year. The effective tax rate on that income is about 9 percent, or \$1,400. Assuming the inflation rate is at 7 percent and the family keeps up by a cost-of-living increase, the family next year will earn

\$16,050.

"The family, of course, has not increased its spending power of the previous year. However, the family is now confronted with an 11-percent effective tax rate and a new tax bill that is nearly \$1,600."

Dole calls that \$200 difference to his hypothetical family "an unlegislated tax hike that cheats the American worker." Under his proposal, it would be offset by a 7 percent increase in deductions allowed the family and by expanding the tax rate tables to allow a 7 percent increase in wages without going into a higher tax bracket.

Opponents say the Dole amendment, which would be for a two-year trial period beginning in 1980, would worsen inflation by raising the federal deficit, forcing the government to borrow more money and giving taxpayers little incentive for their own inflation fight.

The committee, writing its own version of a \$16.3 billion tax cut approved by the House, also is nearing a final decision on how the House bill should be changed to direct more of the tax cuts to low- and middle-income taxpayers.

In a major decision Tuesday, the panel voted new tax relief for business by increasing from 20 percent to 30 percent the asset-depreciation range.

The sponsor, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, said this would stimulate plant modernization and increase productivity, resulting in more output per dollar spent and, thus, less inflation. It would cost \$513 million next year.

Former majority whip to testify on Korean influence-buying scheme

WASHINGTON (AP) — The third of four congressmen accused of involvement in an alleged Korean influence-buying scheme got a chance to detail his defense with House colleagues today.

Rep. John J. McFall, D-Calif., a former majority whip, was slated to testify before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct about gifts he received from Korean rice merchant Tongsun Park.

Park is also expected to appear although committee officials would not confirm the central figure in the case, a former Washington socialite, would testify.

McFall is accused of violating House rules by receiving a \$3,000 campaign contribution from Park in 1974 and failing to report it.

The committee also alleges that McFall diverted the contribution to his personal use and that he earlier had received \$1,000 in cash and a \$500 tea set from Park "under circumstances which might be construed...as influencing the performance of his government duties."

McFall, seeking re-election in November, has admitted receiving the money and tea set from Park and has acknowledged writing letters on the South Korean's behalf, but he has denied any wrongdoing.

In a written response to the committee's allegations, McFall contended he accepted the \$3,000 in 1974 and \$1,000 in 1972 for his congressional office account, not as campaign contributions. He also wrote that he was unaware the tea set was entirely paid for by Park.

He added that his other dealings with Park, including the letters, were intended to help increase the rice sales of his rice-growing district in California.

Last week, the committee held public hearings on Korean-related allegations against Reps. Edward R. Roybal and Charles H. Wilson, both California Democrats. Roybal and Wilson also denied any wrongdoing.

A third hearing involving Rep. Edward J. Patten, D-N.J., scheduled for Tuesday, was postponed to give Patten more time to prepare his defense. An aide to the congressman said Patten should be ready for the hearing in a week to 10 days.

The committee could recommend that the full House take disciplinary action against the congressmen, ranging from reprimand to expulsion.

None of the four faces criminal charges stemming from the matter.

Hearing on liquor asked

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — State liquor administrator Sherman McBeath asked the Texas Supreme Court today to get him out of the middle of the tangled controversy over an Abilene liquor election.


The court ordered a hearing on McBeath's plea to set aside Austin District Judge Charles Mathews' order that has left Abilene "dry" until the matter is settled in the courts.

Abilene held a local option election June 17 and a July 10 canvass by the Taylor County commissioners court showed that anti-liquor forces won. However, a second canvass on July 20 changed the results to favor the "wets."

Mathews' order said an Abilene judge should never have ordered the second canvass, leaving the July 10 canvass as the official election results.

McBeath says he has received several applications for liquor licenses backed up by the county clerk's certificate that the July 20 canvass showed the city was wet. Mathews' order keeps McBeath from issuing the licenses, so he appealed to the supreme court.

