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Kennedy wants tax cut, new wage-price guides

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, at the brink of a 1980 challenge to President Carter, suggests it may take a tax cut soon to cope with rising unemployment, and tougher wage-price guidelines to cope with inflation.

Insisting that he hasn't decided whether to run, Kennedy said he has been "heartened and encouraged" by the support generated in the 10 days since he said he'd consider it.

The Massachusetts senator said he had decided by Labor Day "that I at least would not preclude the possibility of candidacy."

Always before, Kennedy had said he expected Carter to run and intend-

ed to support him. But he said he reconsidered during the summer at the urging of congressional colleagues and other supporters.

He said his family approved, and he also concluded that a challenge to the incumbent president would not divide the Democratic Party more than it already is divided.

"I became convinced that the divisions that existed in the Democratic Party and in the country existed today...and were very deep-seated, and they would be there whether I was a candidate or not," he said in an interview with The Associated Press on Friday.

While Carter supporters contend a

Kennedy challenge could be so divisive as to make the Democratic nominee vulnerable to a Republican in the general election, the senator said past contests have seemed to "energize the party, bring new people in."

He said those factors and, most important, "my own deep concerns about the direction of the nation, our ability to deal with many of the problems that we're facing here in this country, about the mood of the nation," glided him to consider running.

Kennedy said his decision is not made yet, and he doesn't know when it will be. But he also said that if he runs, he expects to compete in the Iowa Democratic caucuses.

Texans predict Kennedy

DALLAS (AP) — Sen. John Tower, saying his Democratic colleagues in Washington consider Jimmy Carter a "political embarrassment," predicts Sen. Edward Kennedy will be the Democratic nominee in 1980.

Tower told the State Republican Executive Committee here Saturday that Kennedy is "eminently beatable" — if the GOP can make it through a potentially cutthroat nomination process.

party nomination fight could hurt the GOP.

"Some people have said the Republicans have the singular talent for snatching defeat from the jaws of victory," he said.

At the SREC session, the committee approved a 5,000-signature petition process for candidates who want to get on the May primary ballot. The committee also chose Houston as the site of the June GOP state convention.

draw the largest voter turnout ever.

"Kennedy clearly is the choice of the overwhelming number of the 1979 variety of Democrat," Hutchison said, adding that Democrats seem more liberal than in the past.

U.S. Rep. Jim Collins of Dallas, sounding as if he were leading a pep rally, predicted a GOP win in 1980.

"(The Democrats) have Jimmy Carter, Ted Kennedy and Andrew Young... and there's not a dime's worth of difference between the three of them," Collins said.

"It may be becoming more clear now who the Democratic nominee will be rather than who the Republican nominee will be," he said.

The senator said that any of the leading potential GOP candidates — assumed to be George Bush, Ronald Reagan and John Connally — "easily have (Kennedy's) number."

"I can't see how we Republicans can do anything but expect to elect a Republican president next year," Tower told the committee members.

But he warned that a bloody in-

Tower's prediction of a Kennedy nomination was echoed by other Texas GOP leaders. State Sen. Betty Anjular of Fort Worth, a Republican national committee member, said, "If this is the dish we have to eat sometime it may as well be now."

Ray Hutchison, a former state GOP chairman and now a Connally supporter, also predicted a Kennedy run for the White House. Hutchison said a Kennedy-Connally race would be a "classic" confrontation that would

The committee members also approved 10 resolutions at the meeting. The only opposition was to a "victory" resolution. David Cardner of Orange said he objected to SREC members working for specific candidates before the primary. Cardner called for the committee members to assume "referee" roles until after the primary.

Cardner cast the only vote against the resolution.

Republicans urged to aid candidates

Instead of following a suggestion by one State Republican committeeman to retract members from actively supporting a presidential candidate, the State Republican Executive Committee Saturday moved in the opposite direction.

Midland Mayor Ernest Angelo Jr., who attended the session in Dallas, today said a move last week by John E. Kirchhoff of Plainview to request all committee members involved in a presidential campaign to resign never made it to a vote.

member of the Republican National Committee and as state chairman for Ronald Reagan's campaign for president.

Angelo said last week he would not resign from either post, even if the state committee adopted such a resolution.

Kirchhoff initially said his proposal wasn't aimed specifically at the mayor. Purpose of his actions was to eliminate fighting among members of the committee who support various candidates, he indicated by telephone.

Overall, the members Saturday adopted some implementation resolutions for conducting the presidential primary next spring.

"It was an enthusiastic, unified party meeting," Angelo said today.

Instead, Angelo said, the SREC moved in the other direction and adopted a resolution for its members to actively support the presidential candidate of their choice and, subsequently, the winner of the primary.

"There was practically zero support for a resolution proposed by Kirchhoff," said Angelo.

After the resolution to support the candidates passed with only one dissenting vote — and that from David Cardner of Orange — Kirchhoff decided not to bring his resolution before the committee, Angelo said.

Kirchhoff had mailed a letter last week to Angelo, asking him to resign one of two posts he held — as a

member of the Republican National Committee and as state chairman for Ronald Reagan's campaign for president.

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It was the wind that caused our 'different' weather

By RICHARD MASON
Staff Writer

"You don't need a weatherman to tell which way the wind blows," rock singer Bob Dylan once commented in one of his songs.

Nonetheless, weathermen at the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport, have some insights into why the weather in Midland this summer has been, to put it mildly, different.

The winds, the weathermen said, have been blowing primarily out of the southeast.

That fact has provided cooler, wetter, and — most would add — more pleasant weather than the last two summers, weathermen said.

In terms of statistics, it's rained more, temperatures on the average have been less and humidity has been higher than average.

A synopsis of weather statistics for the month of August shows the aver-

age maximum temperature at 91.4 degrees was 3.4 degrees "below normal."

Average minimum temperature at 66.9 degrees was 2.3 degrees "below normal." Even the average monthly temperature at 79 degrees was 2.8 degrees below normal.

WITH THAT IN mind, Midland residents with evaporative coolers are probably wondering why it seemed so hot a summer.

It has been on average about 20 percent more humid than average this summer in Midland, Roger Mallory, principal assistant at the weather bureau, explained.

That humidity negates the cooling effects of evaporative air conditioners, which cool the air by removing its moisture.

So what has caused the change in the weather?

Again, it has been the wind.

"We've had a predominately south-

easterly flow up from the Gulf," Mallory said. "It's an up-slope wind which gives us idiomatic cooling."

Such cooling produces more moisture and more clouds.

Actually, changes in climate are nothing new to the Midland area.

MALLORY SAID THAT, more than 100 years ago, the area around the Basin was more moist, supporting vast fields of Buffalo grass.

Climatologically speaking, even the area around the Big Bend has been desert for only a short period of time. Much of what now constitutes the national park was grassland less than 100 years ago.

Today, most of the flatland has been claimed by the Chihuahuan Desert, which is progressing northward at a slow — but steady — rate.

While the weather this summer does not herald any new climatological change, it has strayed from the "average."

According to Mallory, the wetter weather in the Midland area actually began when a two-year drought ended last September.

Record rains assailed the Trans-Pecos and Fort Davis region. There was flooding on the Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers last fall when the remnants of a tropical storm wafted northeastward across the mountains of Mexico and into the United States.

Weather everywhere is influenced by traveling and semi-permanent weather systems, Mallory said.

This summer, the weatherman explained, a high pressure system normally located over the Bermudas moved eastward.

HIGH PRESSURE systems produce winds in a clockwise direction, prompting winds in Texas to originate out of the southeast.

Besides being more abundant, rainfall has also been more evenly dispersed this year, a development

guaranteed to keep farmers smiling.

Mallory said the 315-statute-mile radar which the weather service operates has recorded thunderstorm activity almost every day this summer.

"Thunderstorm activity has occurred much more this summer than in any of the seven years I've been here," he said.

The total for August, for example, was 11 days with thunderstorms inside the range of the radar. Two of those days, as residents in Martin County remember, included hail.

Winds averaged 11 mph for the month of August with the highest recorded wind speed at the weather bureau exceeding 60 mph on August 17. That was during a local thunderstorm.

Averages computed by the weather bureau are based on measurements recorded over a 10-year period.

Weathermen are anticipating new averages when the next set of figures is computed next year.

THE WEATHER BUREAU has been keeping records on Midland's climate since 1930.

Mallory pooh-poohed the usual jokes about the weather bureau's accuracy.

"There are not many occupations that try to predict the future," he said. Mallory said the weather service, with 85 percent accuracy, had the best shooting average of those occupations that do.

"Find a stockbroker that gives you 85 percent accuracy and you'll become rich quick," he said.

Nonetheless, Mallory shied away from any long-range predictions of the weather this winter.

"Your odds are better in Vegas," he said.



California burns

A Los Angeles firefighter turns away from the intense heat, above, as one of more than a score of fashionable homes in the Hollywood Hills area burns Sunday, and an aerial tanker, right, makes a water drop on fire burning on a hillside.



The stubborn brush fires continued to roar out of control today in Southern California, blackening thousands of acres. Reserves from as far away as Maine and Rhode Island have been called in.

Residents were stunned when the fire pushed by 25 mph winds burned its way through expensive homes in the wooded area overlooking Los Angeles.

Among the homes destroyed were those of blues musician John Mayall and actress Mackenzie Phillips, a regular on the television series, "One Day At A Time."

The Forest Service asked for 800 firefighters to help the 2,473 men and women battling the blazes which had consumed more than 55,000 acres.

Orders closing four national forests in the area were issued because of the extreme fire hazard.

Only one of the major fires was expected to be under control today.

Sailor drives off Nuke sub attackers

Suspects flee when shots are fired at them

KITTERY, Maine (AP) — Two divers tried to overpower a sailor guarding a nuclear submarine at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard but fled when the sailor fired at them, the Coast Guard said today.

A search of the harbor for the divers was called off after four hours, officials said.

Coast Guard spokesman Norman Wolfe said the guard thought he shot one of the divers, who attacked him on a barge near the submarine and tried to overpower him about 9 p.m. Sunday.

Wolfe said he did not know if the divers were armed. The guard, who patrols both the submarine and the barge, was being interviewed by military authorities, he said.

In Washington, a Navy spokesman who asked not to be identified, said the Navy was "investigating an alleged intrusion" at the Maine base. He would not identify what submarine might have been involved, but he did say the nuclear-powered Stonewall Jackson, which carries 16 Poseidon ballistic

missiles, was at the shipyard for repairs.

Several cruisers and a Coast Guard vessel carrying Kittery police searched the waters around the shipyard after the incident until 1:30 a.m. today when the search was called off.

"Until they come up with some divers," there is no known motive, Wolfe said.

The guard told authorities the divers attacked him as he made his rounds on the barge, Wolfe said. The guard said the "two divers tried to overpower him, and in the process he discharged two shots," and the divers jumped back into the water, Wolfe said.

He said he did not believe anyone else was aboard the submarine at the time.

Lt. Nancy Barnett, a spokeswoman at nearby Pease Air Force Base in Newington, N.H., said "increased vigilance" had been ordered at the base.

INSIDE TODAY

<p>✓ IN THE NEWS: Congress begins work on 1980 budget...2A</p> <p>✓ WEATHER: Now it's Hurricane Henri that threatens Gulf Coast...8C</p>	<p>✓ SPORTS: Midland's Vicki Kerr wins local tennis singles title...1C</p> <p>✓ BUSINESS: Carter administration spokesman talks tough to Chrysler...4B</p>
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Around Town...1B	Crossword...6C	Obituaries...8A
Bridge...7C	Dear Abby...1B	Oil & gas...7B
Business...3B	Editorial...4A	Solomon...6B
Classified...1D	Entertainment...7C	Sports...1C
Comics...8C	Lifestyle...1B	TV schedule...2B

Weather

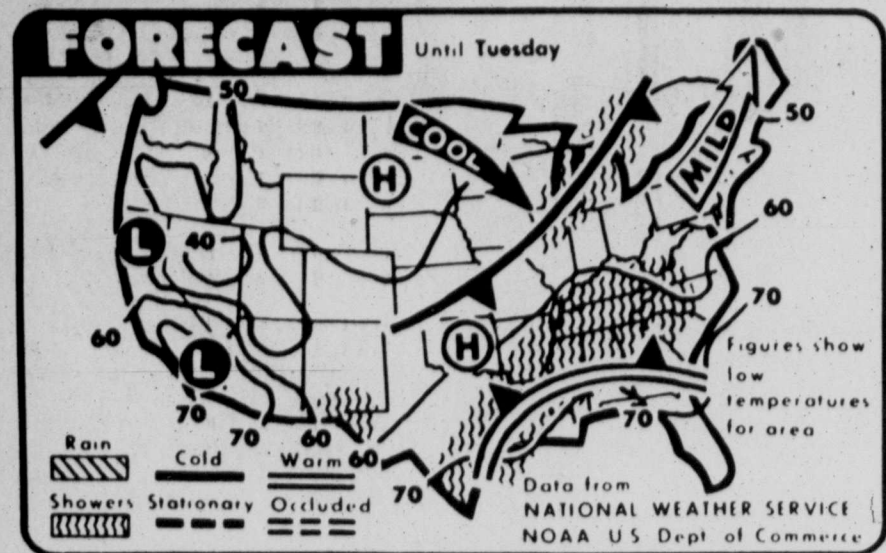
Cloudy tonight with a 20 percent chance of showers. Details on Page 2A.

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 \$74,350
 \$68,500
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WEATHER SUMMARY



Showers are expected until Tuesday morning from the western Gulf to the Ohio Valley and for the upper Great Lakes. Cool weather is forecast for the Dakotas and Minnesota, but most areas are expected to have seasonably mild temperatures. (AP Laserphoto Map)

Midland statistics

WEATHER FORECAST

Considerable cloudiness tonight with a 20 percent chance of showers tonight. Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday. Low tonight in the upper 50s. High Tuesday in the upper 70s. Light and variable winds tonight.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS:

Yesterday's High: 68 degrees
 Overnight Low: 54 degrees
 Sunset today: 7:52 p.m.
 Sunrise tomorrow: 7:34 a.m.
 Precipitation: 0.1 inches
 Last 24 hours: 12.2 inches
 This month to date: 0.01 inches
 1979 to date: 12.2 inches

LOCAL TEMPERATURES:

6 a.m.	6 p.m.	66
7 a.m.	7 p.m.	66
8 a.m.	8 p.m.	63
9 a.m.	9 p.m.	63
10 a.m.	10 p.m.	63
11 a.m.	11 p.m.	61
noon	Midnight	61
1 p.m.	1 a.m.	60
2 p.m.	2 a.m.	58
3 p.m.	3 a.m.	56
4 p.m.	4 a.m.	56
5 p.m.	5 a.m.	58
6 a.m.	6 a.m.	58

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES:

Ablene	80	53
Denver	84	49
Amarillo	84	53
El Paso	83	53
Fort Worth	83	52
Houston	84	53
Lubbock	77	56
Marfa	79	49
Oklahoma City	79	52
Wichita Falls	83	52