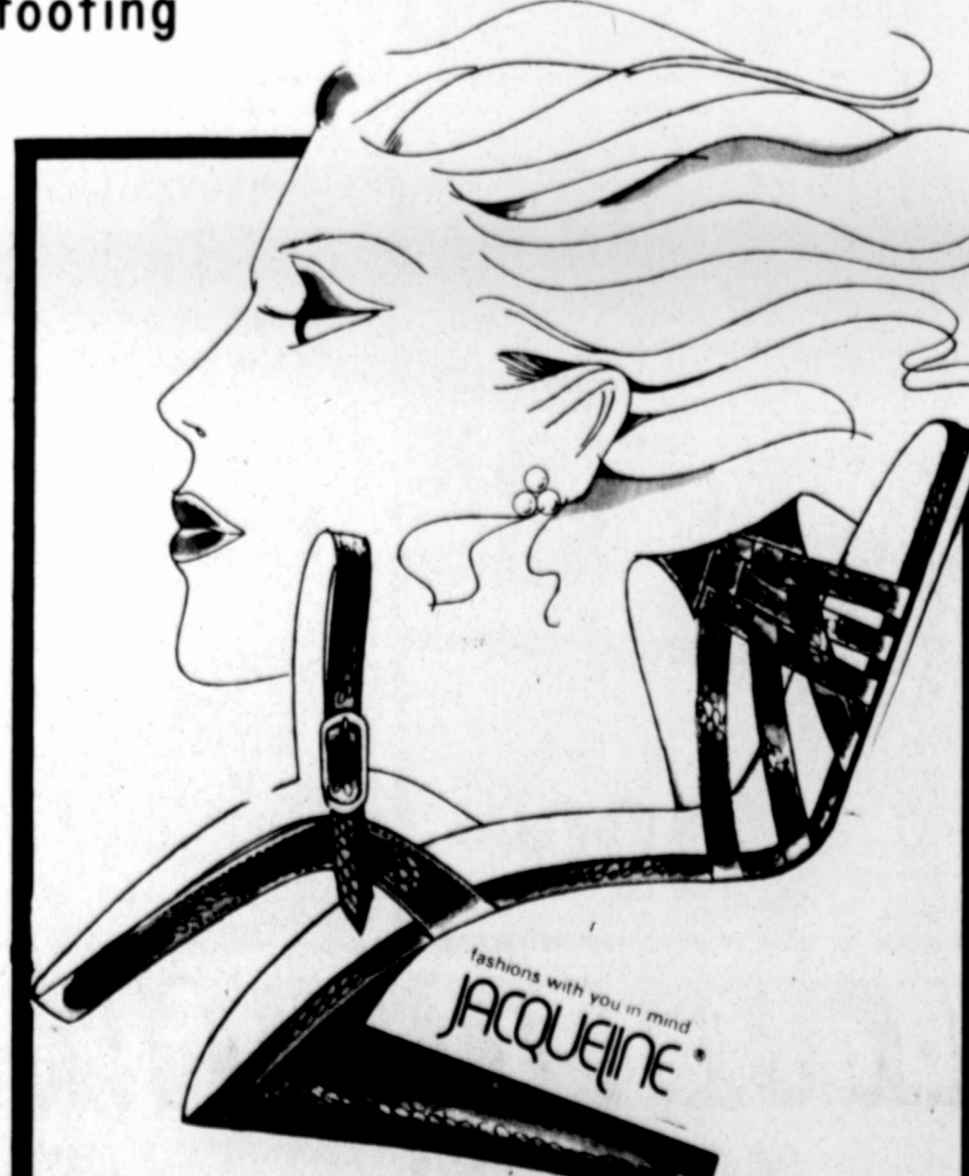
A suit challenging the July 10 canvass has been filed in Abilene but no hearing has been set.




GRAMMER MURPHEY

flattering footing


Tall, graceful, heels; quarters of side straps; textured reptile finish. Black brown, taupe. \$36 Ladies' shoes



fashions with you in mind




JACQUELINE




collegetown
collegetown
collegetown

Collegetown...a name you can count on...Go your separate ways and get great new looks from this group of wool/blend, coordinated, dark green/camel sportswear. The solid jacket \$49, plaid skirt, \$30, plaid jacket, \$54, solid pant, \$27, plaid vest, \$23 and the solid skirt, \$32. For a great sophisticated good and style try Collegetown...a name you can count on...Junior Sportswear Department.




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fashions with you in mind



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Ben Alexander, seated, goes over "recruiting" plans for the Permian Basin Petroleum Association's membership drive with Becky Waldrop, left, with Howard's Drafting & Technical Services, Midland; Liz Miller, right, secretary for the PBGS, and Al Dillard of Midland, standing, president of the association. The membership drive kicked off

here Tuesday. Alexander, owner of DA&S Oil Well Servicing, Inc., headquartered in Hobbs, N. M., said the goal this year is to increase the membership from 742 to 1,500. The drive is under way throughout the Permian Basin Empire of West Texas and Southeast New Mexico. (Staff Photo by Mike Kardos)

Governors say victory will prove disastrous

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C. (AP) — President Carter's energy chief has been told by two Southern governors the administration's victory on natural gas price deregulation will prove "disastrous."

Schlesinger insisted there are "incentives" in the bill to encourage production of more natural gas. If they do not work, he said he will push for remedial legislation in two years. "None of us from gas-producing areas are aware of any incentives in the bill," Gov. Edwards said. "You're imposing intolerable restrictions on us," Edwards told Schlesinger. Their confrontation came during the Southern Governors' Conference.

"If you expect us (oil-producing states) to be your savior, why don't you listen to us?" Edwards said.