The weather elsewhere

Sunday

Albany	72	43	cl
Albuquerque	73	47	cdy
Amarillo	74	46	cdy
Anchorage	80	45	rn
Asheville	72	47	cdy
Atlanta	74	67	rn
Aurora	73	47	cl
Baltimore	71	52	cl
Birmingham	76	59	rn
Bismarck	86	50	cl
Boise	80	43	cl
Boston	73	55	cl
Brownsville	81	52	cl
Buffalo	70	54	cl
Christiansburg	73	48	cl
Christy	73	48	cl
Cheyenne	84	41	cl
Chicago	74	50	cl
Cincinnati	71	47	cl
Cleveland	73	48	cl
Columbia	71	45	cl
Dal-Ft Worth	80	53	cl
Denver	84	47	cl
Des Moines	77	47	cl
Detroit	74	43	cl
Duluth	78	41	cl
Fairbanks	58	39	rn
Harford	80	49	cl
Helen	91	73	cl
Honolulu	79	60	cl
Houston	74	41	cl
Indianapolis	82	72	rn
Jacksonville	84	56	cl
Kansas City	76	48	cl
Las Vegas	86	53	cl
Little Rock	74	52	cdy
Los Angeles	102	69	cdy
Louisville	73	51	cl
Memphis	79	56	cdy
Meridian	80	49	cdy
Milwaukee	77	52	cl
Minneapolis	80	51	cl
New Orleans	79	52	cdy
New York	79	68	rn
Norfolk	79	52	cl
Oklahoma City	79	47	cl
Omaha	80	52	cl
Orlando	80	72	cdy
Philadelphia	74	52	cl
Phoenix	82	72	cl
Pittsburgh	70	44	cl
Pittsfield	86	47	cl
Plymouth	75	63	cdy
Rapid City	84	45	cl
Richmond	81	47	cl
Richmond	74	55	cdy
Rio Grande	87	58	cl
Salt Lake	80	74	cdy
San Antonio	80	51	cl
San Diego	87	70	cl
San Francisco	70	59	cl
Seattle	71	58	cl
Seattle	82	81	cl
Spokane	84	60	cl
Tulsa	80	49	cl
Washington	76	57	cl

Midlander wins Asado Cook-Off

A Midland housewife, Gregoria Quiroz, Sunday reigned supreme in concocting the best asado in the World Championship Asado Cook-Off in the Mexican Independence Day celebration.

"That's me. That's No. 1," said Mrs. Quiroz, 63, 1111 N. Lamesa Road.

Her mainstay was "pork meat," to which she added red pepper and ground garlic. She cooked over an open flame fueled by oak.

In second place was Joe Frank Ramos, 32, 1725 S. Jefferson St. He's a fan of Mrs. Quiroz.

"I know her cooking; I love her cooking," he said of the No. 1 asado cook. "She's a good cook."

Ramos, too, used pork to make his more-spicy-than-chili Old Mexico dish.

"We put in a lot of spices, but that's a secret," he said.

Taking third place was the only other cook in the contest: Goya Esparza, 38, 1713 N. Marienfeld St.

"I'm a cook for 25 years," she said.

Ruben Vargas, one of the organizers of the celebration, which was sponsored by the Eastside Lions Club, said the Asado Cook-Off perhaps was unprecedented.

In the beer-drinking contest, Sergio Urias downed three cups of beer quicker and with more gusto than the other contestants.

"That guy must have had a funnel," said Raymundo Dutchover "Lightning" Rayos Jr., who came in third. John Rendon placed second.

Next was the watermelon-eating contest.

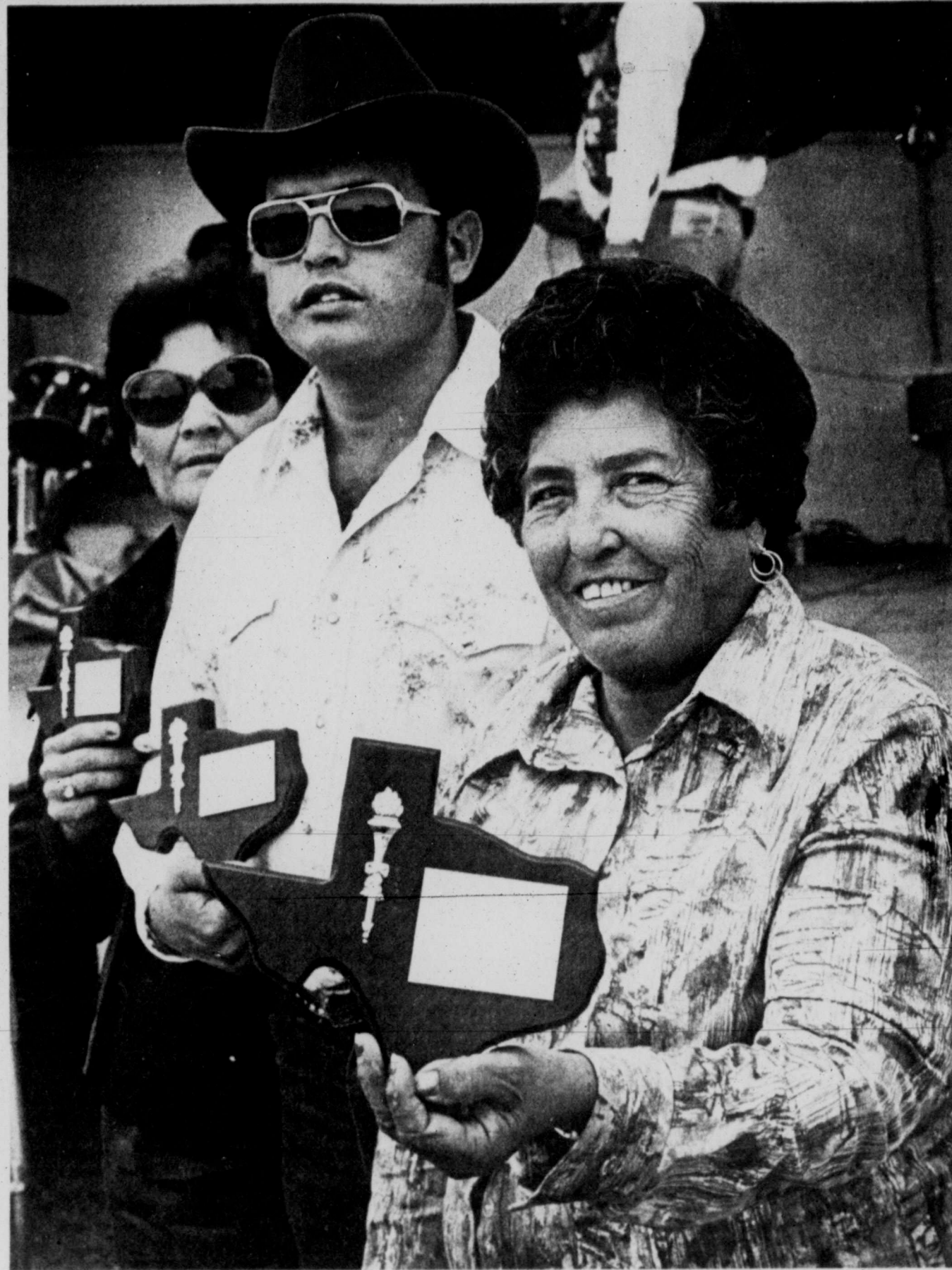
Lester "Porkey" Johnson, 16, devoured six slices of the red-meat medallions to win first. Michael Madrid, 10, placed second, and Adolfo Ochoa, 12, came in third.

Each received Fiesta Tamale plaques, cut in shape of Texas, and which were to go the top tamale-eaters.

But there was no tamale-eating contest, and there were no watermelon plaques.

"They didn't have enough tamales," explained Lena Jakel, 17, the 1978 Mexican Independence Day queen in Midland.

"They had too many contestants."



Gregoria Quiroz, 63, front, was judged the No. 1 asado cook in the World Championship Asado Cook-off on Sunday at the Mexican Independence Day celebration in Midland. The fete was attended by more than 2,000 persons. (Staff Photo)

Texas thermometer

Ablene	80	53
Alice	84	50
Alpine	57	34
Amarillo	74	53
Austin	82	60
Beaumont	81	60
Brownsville	81	67
Childress	80	56
College Station	81	59
Corpus Christi	84	63
Cotulla	80	57
Dalhousie	74	51
Dallas	81	51
Del Rio	87	60
El Paso	83	53
Fort Worth	83	52
Gabestown	83	52
Houston	78	65
Junction	75	41
Langview	77	56
Lubbock	77	56
Lufkin	79	61
Marfa	53	31
McAllen	86	63
Midland	86	56
Mineral Wells	81	53
Palacios	81	51
San Angelo	80	49
San Antonio	84	56
Shreveport, La.	81	53
Stephenville	79	49
Texarkana	83	57
Tyler	80	51
Victoria	82	58
Waco	81	51
Wichita Falls	83	52
Wink	86	55

Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Considerable cloudiness most sections with occasional light rain mainly southwest. Partly cloudy most sections Tuesday with widely scattered showers south- and thunderstorms extreme southwest. Highs today and Tuesday in the 80s. Lows mostly in the 50s except mid 40s mountains. Highs Tuesday low 70s northwest to low 80s southeast.

North Texas: Clear to partly cloudy and a little warmer through Tuesday. Widely scattered thunder-showers southeast portion Tuesday. Highs today and Tuesday in the 80s. Lows 58 northwest to 66 southeast.

South Texas: Partly cloudy along the coast, mostly sunny inland. Increasing cloudiness coastal sections tonight spreading inland into much of South Texas. Tuesday. Windy along the coast. Widely scattered showers and thunderstorms lower Rio Grande Valley and lower coast becoming more numerous tonight and Tuesday and spreading along the upper coast tonight and inland on Tuesday. Slightly warmer days and not so dry at night. Highs mostly in the 80s. Lows near 60 Hill Country to the 70s along the immediate coast.

Port Arthur to Port O'Connor: Small craft advisory is in effect. North and northeast winds 15 to 25 knots and occasionally gusty through Tuesday. Seas 7 to 10 feet and rough. Winds and waves higher in and near widely scattered showers and a few thunderstorms tonight becoming more numerous Tuesday.

Port O'Connor to Brownsville: Small craft advisory is in effect. North and northeast winds 15 to 25 knots and occasionally gusty through Tuesday. Seas 7 to 10 feet and rough. Winds and waves higher in and near widely scattered showers and thunderstorms becoming more numerous tonight and Tuesday.

Extended forecasts

Wednesday through Friday

West Texas: Chance of showers and thunderstorms east Wednesday, otherwise partly cloudy with no important temperature changes. Low 50s mountains and extreme north to 60s south. High near 80 mountains, and 80s most sections, except near 90 Big Bend.

North Texas: Partly cloudy with chance of rain Wednesday. Clear to partly cloudy and mild Thursday and Friday. High 80 to 87. Low 56 to 66.

South Texas: Scattered showers Wednesday. Widely scattered showers and a little warmer Thursday and Friday. Daytime highs mostly in the low and mid 80s Wednesday, warming to the mid- and upper 80s Thursday and Friday. Overnight lows low and mid-60s Thursday and Friday. High 80 to 87. Low 56 to 66.

Process of ratifying UAW's new contract begins today

DETROIT (AP) — United Auto Workers leaders, calling their tentative new contract with General Motors Corp. a "historic" agreement, say they expect no trouble persuading members to vote for it.

The process of ratifying the pact starts today when the union's 27-member executive board meets to review it. On Tuesday, the 400-member UAW General Motors Council — officers of the 151 GM locals — meets in Detroit and will be asked to recommend it to the members.

On Saturday, some 3,000 plant representatives will hear details of the agreement in Dallas. Voting in the local unions will begin after Saturday and should be complete by Oct. 1, allowing the union to turn its attention to Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.

Ford will be expected to match the gains won at GM, but financially troubled Chrysler likely will get concessions.

Though full details of the contract officially were being withheld until Tuesday, more features leaked out over the weekend.

The contract reportedly includes extension of the stock purchase plan, now available to white-collar employees, to UAW members under a provision of federal tax laws that provides extra tax credits if companies set stock aside for their workers.

The shares and accumulated dividends will be put in trust until participants in the plan leave GM through retirement or resignation.

Increased pension benefits will be financed in part through the diversion of 1 cent per hour of pay increases under the cost-of-living formula for two years and 2 cents for a further three months.

A similar diversion in 1976 financed a \$600 lump-sum payment to retired workers.

Along with automatic recognition at future new plants and a total of 26 paid days off over the next three years, the union won a rising schedule of pension payments, a first for the industry.

"It's quite historic in many, many areas of breakthrough," UAW Vice President Irving Bluestone said. "Our membership will recognize that, appreciate that and they will ratify overwhelmingly."

No average rate of pension increase has been provided, but some rates can be deducted from examples given by the UAW.

A worker who now receives \$700 a month until Social Security begins at 62 will get \$800, an increase that will go to \$915 by the final months of the contract.

A worker who retired in 1974 and now gets \$390 a month from GM, plus Social Security, would get \$437 and eventually \$498.50.

A worker retired before 1970 now receiving \$298.50 per month would get \$355.50, rising to \$417.

What's VAT? It's an old idea for new tax

By The Associated Press

An old idea for a new tax is back in the spotlight. The levy is VAT — the acronym for value added tax. It has been talked about for decades. It was adopted by France in 1954. And it is being promoted here by U.S. Rep. Al Ullman, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and U.S. Sen. Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The tax gets added to goods and services as they move from the producer to the consumer. Some people describe VAT as a national sales tax — a description supporters don't like.

Ullman, a Democrat from Oregon, says Americans could be paying VAT by 1981. He wants Congress to enact the new tax to replace some existing taxes. No one, says Ullman, should end up paying any more taxes than he or she does now.

Ullman has indicated he is thinking of a VAT in the neighborhood of 10 percent. He wants to reduce Social Security taxes by 25 percent and cut some other existing levies as well. Long, who is also a Democrat and is from Louisiana, wants Social Security taxes to be eliminated.

Donald Lubick of the Treasury Department said earlier this year that it would take a VAT of 13 percent to completely replace the payroll tax as a source of financing for Social Security.

The Tax Foundation Inc., a research group based in Washington, D.C., calculated that in 1978, each one percentage point of VAT would produce \$11 billion in revenue. Social insurance taxes — basically, Social Security — are expected to raise a little more than \$140 billion in the current fiscal year.

VAT is a tax on the value that is added to a product on its way to market. It is based on the difference between each manufacturer's buying price and selling price. Suppose, for example, there is a 10 percent VAT. A baker buys flour and other bread ingredients for \$100. He plans to sell the finished loaves to a supermarket for \$300. The VAT would be \$20 — 10 percent of the \$200 in value added by the baker. The final retail price paid by the consumer includes the sum of all the VATs paid along the way.

Ullman has said he wants the addition of VAT to stop at the wholesale level. Supermarket News, a trade publication, quoted him as saying: "I am thinking only about the wholesale level. Retail taxes are totally preempted... by the states already. There will be no retail tax. I am opposed to a national retail tax."

VAT may or may not apply to all products. Some European countries exempt essentials like food and drugs. Great Britain considers reading material an essential and exempts books. Ullman has indicated he would favor exempting at least food.