Schlesinger had just told the Dixie governors that Carter's energy bill will pump additional natural gas supplies into interstate commerce, reduce the U.S. dependence on foreign oil imports and improve the nation's ability to wield a firm hand in foreign policy matters.

Shortly after the energy secretary spoke, the U.S. Senate voted 59-39 against sending the multi-billion dollar compromise energy bill back to a House Energy conference committee.

Anticipating that favorable vote, Schlesinger said he would have had the effect of killing the bill and "continuing the 30-year war" over natural gas price deregulation.

Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas also predicted the administration's energy bill will prove a fiasco as far as increasing natural gas supplies through incentives to producers to open new fields.

Briscoe, less hostile than Edwards, told Schlesinger he hopes his predic-

tion turns out to be wrong. He promised to do his best to make the new energy legislation work, although he has little confidence that it will.

Schlesinger insisted there are "incentives" in the bill to encourage production of more natural gas. If they do not work, he said he will push for remedial legislation in two years.

"None of us from gas-producing areas are aware of any incentives in the bill," Gov. Edwards said.

Even the authors are not proud of

the energy legislation, he said.

"The best we can get is that it's the only bill in town," Edwards told Schlesinger. "That's a poor excuse for passing legislation."

Schlesinger conceded the bill is a compromise that does not totally satisfy either proponents or opponents of price deregulation.

Schlesinger said the legislation "provides us with a way out" of a 30-year dilemma over natural gas pricing policies.

Gas not hitting market

HOUSTON (AP) — A gas executive said Tuesday some natural gas is falling to find markets because of widespread conservation programs and industrial switching to alternate fuels.

Ernest T. Robinson, Texas Eastern Transmission Co. senior vice president, said conservation by all sectors of the gas market has reduced the demands on all pipeline systems.

"Conservation by industry and the public consumer and phasing out of gas as boiler fuel in the industrial market are making their impacts

felt," Robinson said.

Speaking before the Gulf Coast Measurement Society, Robinson estimated conservation has reduced natural gas demand by 10 percent in some areas and 30 percent in others.

The situation, he added, has made a marked reduction in the gas requirements for the interstate market that is served by long-line transmission systems.

"Instead of supplying nearly one-third of the total energy requirements of the nation we now supply less than 29 percent," he said.

Field work announced

W. C. Blanks of midland announced location for a southeast offset to the discovery well of the Maroon Cliffs, South (Morrow) gas field of Eddy County, 20 miles northeast of Carlsbad.

It is No. 67 Big Eddy Unit, 1,980 feet from south and 990 feet from west lines of section 15-21s-30e. It is to drill to 13,200 feet.

LONG STEPOUT — Getty Oil Co., operating from Midland, staked a one-mile northeast stepout to the discovery well of the Cinta Roja (Morrow) gas field of Lea County, 12 miles northwest of Jal.

It is No. 1-10 Cinta Roja, 1,980 feet from north and 1,650 feet from west lines of section 10-24s-35e. Contract depth is 14,600 feet.

TULK SECTOR — Sabine Producing Co. of Midland will drill No. 2 DeSota-State as a 10,000-foot operation in the Tulk

(Pennsylvanian) area of Lea County.

It is 1/2 mile northeast of production and one location south of a depleted producer. The location is 1,980 feet from south and 660 feet from east lines of section 34-14s-32e and 22 miles south of Caprock.

SMALL PUMPER — RTexaco, Inc., No. 5-AK Reeves Fee has been completed as a small pumping well in the Screwbean, Northeast (Delaware) field of Reeves County, seven miles northwest of Orla.

It is No. 1-10 Cintar Roja, 1,980 feet from north and 1,650 feet from west lines of section 10-24s-35e. Total depth is 2,655 feet and 4.75-inch casing is set at 2,655 feet. The plugged back depth is 2,608 feet.

DRILLING REPORT

ANDREWS COUNTY
Cota Petroleum No. 1 Long, 14,800 feet, shut in.
Cota Petroleum No. 1 Borg, 12,300 feet, pumping load through perforations 1,132 to 1,247 feet.
Cota Petroleum No. 1 GAO, drilling 6,650 feet in lime.
Getty No. 9 Sherrill, 12,350 feet, pulled tubing and packer, swabbed 2 1/2 hours, well shut off. Testing continues.

CONCHO COUNTY
Lende Exploration No. 2 Canning, 12,300 feet, perforated 3,800-3,910 feet, acidized with 2,500 gallons, opened well and flowed with gas and oil.
Morrow Oil Co. No. 1 Laguna Deep Federal, drilling 10,587 feet in lime.
Morrow Oil Co. No. 1 G. Federal, perforated 12,710-718 feet and from 12,800-814 feet, had hole in tubing, shut in in rig.

COTTE COUNTY
Reas Enterprises No. 1 Fields, moving in rig.