Supporters of VAT concede that the new tax would raise prices. But Ullman says the higher prices would be offset by decreases in other taxes. Supporters of VAT also note that it is based on consumption. People who save money are rewarded. Opponents say the tax puts an unfair burden on the poor since they spend a greater proportion of their income on needed goods and services.

A report by the Tax Foundation said the inflationary impact of VAT is hard to measure. "Actual experience (in other countries) has varied and the possibilities for this country are so complex that no unequivocal answer can be given as to the results most likely," the report said.

There are other arguments over VAT. On the plus side, it could be used to help our balance of trade situation. Foreign buyers of U.S. goods would get a refund equal to the amount of the VAT. That would make the American products more attractive overseas.

Low cloud cover expected to clear; Warmer weather predicted Tuesday

Low clouds which have wrapped the Permian Basin like a cloak since Friday should be clearing by Tuesday, according to the weatherman.

But if he was taking bets, the weatherman said he would opt for those clouds hanging around another 48 hours.

The National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport said skies should become partly cloudy on Tuesday and temperatures should be getting warmer.

High Sunday was a cool 68 degrees compared to the record high of 99 degrees set on that date in 1965. Over-

night low today was a brisk 56 degrees, still 10 degrees warmer than the record low of 46 set in 1951.

The mercury should drop to the upper 50s tonight, but warm up to the upper 70s on Tuesday, said the weatherman.

A trace of rain had been noticed twice early today at the National Weather Service.

But the precipitation was not enough to raise the month's total of 0.01 inch nor the year's total of 12.21 inches.

Area towns reported overcast skies, with cool temperatures early today.

House, Senate begin work on 1980 budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House and Senate, struggling to hold down spending in the face of soaring inflation and a deepening recession, were beginning work today on the 1980 budget.

Both the House and Senate budget committees are recommending higher spending and a bigger budget deficit than Congress approved tentatively last May amid a wave of anti-spending rhetoric.

The two committees blame the ballooning budget largely on higher-than-expected inflation and the economic downturn, which are increasing the costs of operating the government.

The proposed budgets, however, also contain more money for energy and defense than was included in last May's target budget.

Despite the higher totals, Rep. Robert N. Giaimo, D-Conn., the House Budget Committee chairman, said his panel's proposed spending package is still "a tight budget, which continues our policy of spending restraint and reaffirms our commitment to fighting inflation."

Congress must also decide the politically touchy issue of defense spending. President Carter, seeking Senate support for the strategic arms limitation treaty, is recommending higher levels than either the House or Senate committee.

On Saturday, Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd strongly endorsed Carter's call for 3 percent "real" growth in the defense budget, after inflation is deducted.

The West Virginia Democrat said hearings on SALT II have been a "rude awakening" to him about the need to modernize U.S. weapons systems. "There is a consensus around here that there has to be a 3 percent increase," he said.

The House Budget Committee is proposing \$548.7 billion in total spending for fiscal 1980, which starts Oct. 1, compared to \$542.7 billion recommended by the Senate budget writers.

In last May's target budget, spending was set at \$532 billion.

The figures are also up for the deficit, which Congress vowed to cut substantially in fiscal 1980 en route to a balanced federal budget in fiscal 1981.

Last May, Congress said the red ink would be reduced from more than \$30 billion this year to \$23 billion in fiscal 1980. However, the House committee now projects a \$29.2 billion deficit and the Senate panel puts the figure at \$28 billion.

Meanwhile, House Republican leaders are charging that the Democrats have failed to control spending and are ignoring the need to cut taxes to stem the recession.

The GOP plans to push an alternative budget, containing a \$20 billion tax cut and a deficit trimmed to \$20 billion. The Republicans also propose slashing spending to \$528 billion, but they decline to say where the cuts would be made.

Last week, sparring over the budget began in the Senate, where the

Budget Committee pressed its demand that seven committees achieve \$4 billion in savings included in last May's target budget but so far not achieved.

In a compromise with Senate Democratic leaders, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, the Budget Committee chairman, agreed to scale down the amount of expected savings to \$3.6 billion and give the committees until Nov. 1 to achieve them.

In other congressional action, House and Senate energy conferees were meeting today to continue their attempts to resolve differences over a standby gasoline rationing plan.

The negotiators deadlocked last week on the issue of whether Congress should have veto power over the rationing plan after the president drafts it but well before its use. Senate conferees favor this veto but House negotiators say it would needlessly tie the president's hands.

The conferees have already agreed to give Congress a one-house veto over rationing when the president moves to impose it during a shortage.

Gunshots alert policemen to stabbing in bar

Gunshots fired by a bartender early today alerted two Midland policemen to a stabbing in an eastside bar, officials said.

Receiving minor stab wounds in the arm and back was 25-year-old Billie R. Coleman, 1100 E. Pennsylvania Ave.

Coleman was found by the officers inside Rabbit's Lounge in the 100 block of North Lee Street, police said.

A fight in the lounge led to Coleman's injury, police were told.

In an effort to halt the altercation, a bartender fired two shots from a .357-magnum pistol into the ceiling of the bar, police said.

Coleman was released from Midland Memorial Hospital about 9:10 a.m. today, officials said.

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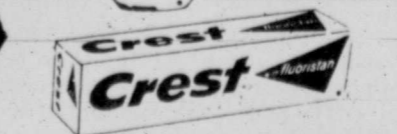


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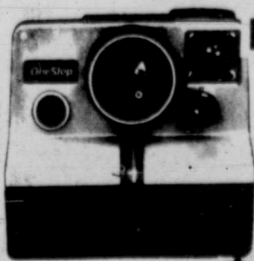


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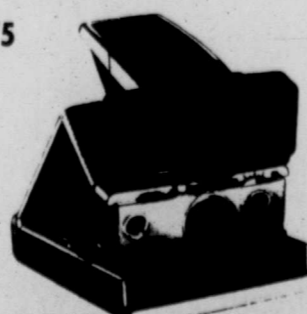
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DEATHS

Thomas Bowden

BIG SPRING — Services for Thomas Bowden, 74, of Big Spring were to be at 10 a.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home Rosewood Chapel. Officiating was to be the Rev. Kenney Platt, associate minister of Crestview Baptist Church. Burial was to be in Trinity Memorial Park.

Bowden died Friday in a Big Spring hospital after a brief illness.

He was born April 16, 1905, in Waxahachie. He was married June 27, 1931, to Bessie Lee Harris in Hugo, Okla. She died Dec. 20, 1977.

He moved in 1942 to Big Spring from Wells Point. He retired as a baker in 1967 after having worked at Vaughn's Bakery many years. He was a member of the Crestview Baptist Church.

Survivors include two sons, Horace Bowden of Big Spring and Travis Bowden of Colorado, four grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

Marce L. Bertran

McCAMEY — Services for Marce Luther Bertran, 73, of McCamey are pending at Dennis-Gregg Funeral Home here.

He died Sunday in a Rankin hospital following a short illness.

Bertran was born Aug. 31, 1906, in Hoxie, Ark. He had lived in McCamey 52 years. He was married to Letha Holcomb Sept. 4, 1927, in Barnhart.

He was associated with oil companies and the railroad, and was a deacon of Eastside Baptist Church.

Survivors include his wife; three daughters, Wanda Lee Adams of Hurst, Rosalea Pearl Hooper of Eunice, N.M., and Wilma Lee Hughes of Willow Springs, Mo.; a son, Marce L. Bertran Jr. of Big Spring; a brother, Merrit Douglas Bertran of San Diego, Calif.; 13 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Marie Ramsborg

LAMESA — Services for Marie Ramsborg, 60, of Lamesa were to be at 2 p.m. today in Grace Lutheran Church here with the Rev. Carroll C. Kohl of Big Spring officiating.

Burial was to be in Lamesa Memorial Park directed by Branon Funeral Home.

Mrs. Ramsborg died Friday in a Lamesa hospital after a lengthy illness.

She was a native of Mellette County, S.D., and had worked there as a secretary and bookkeeper until she moved in 1976 to Lamesa. She was married April 10, 1955, to Otto Ramsborg in Sioux Falls, S.D. She was a member of the Rebekah Lodge and a 20-year member of the Lutheran Church.

Survivors include her husband; a daughter, Alice Marie Hobgob of Balch Springs, and two sisters, Florence Strickland of Lamesa and Jean Kary of Norris, S.D.

Clarence C. Pope

SAN ANGELO — Clarence Clay Pope, 83, a pioneer Texas oilman, died Saturday afternoon in a San Angelo hospital after an illness of several weeks.

Services were to be at 3:30 p.m. today in Johnson Funeral Home here with Dr. Jerold McBride and the Rev. James Andrews, pastor and assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiating. Burial was to be in Lawnhaven Memorial Park.

Pope was born Dec. 6, 1895, in Sparta, Tenn. He moved with his family to Stigler, Okla., in 1903. He was a private with the Marines during World War I. Afterwards, he attended college at Chillicothe, Mo., and Oklahoma A & M.

Pope joined Sun Oil Co. in Tulsa, Okla. in 1920. He worked with Sun Oil for 40 years. He was transferred to San Angelo in 1930 and was later named land agent for the district, a position he held until his retirement Feb. 1, 1960.

Pope participated in numerous oil discoveries in West Texas, including finds in Mitchell, Reagan, Upton, and Pecos Counties. He participated in purchasing leases in Coke County which led to the production of 64 million barrels of oil and 1.2 billion cubic feet of gas.

He was active in San Angelo civic affairs. He was a member of the Baptist church, the Rotary Club and the Suez Shrine Temple. He was a Mason for more than 50 years.

Survivors include his wife, a son and several nieces.

The family has requested that memorials be made to the American Diabetic Association, Suite 216, 415 Maple St., Dallas 75235

Hazel G. Milford

BIG SPRING — Services for Hazel Georgia Milford, 75, of Big Spring were to be at 2 p.m. today in Sheppard Chapel of Memories here with the Rev. Alan McHam, pastor of Baptist Temple Church, officiating.

Burial was to be in Trinity Memorial Park directed by Larry D. Sheppard Funeral Home.

She died Friday in her home following a lengthy illness.

Mrs. Milford was born June 19, 1904, in Davis, Okla. She was married to Jessie Herbert "Chief" Milford Aug. 18, 1928, in Baytown. She was a housewife and a member of Baptist Temple Church.

Survivors include her husband; two daughters, Nancy Milford Cobb of Columbus, Ga. and Virginia Long of Houston; two sons, Jessie Milford Jr. of Fort Worth and George Milford of Las Vegas, Nev.; four sisters, Ocie Love of Anson, Lou Mahaffey of Abilene, Rosa Pillar of Conroe and Ella Gill of Big Spring; two brothers, Ray Strickland and Bill Strickland, both of Jouranton, eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Camp David agreement one year old today

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Camp David accords are one year old today, but their promise of peace in the Mideast is only half fulfilled.

Egypt and Israel have negotiated a peace treaty. Israel is withdrawing from the Sinai. And Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat seem to have developed an effective relationship.

But negotiations on Palestinian autonomy have gone almost nowhere, according to sources familiar with the negotiations. And their validity may not be accepted by inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or the rest of the Arab world.

It remains to be seen whether the Egypt-Israel peace can survive a failure in those talks.

President Carter said Sunday the negotiations "are proceeding on schedule, in an atmosphere of good will and serious cooperation."

"I am confident those talks will succeed," he said. Recalling the signing of the accords, Carter said, "We believed then that we had reached an historic turning point in the bitter history of that long-suffering region. One short year later, that belief has become a firm reality."

The president said achievements of the past year justify "keeping our eyes firmly on the goal of peace rather than in heeding the inevitable cries

that say peace cannot be achieved."

Some of the problems were foreseen last Sept. 17, when Carter, Sadat and Begin gathered at the White House to sign the documents they had labored over at the summit.

"We knew the Palestinian framework was very vague," recalls one U.S. official.

Even more important in retrospect was the failure of Carter and Begin to agree on the duration of a freeze on new Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, he said.

Carter thought the freeze was to last at least a year, until negotiations for the West Bank autonomy plan were complete. Begin insisted it was to last about three months, until the Egyptian-Israeli treaty negotiations were finished.

Begin's view has prevailed and new settlements have been established.

In retrospect, officials believe U.S. failure to enforce a one-year freeze convinced Israel has no intention of giving up the West Bank and the United States will not force it to.

In the Arab view, Camp David destroyed Arab unity by making a separate peace between Israel and Egypt. It also did not provide for the return of the West Bank and Gaza Strip captured by Israel in 1967, nor guarantee Palestinians the right to self-determination.

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Israelis now allowed to buy property in Arab territories

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Cabinet, claiming it was ending a policy of discrimination against Jews, has lifted a ban against Israelis buying private land from Arabs in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip.

The Cabinet's action Sunday reversed a government decision 12 years ago to allow only government agencies to buy property in the Arab territories Israel seized from Jordan and Egypt in the 1967 Mideast war.

It was not immediately known if any Arabs would be willing to sell land to Israelis since such sales would subject them to the death penalty under a Jordanian law. Although Jordan is in no position to enforce the law, the Palestinian Liberation Organization has threatened to kill any Arab that sells land to Israel. Because of this, the government has never said how much Arab land has been bought by its agencies.

"Why should a Jew be allowed to buy property in New York or Chicago and not in Hebron, the city of his forefathers?" asked Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor, advancing a moral argument for the Cabinet decision.

"Why should a Jew not be allowed to buy property in Hebron when an American can?" Naor asked at a briefing for reporters.

There was no immediate U.S. comment on the decision. In the past,

American officials have sharply criticized Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land, claiming they violate international law. But there was speculation the United States might have a problem protesting a decision presented as an effort to end discrimination against Jews.

The Cabinet decision appeared to underline Begin's stated desire to retain control of the occupied lands even while negotiating with Egypt on a plan for autonomy for the 1.2 million Palestinians who live there. Begin cites the Old Testament as Israel's deed to the West Bank, which he refers to by the biblical names of Judea and Samaria.

The ruling also appeared to be aimed at ultra-nationalist Jewish settlement groups, that have complained about a shortage of land for their controversial outposts.

Naor said new settlements would still need Cabinet approval, even if a private group proposed settling land it bought on the open market. A government source said he expected the first deals under the ruling would involve the sale of property near existing settlements "for a very high price."

The Cabinet also overruled an appeal by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin to rescind approval for two new settlements north of Jerusalem. Yadin, who opposes settlements in populated areas, said he would now appeal to a parliamentary committee.

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FBI agent says Cullen Davis drove in erratic patterns to avoid 'tail'

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — An FBI agent says millionaire defendant Cullen Davis drove in erratic patterns to avoid a possible "tail" en route to the crucial meeting with an informant that led to his arrest last summer.

Larry Tongate testified Davis was "cleansing his trail" as he drove from his downtown office to an early morning meeting with David McCrory on Aug. 20, 1978. Tongate said he was circling in an FBI plane and saw the blue and white luxury car leave the Mid-Continent building in downtown Fort Worth and drive to the meeting site.

Tongate told jurors Friday Davis' driving pattern indicated he was "surveillance conscious."