CULBERTSON COUNTY
BTA No. 1 Duval, 12,741 feet, 3,118 feet, flowing load through perforations, 2,250-2,314 feet.
Union of Calif. No. 1 Laguna Deep Federal, drilling 10,587 feet in lime.
Parker and Parsley No. 1-A Varrugh, pumping load water plus 22 barrels in 24 hours.

DARTON COUNTY
Parker & Parsley No. 1 Powell, drilling 4,827 feet in lime and shale.
BTA No. 10 Mustang, drilling 8,279 feet in lime.
Parker and Parsley No. 1-A Varrugh, pumping load water plus 22 barrels in 24 hours.

MIDLAND COUNTY
Cota Petroleum No. 1 Davenport, 12,300 feet, flowing load through perforations 8,300-9,005 feet.
Union of Calif. No. 1 Ben Winkelman, 11,147 feet, logging.
Parker & Parsley No. 1-C Goldiday, pumping load water plus 22 barrels in 24 hours.
Parker & Parsley No. 1-C Snyder, 8,800 feet, ran logs, elevation 2,068 feet.
T. Upper Spraberry 7,248 (4.562), T. Lower Spraberry 8,058 feet (-5.372), T. Dean 8,533 feet (-5.000), plug back depth 8,900 feet, perforated Dean 8,591-8,533 feet, preparing to treat.
Pecos County
HNG No. 1-28 Neal, 12,300 feet, swabbing load, through perforations from 6,671 to 6,523 feet.
HNG No. 1-28, drilling 12,837 feet in side track hole.
HNG No. 1-17 Fitzgerald, drilling 2,144 feet in lime.
HNG No. 1-28 Neal, 12,300 feet, swabbing load, through perforations from 6,671 to 6,523 feet.
HNG No. 1-28 Neal, 12,300 feet, swabbing load, through perforations from 6,671 to 6,523 feet.
HNG No. 1-17 Fitzgerald, drilling 2,144 feet in lime.
HNG No. 1-28 Neal, 12,300 feet, swabbing load, through perforations from 6,671 to 6,523 feet.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY
Tomlinson Oil No. 1 W. P. Cooper, drilling 4,500 feet in lime and shale.
Gulf No. 2-2D State, 12,603 feet, swabbed 2 hours, recovered 89 barrels water with trace of oil, straddling perforations from 8,887 to 8,750 feet, swabbed 5 hours, recovered 90 barrels water and 1 barrel oil, continuing to swab test.
Gulf No. 2-2D State, 12,603 feet, swabbing load, through perforations from 8,887 to 8,750 feet, preparing to run the back logs.
Northern Natural Gas No. 14 Herzhosen, drilling 16,295 feet in lime, dolomite and chert.
HNG No. 1-13 Emma Lou, 12,300 feet, fishing.
Gulf No. 2-2D State, 12,603 feet, swabbed 2 hours, recovered 89 barrels water with trace of oil, straddling perforations from 8,887 to 8,750 feet, swabbed 5 hours, recovered 90 barrels water and 1 barrel oil, continuing to swab test.

HOWARD COUNTY
Britton Management No. 1-32 Deveraux, drilling 7,325 feet.

IRION COUNTY
Resources Investment No. 1-18 Cox, 12,583 feet in lime and shale.
Union Texas No. 5-56 Farmer, 12,500 feet, repairing rig.
Union Texas No. 8-36 Farmer, drilling 4,880 feet in lime and shale.
Union Texas No. 1-7D State, 12,170 feet, plugged back depth 8,330 feet, pumped 111 barrels oil and 150 barrels water, gas volume 11,400 thousand cubic feet per day, gas-oil ratio 121, 24 hours, testing continues.

KING COUNTY
Bass Enterprises No. 2 Goodwin, 12,300 feet, laying down drill collars.

LEA COUNTY
Marathon Oil Co. No. 1-Y Actna Eves, drilling 5,005 feet.
BTA No. 5-R Lea, 12,376, plugged back depth 12,225 feet, perforated 3,130-3,242 feet, acidized with 200 gallons, swabbed 26 barrels oil in 8 hours, installing pumping unit.
Union Texas No. 4 Crosby Deep, 12,300 feet, 144 barrels water in 24 hours.
Saxon No. 2-1 University, pumped 53 barrels oil and 144 barrels water in 24 hours.
Saxon No. 3-7 University, killed well, running in hole with tubing.
Saxon No. 1-B Ham, drilling 5,900 feet.
Saxon No. 3-B Ham, drilling 5,900 feet.
Saxon No. 3-14 University, pumped 48 barrels oil and 153 barrels water in 24 hours.
Saxon No. 3-14 University, pumped 48 barrels oil and 153 barrels water in 24 hours.

MARATHON COUNTY
Saxon No. 3-14 University, pumped 48 barrels oil and 153 barrels water in 24 hours.
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MONTAGNA COUNTY
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY
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MORROW COUNTY
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MOUNTAIN COUNTY
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MUNTER COUNTY
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NATAGALIA COUNTY
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NEWELL COUNTY
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OKMONT COUNTY
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How votes cast

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here is the 59-39 roll call vote by which the Senate on Tuesday rejected an attempt to send the natural gas compromise back to committee for redrafting. A vote in favor was to resubmit the measure to committee.

Democrats For (18)
Abourezk, S.D.; Anderson, Minn.; Bayh, Ind.; Bentsen, Texas; Biden, Del.; Byrd, Harry, Va.; Haskell, Colo.; Holjings, S.C.; Humphrey, Minn.; Johnston, La.; Kennedy, Mass.; Long, La.; McGovern, S.D.; Metzbaum, Ohio; Nelson, Wis.; Proxmire, Wis.; Riegle, Mich.; Sarbanes, Md.

Republicans For (21)
Baker, Tenn.; Bartlett, Okla.; Bellmon, Okla.; Curtis, Nev.; Dole, Kan.; Garn, Utah; Goldwater, Ariz.; Hansen, Wyo.; Hatch, Utah; Hayakawa, Calif.; Laxalt, Nev.; Lugar, Ind.; Packwood, Ore.; Roth, Del.; Schmitt, N.M.; Schweiker, Pa.; Scott, Va.; Thurmond, S.C.; Tower, Texas; Wallon, Wyo.; Weicker, Conn.

Democrats Against (44)
Allen, Ala.; Bumpers, Ark.; Burdick, N.D.; Byrd, W.Va.; Cannon, Nev.; Chiles, Fla.; Church, Idaho; Clark, Iowa; Cranston, Calif.; Culver, Iowa; DeConcini, Ariz.; Durkin, N.H.; Eagleton, Mo.; Eastland, Miss.; Ford, Ky.; Glenn, Ohio; Gravel, Alaska; Hart, Colo.; Hatfield, Mont.; Hathaway, Maine; Hodge, Ark.; Huddleston, Ky.; Inouye, Hawaii; Jackson, Wash.; Leahy, Vt.; Magnuson, Wash.; Matsunaga, Hawaii; McIntyre, N.H.; Melcher, Mont.; Morgan, N.C.; Moynihan, N.Y.; Muskie, Maine; Nunn, Ga.; Pell, R.I.; Randolph, W. Va.; Ribicoff, Conn.; Sasser, Tenn.; Sparkman, Ala.; Stennis, Miss.; Stevenson, Ill.; Stone, Fla.; Talmadge, Ga.; Williams, N.J.; Zorinsky, Neb.

Republicans Against (15)
Case, N.J.; Chafee, R.I.; Danforth, Mo.; Domenici, N.M.; Griffin, Mich.; Hatfield, Ore.; Heinz, Pa.; Javits, N.Y.; Mathias, Md.; McClure, Idaho; Pearson, Kan.; Percy, Ill.; Stafford, Vt.; Stevens, Alaska; Young, N.D.

Other
Burdick, N.D.; Byrd, W.Va.; Cannon, Nev.; Chiles, Fla.; Church, Idaho; Clark, Iowa; Cranston, Calif.; Culver, Iowa; DeConcini, Ariz.; Durkin, N.H.; Eagleton, Mo.; Eastland, Miss.; Ford, Ky.; Glenn, Ohio; Gravel, Alaska; Hart, Colo.; Hatfield, Mont.; Hathaway, Maine; Hodge, Ark.; Huddleston, Ky.; Inouye, Hawaii; Jackson, Wash.; Leahy, Vt.; Magnuson, Wash.; Matsunaga, Hawaii; McIntyre, N.H.; Melcher, Mont.; Morgan, N.C.; Moynihan, N.Y.; Muskie, Maine; Nunn, Ga.; Pell, R.I.; Randolph, W. Va.; Ribicoff, Conn.; Sasser, Tenn.; Sparkman, Ala.; Stennis, Miss.; Stevenson, Ill.; Stone, Fla.; Talmadge, Ga.; Williams, N.J.; Zorinsky, Neb.

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Oil sanctions against Rhodesia last 13 years totally ineffective

By WILLIAM TUOHY
The Los Angeles Times

LONDON — The British government's oil sanctions against Rhodesia for the past 13 years have been totally ineffective, according to a blue ribbon official report released Tuesday.

In fact, the amount of oil consumed in Rhodesia has doubled since the country's unilateral declaration of independence from Great Britain in 1965.

Further, the report stated, from 1965 to 1967, subsidiary companies of British Petroleum and Shell actually shipped oil directly to Rhodesia — apparently without the knowledge of the parent companies.