Tongate's testimony today opened the sixth week of testimony in Davis'

murder solicitation trial. The 45-year-old industrial heir is charged with trying to buy the murder of his divorcee, Joe Eldson.

Davis met that morning with David McCrory, a former pool-shooting pal who says he turned on Davis after he was ordered to find a killer to carry out mass executions.

McCrory returned to his home in the company of federal marshals Friday afternoon after 11 grueling days of often explosive testimony. The government guards returned the 41-year-old witness to his family, now living with a new identity in another city under the federal Witness Protection Program.

McCrory's testimony and the introduction of damaging tape recordings ended the bulk of the state's case against Davis.

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ter, Sadat and y had labored ... recalls one ... and Begin to ... s in the occu- ... negotiations ... sisted it was ... negotiations ... established. ... e-year freeze ... use it is con- ... d the United ... making a sepa- ... the return of ... or guarantee

Nation's southernmost village offers quiet life

NAALEHU, Hawaii (AP) — This small, quiet village resting between the world's largest active volcano and the sea is marking its 20th anniversary this year as the "Southernmost Community in the U.S.A." Hawaii was admitted to the Union on Aug. 21, 1959.

Naalehu (Nah-ah-lay-who) is a picturesque oasis of green in the seemingly endless miles of jagged, black, lava-rock terrain in the southern half of Hawaii Island.

The town, with huge monkeypod trees shading the main drag, once thrived as the community center for the some 3,000 residents of the Ka'u District. It has lost much of its vitality

to Pahala, a sugar mill town 13 miles up the road.

"If you like the quiet, you'll like it here," said Zachary DeBernardi, a onetime Benedictine monk who now runs an arts and crafts training center at an abandoned sugar mill on the outskirts of town.

"This is a place where some will never want to leave and others can't wait to get out," DeBernardi said.

Roni Arlos, 15, agrees. "It's pretty quiet here and there's not much to do," she said.

"They closed down our theater," she said, adding that most of the functions for young people take place at the Ka'u High School, located in

Pahala.

Jobs in the area are scarce, with the work force at the Ka'u Sugar Co. plantation fixed at about 425, mostly filled by recent immigrants from the Philippines.

Also providing jobs are macadamia nut orchard operations, a dairy and ranching.

Faced with strict federal and state environmental protection regulations, C. Brewer and Co. Ltd. closed its Hutchinson Mill just outside Naalehu six years ago instead of making the costly improvements.

Sugar cane grown on the lower slopes of the 13,680-foot-high Mauna Loa volcano above Naalehu is now

trucked to Pahala where C. Brewer's sugar mill is located.

This has caused the economic focus of the Ka'u District to shift to Pahala, where there is a new high school, a new shopping center, a new hospital and a new fire station.

Reflecting this shift was the closing of the movie theater in Naalehu in 1977 at about the time cable television was finally brought to the community.

The bright light on the horizon for Naalehu may be tourism, as visitors at the newly developed luxury resorts along the Kona Coast pass through the Mamalahoa Highway en route to Kilauea volcano, which stages spectacular eruptions every few years.

Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.99 One 32-Oz. Btl Step Saver Total Floor Care One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.39 One 12-Oz. Can Johnson Lemon Favor One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 20¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.83 One 12-Ct. Pkg. Johnson Gloss-N-Toss One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 20¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.83 One 14-Oz. Can Behold Lemon Furniture Polish One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.09 One 12-Oz. Can Vanish Bowl Cleaner One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979
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Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.79 One 5-Lb. Pkg. Bridgford 5-Loaf Bread Dough One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 20¢ OFF Regular Price \$5.99 One 8-Oz. Jar Tasters Choice Freeze Dried Decaf Coffee One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.09 6.3-Oz. Size Soup Starter One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.55 One 10-Oz. Pkg. Kraft Longhorn Chunk Cheese One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.14 One 8-Oz. Jar Kraft Plain Cheez Whiz One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979
Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.14 One 8-Oz. Jar Kraft Jalapeno Cheeze Whiz One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.92 One 8-Oz. Pkg. Kraft Grated Parmesan Cheese One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 86¢ One 8-Oz. Pkg. Philadelphia Cream Cheese One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 77¢ One 5-Oz. Jar Kraft Cheese Spreads One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.83 One 10-Oz. Pkg. Kraft Cracker Barrel Sharp Cheese One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979
Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 85¢ One 1-Lb. Pkg. Blue Bonnet Whipped Margarine One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.12 One 2-Ct. 8-Oz. Cans Fleischmanns Soft Corn Oil Margarine One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.84 One 10-Oz. Can Kraft Extra Sharp Cracker Barrel One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.99 One 12-Oz. Pkg. Kraft Imitation Singles One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 93¢ One 18.5-Oz. Box Pillsbury Plus Cake Mix One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979
Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.33 One 16.5-Oz. Can Pillsbury RTS Frosting Supreme One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 85¢ One 8-Oz. Btl. Kraft Chunky Blue Cheese Pourable Dressing One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 72¢ One 8-Oz. Btl. Kraft Creamy Garlic Pourable Dressing One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 76¢ One 8-Oz. Btl. Kraft Cucumber Pourable Dressing One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 79¢ One 8-Oz. Btl. Wishbone Italian Salad Dressing One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979
Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 79¢ One 8-Oz. Btl. Wishbone Deluxe French Salad Dressing One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 10¢ OFF Regular Price 82¢ One 8-Oz. Btl. Wishbone Lo-Cal Onion Salad Dressing One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.08 One 14-Oz. Pkg. Keekler Elfwich Cookies One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 15¢ OFF Regular Price \$1.59 One 2-Lb. Tub Fleischmann's Light Corn Oil Spread One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979	Safeway Coupon 30¢ OFF Regular Price \$2.29 One 30.7-Oz. Can Minute Maid Regular or Pink Lemonade Crystals One Coupon Per Purchase Valid Sept. 17-22, 1979



Apricot Unpeeled Halves 17-Oz. Can 76¢	Whole Green Beans 16-Oz. Can 49¢
Green Beans Seasoned Sliced 16-Oz. Can 43¢	Cut Wax Beans 16-Oz. Can 49¢
Catsup 38-Oz. Btl. \$1.14	Hot Chili Peppers 11.75-Oz. Jar 79¢

Colgate Toothpaste Regularly \$1.05 5-Oz. Tube 79¢	CURTISS CANDY Bars Baby Ruth OR Butterfinger 6-Ct. Pkg. \$1.05
Gleem Toothpaste Regularly \$1.11 7-Oz. Tube 92¢	CURTISS CANDY Fun Size Baby Ruth Butterfinger 12-Oz. Pkg. \$1.36
Right Guard Anti-Perspirant Regularly \$1.69 4-Oz. Can \$1.44	ARMOUR Potted Meat 3-Oz. Can 29¢
Kool-Aid Regular Unsweetened Pkgs. for 7.98¢	ARMOUR Vienna Sausage 5-Oz. Can 53¢
Kool-Aid Presweet Envelopes 6.2-Oz. Pkg. 49¢	HUNTS BIG JOHN Beans N Fixins 20.25-Oz. Can 89¢
Potted Meat Food LIBBY'S 5.5-Oz. Can 49¢	HUNTS Tomato Paste 6-Oz. Can 35¢
Stove Top Stuffing Chicken Corn Bread Pork 6-Oz. Box 83¢	AUSTEX Hot Dog Chili Sauce 10-Oz. Can 45¢
Johnston Pies Custard, Peach Dutch Apple Green Apple Strawberry Rhubarb Each \$1.79	Pancake Hungry Jack 6-Pack 24-Oz. Box \$1.12
Vienna Sausage LIBBY'S 9-Oz. Can 92¢	Sweet-N-Low 50 Envelopes 1.75-Oz. Box 63¢
Disinfectant Texize Pine Power 15-Oz. Btl. 97¢	Lectric Shave Regular Menthol Williams 3-Oz. Btl. \$1.19
Johnson Diapers Daytime Disposable 24-Ct. Box \$2.63	After Shave Lotion Aqua Velva 4-Oz. Btl. \$1.49
Geritol Tablets 40-Ct. Btl. \$3.69	Jiffy Pop Corn Natural or Butter 5-Oz. Pkg. 65¢
Geritol Liquid 12-Oz. Btl. \$3.69	Kleenex Diapers Elastic Day Night 18-Ct. Box \$2.63
Geritol Tablets 100-Ct. Btl. \$6.69	Johnson Diapers Daytime Disposable 24-Ct. Box \$2.63