The discovery of this led the British government under Prime Minister Harold Wilson to tacitly approve a swap arrangement under which oil was provided to Rhodesia by a French company, whose stocks were in turn replenished by British Petroleum and Shell.

The government's justification for the oil swap — after learning of the sanction-busting by the oil companies — was that it could not really enforce an oil embargo against Rhodesia without coming into a serious economic confrontation with South Africa, through which some of the oil was shipped.

And British officials decided that

such a confrontation would risk "seriously damaging" the British economy, the report said.

In 1970, the Conservatives replaced the Labor government and they apparently went along with the swap agreement under which Rhodesia got its oil through Mozambique, then a Portuguese colony.

During much of this period, the British navy spent an estimated \$200 million maintaining a blockade outside the Mozambique port of Beira.

This blockade was practically useless — since the oil was coming in at the capital, the Port of Lourenco Marques.

The report was commissioned by Foreign Secretary David Owen 18 months ago when he appointed a prominent lawyer, Thomas Bigham, to investigate the charges that the oil companies were breaking the embargo.

The Bigham report is expected to cause reverberations in Britain's political world.

While senior government officials had knowledge of the ineffectiveness of the oil embargo and of the swap arrangement, neither Parliament nor the British public was informed.

And now, politicians of both the Labor and Conservative parties have begun arguing as to who knew that the embargo was being broken.

Sir Harold Wilson, the former prime minister, denied knowledge of the affair.

Yet his former colleague, Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson (now Lord Thomson) said that he had conveyed in writing to Wilson and other ministers a full account of the swapping arrangement in 1968.

He also told the Bigham report investigators: "We (the government) came increasingly to the conclusion that we couldn't bring the Rhodesian government to an end by sanctions, unless we were prepared to apply them to South Africa. We were under no circumstances willing to do that, and therefore the more we went into the repeated problem of the allegations about oil from British companies reaching Rhodesia, the more we came to the conclusion that the best we could make of a bad job in this respect was to be in a position to say at least there was no oil from British oil companies reaching Rhodesia."

ROCKDALE, Texas (AP) — A rich strip of lignite running from San Antonio to Texarkana is the key in Texas' fight to cope with mounting energy needs, Railroad Commissioner John Poerner said Tuesday.

Poerner also told a Rockdale civic club luncheon that Texas was lucky because the major lignite deposits are found in areas that are neither especially good for farming nor covered by large rock formations.

"This band of lignite which runs through Rockdale will bring more major industry and more jobs to that elongated region," he said.

Poerner said the development of Texas lignite mining increased from 15,000 tons per year in 1890 to 1.2 million tons annually in 1978 when use of oil and natural gas became the energy of the day. The revival of lignite output reached 16.9 million short tons in 1977.

"By 1984, Texas lignite production is forecast to exceed 70,000 short tons," he said.

BRIDGE

Save your opponent from 'lucky' play

By ALFRED SHEINWOLD

Our week-long series on hornswogling an opponent into playing a low card continues with a hand that teaches a great moral lesson: Never to allow an opponent to make the right play by accident.

South dealer North-South vulnerable

NORTH

- 732
J4
J106
K9842

WEST

- K106
A9732
95
Q73

EAST

- Q98
Q108
87432
65

SOUTH

- AJ54
K65
AKQ
AJ10

South West North East
2 NT Pass 3 NT All Pass

Opening lead - ♠3

You play dummy's jack at the first trick in case West has led from the

ace-queen. But East produces the queen, and you must take the king of hearts at once.

Now you must bring in the clubs. If you lead the jack of clubs, West may believe it is always right to cover a jack with a queen. Such a play is often wrong, but in this case West could block the clubs if he played his queen on an early round of the suit.

MIGHT HATE HIMSELF

Since West might hate himself if he made the right play by accident, you made the right play by accident, you second trick you lead the ten of clubs. The odds are overwhelming that the ten will win the trick if West has the queen.

Having stolen this idea, you cash the ace of clubs and then lead to the king to take five club tricks and your contract.

DAILY QUESTION

Partner opens with one club, and the next player passes. You hold: S-732; H-J4; D-J106; C-K9842. What do you say?

Bid two clubs. This is a pretty horrible hand, but you do have good support for clubs even if partner has only three cards in the suit. Raise to two clubs and then retire from bidding.

Wrecking yards, 'cut shops' add to commercial car theft profits

Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a five-part series on auto theft — the scope of the problem and its impact on the Permian Basin. Part Five will discuss what Midlanders and others can do to prevent car thefts.

By GUY SULLIVAN R-T Staff Writer

Where once the "joy rider" abandoned the stolen car at the curb and vanished, the steal-for-profit thief in Midland and elsewhere now parks in a "cut shop" and the motor vehicle vanishes.

It's called commercial auto theft and it's costing Americans and Texans billions of dollars in lost property each year.

"Cutting" has become a flourishing operation in the nation's multibillion per year vehicle theft business, according to officials with the National Automobile Theft Bureau.

Authorities say this business is so profitable because of the increased cost of auto repairs, parts and labor, and the diminished ready availability of some replacement parts.

"Organized crime is involved in the stripping and selling of stolen auto parts," said Darrell Joy of the San Marcos-based Texas Crime Prevention Institute.

He said, "This has become more common in Texas in recent years. You take the average \$6,000 vehicle. Once it's stolen, the value decreases some. But thieves strip and sell it part by part with the average seller making around \$24,000 per vehicle."

He said there is some movement to regulate the private sale of auto parts by firms in big warehouse areas.

"The law enforcement profession nationwide is pushing for federal regulations to monitor the sale of auto parts," he said.

In cutting and stripping operations, the major body parts of an automobile are sold to rebuilders or body repair shops because it is more profitable for an auto shop to replace a car door with one already assembled or a painted one, according to Texas lawmen.

Wrecking yards and "cut shops" raided by law enforcement agencies in 1977 contained vehicles ranging from automobiles to new commercial semitrailers valued at close to \$100,000 each.

In 1977, the National Automobile Theft Bureau participated with lawmen nationwide in investigating 288 auto theft ring cases. The results involved a total of 3,817 vehicles, worth an estimated \$18,577,000, which were recovered, according to officials.

One investigation of a St. Louis, Mo.-Beaumont, Texas, ring resulted in the recovery of 69 late model cars and trucks.

In another similar case, lawmen and bureau investigators identified some 130 stolen autos and trucks in San Antonio.

In addition, FBI personnel and Fort Worth lawmen recovered 138 cars, trucks, motorcycles and heavy equipment in "Operation Westwind" during 1977.

Authorities, posing as "fences," purchased more than \$1.5 million worth of stolen property. A total of 91 defendants were named in 181 indictments by the Tarrant County Grand Jury as a result of the massive effort to stop commercial auto theft.

Commander Worth Seaman of the DPS' Motor Vehicle Theft Service said half of the vehicles stolen in Texas are recovered within 48 hours, but an estimated 25 percent are partially or totally stripped as a commercial venture for gain.

While mainly active in urban areas, according to lawmen, commercial auto theft operations have been known to crop up in rural locations, also, they said.

However, in Texas, authorities indicate major

areas of concern include Houston and the Dallas-Fort Worth area plus San Antonio and the Mexican border as far as commercial theft goes.

"There is evidence that organized crime is increasing its infiltration of the commercialized auto theft business," said C.C. Benson, manager of the National Automobile Theft Bureau's Southwest Division in Dallas.

"I think this is true all over, especially in Texas. Theft rings represent a substantial portion of auto thefts, but not the majority. I'm saying that commercial organized auto theft is a substantial problem," Benson declared.

He represents a non-profit service supported by more than 500 insurance firms. Investigators with his outfit work closely with lawmen to control and eliminate auto thefts. Theirs, Benson admitted, is a constant uphill battle.

Of the estimated 50,000 vehicle thefts reported in Texas in 1977, he said each vehicle was worth an average of \$2,500.

"That's \$150 million annual gross value of stolen cars in a year's time in 1977. That's an estimate, but with recovery of 75 percent of these annually, you still wind up with a net loss of \$50 million worth of property for last year," Benson said.

Seaman said vehicle thefts have shot up by 9 percent this year over last year in Texas "mainly because of theft rings and the stealing of late model vehicles and stripping them for their parts."

He said over a period of several years, law enforcement has become increasingly aware of the commercial auto theft problem.

Commercial vehicle thieves have two main forms of operation: steal a vehicle and resell it, or steal it for disassembly.

Seaman said disassembly is a proven factor. He cited as support that contention the continued decline in stolen vehicle recoveries.

"This deterioration has been evident for the last five years, and the ratio of late model vehicles in the unrecovered category is substantial," he said.

He said inspection of auto salvage yards and informant information indicate an abundance of front-end assemblies and tail sections are on hand, and are moving in and out of salvage yards daily.

"Pickup trucks deserve special note because cabs are in demand as are the front-end assemblies," he noted.

Through contacts with automobile salvage pool operators, salvage buyers, body shops and wreck rebuilders, the DPS has consistently verified that:

Large quantities of front-end assemblies and tail sections are being transported between metropolitan areas and via transcontinental shipments.

Voice and teletype communications circuits used by groups of salvage dealers serve to advertise the need for certain parts. The order is then apparently filled through selective theft and disassembly, often even allowing for desired color and interior trim.

The "legitimate" dealer is being sold out and undersold due to the availability of stolen parts and because the price of the stolen merchandise undercuts the market for similar parts from wrecked vehicles.

Large trailers (built to carry four levels), lesser vehicles operating behind pickup trucks and rental equipment are transporting this type of merchandise from the east to the midwest and the southwest. Similar components also are being shipped from Texas to California.

DPS investigators said in addition to information received from the larger brokers and suppliers, they receive daily individual tips on the detection of single sales by suspected violators.

Also, investigators said concerted efforts to search suspected salvage yards often yield evidence of cut up and presumably stolen vehicles.

Tramp printer settles down

BISMARCK, N.D. (AP) — For 16 years Jim Fields has tramped across America, earning his way in print shops and backrooms of more than 40 newspapers. Now, the 35-year-old Fields and his wife want to find a place to settle down.

So Fields quit his job as a night markup man for the Bismarck Tribune. He and his wife, Alice, secured their belongings, stowed the six-foot rubber raft atop their four-wheel drive pickup, hooked up their 26-foot trailer and headed for the Pacific Northwest.

"I simply want to find a job in an area that I think is beautiful and live out my life like anyone else," Fields says. "At one time I either liked a town or a newspaper, but I never found a place where I liked both. Now, I'm willing to concede the fact that no place is perfect. Now, I'm not as picky as I used to be."

Fields, who says he's still learning his craft, got into the printing business when he was 19, fresh from two years in the Navy. He landed a job in the art department with Price Bros. Lithographers in Bridgeton, N.J., doing color work and making labels for tin cans.

Soon he took a job with the Van Nuys Publishing Co., a large classified advertiser in California, and became a member of the International Typographical Union.

"Once I got into the Typographical Union, I got a traveling card. It introduces me to the next local union that I go to," he says.

Since Fields got his card, he has criss-crossed

America, working for newspapers and print shops from New York to Los Angeles, with stops in Chicago, San Francisco, Denver, Miami, Philadelphia and points between.

"Normally I average about four months per job, with the shortest period being one day and the longest one year," Fields says.

Travels also took Fields, who reads and speaks fluent Spanish, to Bolivia, where he worked for six months on a newspaper there.

"I don't have to make an application for a job. All I have to do is drop my traveling card with the local union and pick up my working card and go to work," he says.

During his travels, Fields never has known lean times.

"I've always been able to get a job when I've needed one," says Fields, who has experience in typesetting, ad makeup, newspaper page makeup, proofreading, and markup.

Fields looks at his travels as an educational process.

"The more I see of other people, the more I understand about myself. I've got a college education through my worldly experience," says the junior high school dropout.

"A great majority of printers respect tramp printers because they've been in a great number of shops and have done a good number of different things," he says.



DR. NEIL SOLOMON

Side effects make 'pot' therapy unsafe

Dear Dr. Solomon: A friend of mine claims that marijuana has turned out to be a very good drug for treating hypertension and glaucoma. Is this correct?—F.K.

Dear F.K.: There has been some medical interest in this possibility. But the latest authoritative review I have seen—it appeared in the British Medical Journal—concludes that side effects may be unacceptable, that better drugs are already available—and that it would perhaps be better to direct research efforts toward other drugs.

The marijuana ingredient at issue is called THC, standing for tetrahydrocannabinol—the substance that gives marijuana its mind-changing effect. Brief periods of exposure to THC, either smoked or taken orally, speed up the heart rate. On the other hand, over long periods,

THC may cause an abnormally low heart rate as well as sudden drops in blood pressure when a person stands up.

The Journal notes harmful interactions of THC with other drugs that the patient might be taking. Another problem is that the patient may develop "tolerance" of the drug over long-term use. Tolerance in the medical sense means that it takes a larger and larger amount of a given drug to achieve a desired effect.

Some THC agents have been found that are effective in lowering high blood pressure and lack one or more side effects—but some harmful side effects persist even in these, according to the Journal.

Dear Dr. Solomon: My wife has been nagging me about my weight problem so I told her that I would exercise with her. She

was astonished to hear what I had in mind: sex. She doesn't believe that sex is really an exercise and that I'm just too lazy to do anything about my weight problem. Is sex really considered an exercise or did I get the wrong information?—Robert M.

Dear Robert M.: Fortunately, sex burns calories and therefore can be considered as a form of exercise. In fact, it is beneficial to both partners since you both exercise at the same time. However, to lose a pound of fat, intercourse would have to take place 23 to 24 times a day! You have to be pretty energetic to do that!

Dear Dr. Solomon: I know polio is bad, but measles? Nobody dies from measles. Why all the fuss?—Mrs. W.A.

Dear Mrs. W.A.: Although most children with measles recover after a week or two of illness, others are not so lucky. Before a vaccine was developed, hundreds of children died each year from measles. Many others suffered permanent brain damage from encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), pneumonia, hearing disorders and other complications. Fortunately, the vaccine has reduced the number of such cases, but some still happen. And even without the complications, why subject the child to a week or two of needless misery and lost time from school when measles can be prevented by a simple vaccine?

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