LISTERMINT Mouthwash and Gargle 12-Oz. Btl. \$1.09	DIXIE, Yellow 9-Inch Paper Plates 50-Ct. Pkg. \$1.59
	DIXIE, 7-Oz. Yellow Hot Cups 50-Ct. Box \$1.69
	DIXIE, 7-Oz. Yellow Cups 100-Ct. Box \$1.36
	DIXIE, 9-Oz. Yellow Cold Cups 80-Ct. Box \$1.79
	DIXIE, 16-Oz. Yellow Cold Cups 18-Ct. Box 76¢

Q-Tips Cotton Swabs 300-Ct. Pkg. \$1.39	PONDS Dry Skin Cream 13.4-Oz. Btl. \$3.59
	PONDS Cold Cream 13.4-Oz. Btl. \$3.59
	CUTEX Polish Remover 8-Oz. Btl. 89¢
	CUTEX LEMON Polish Remover 8-Oz. Btl. 89¢

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Chopawamsic Island in the Potomac River off Quantico Marine Base is for sale. (Washington Post Photo by Ken Fail)

Retired Navy physician, wife offer Potomac island for sale at \$800,000

By STEPHANIE MANSFIELD
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Back in 1958, Dr. Wesley Fry, a Navy physician, wanted a place to get away from it all.

So he shelled out \$14,000 for 13 acres of Northern Virginia underbrush, overgrown vines and mosquito-infested swampland known as Chopawamsic Island. The once-deserted island is 300 yards off the Quantico Marine Base in the Potomac River, 20 miles south of Washington.

"Nobody wanted it," Erma Fry, the doctor's wife, recalled recently. "In those days, it wasn't fashionable to own an island."

Twenty-one years later the Frys are betting that Washington's inflated real estate prices have been carried downstream. Their island, now something of a Potomac paradise with three restored pre-Civil War homes and a hand-dug swimming pool, is up for sale.

The asking price? \$800,000. "It's hard to put a price on an island," said Robert Lewis, a real estate salesman representing the Frys. "And besides, Dr. Fry has put his whole life into the place."

The asking price is realistic, according to Alexandria, Va. real estate agent Charles R. Hooft Jr., because Potomac river-front property typically sells for \$50,000 an acre. What's

more, the island comes complete with the restored homes, five boats, three tractors, the swimming pool, a piano and a 1969 Saab automobile.

"I use that for carting groceries up the hill," Mrs. Fry said. There is no road on the island, nor is there a telephone. But there are towering oak trees, shady grassy slopes, fruit trees bursting with apples, plums and cherries, the damp breeze from the Potomac and the sound of beating wings from blue herons and other birds soaring overhead.

To Dr. Fry, now 74, and a former surgeon at the Quantico Naval Hospital, the island offered "a certain amount of isolation from this busy world." To Erma Fry, 55, it was "an adventure."

They hope to sell the island to a kindred spirit who would continue their work.

Lewis said that former Beate John Lennon, a Saudi Arabian prince, a wealthy Washington attorney who would entertain clients there on weekends and a young surgeon from the Washington area are already interested.

"We also contacted (boxer) Sugar Ray Leonard about using the island as a training camp," Lewis said.

Dr. Fry recalled how he discovered the only inhabited island on the Potomac in Virginia. "I was in a boat coming around the river. We first

thought it was part of the land. Then we discovered it was an island. We went ashore, but we couldn't see anything. It was totally overgrown with vines."

Fry, filled with "pioneer spirit," bought the island and started to work. Originally, there were seven houses on the island dating to the 1600s but only three structures could be restored. Today the three dwellings — the main house, where the Fry's live, a guest house and a caretaker's cottage — are furnished with brass beds and quilts and filled with antiques.

Fry spent \$150,000 on renovation the first year. With the weekend help of Marine friends from the base, he cleared the land and planted grass, trees and raspberry bushes. Because it was difficult to take heavy equipment there, virtually all the work was done by hand. They dug a 280-foot well and later, a swimming pool. There is a septic tank for each house and electric power from an underwater cable.

Using two pontoons and a large board, the Frys rigged a 24-foot work boat to make the 10-minute trip from Quantico to the island. They used the boat to carry their cars and other large items to the island, which had been uninhabited for years.

Fry said he once had wanted to start an azalea farm and brought more than 7,000 azalea plants to the

island. But rabbits ate every plant within a few months.

"We have muskrats, beavers and groundhogs, too," said Erma Fry. "One year I found a snake in the swimming pool."

Dr. Fry has unearthed numerous arrowheads, relics of the Chopawamsic Indians who reportedly inhabited the island. In the 1600s, according to Erma Fry, the island was used as a river stop for travelers. But the early land records kept in the Stafford County, Va., Courthouse were destroyed during the Civil War.

Once known as Scott Island, the Potomac River spot was the home of the "Mt. Vernon Ducking Association," a hunt club, and President Theodore Roosevelt is reported to have hunted there.

"The Marine pilots call it 'Pork Chop Island' because from the air, it looks like a pork chop," said Erma Fry.

At night, when the crickets are chirping, the Frys can hear the faint bugle notes of taps from the nearby Marine base. On Sunday mornings, they hear the soft peal of faraway church bells.

Erma Fry thinks the island would be perfect for "a yoga retreat or a fat farm." Lewis suggests the buyer should be "someone important, someone who is under great pressure and needs to get away, someone who values privacy."

But Dr. Fry, who is due to retire soon from the Veterans Administration, said he hopes the island will be sold to "somebody who would enjoy it as much as we did. There's still a lot to be done."

As for the Frys, they're going ashore.

"We've been all over Virginia looking for a farm," Dr. Fry said the other day. "We finally found one we like in Charlottesville. We're going to raise a large garden and some small animals."

Asking if he would be willing to tackle another deserted island, the soft-spoken Fry answered, "I think I'm too old for that kind of work."

BUSINESS MIRROR

U.S. business loading bases, scoring no runs

By JOHN CUNIFF
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — Sports critics have long complained about ballclubs that load up the bases and then fail to score runs. And some critics of the economy now say they see a similar situation in their ballpark.

After analysts had assured us that inventories weren't piling up, the Commerce Department released figures showing a huge 1.9 percent jump in July inventories of goods produced — but not yet sold.

That percentage increase amounted to \$7.84 billion, and it brought the total of unsold goods to nearly \$414 billion. It told economists that the economy was loading the bases but not bringing the runners home.

Sports fans know that the name of the game is to score runs, and that you don't do it by leaving the bases full. Same thing with the economic game: you can't win if you produce goods that pile up in warehouses.

For months economists, government officials, purchasing agents and others had viewed the level of inventories as healthy like 1973, they said, when inventories helped create a severe recession.

The view of William Cox, Commerce Department economist, was typical.

A month ago he reported: "In general, the inventory picture doesn't look all that bad to me except in the auto sector." Last week he was concerned. "We certainly wouldn't like to see inventories continue to build up at this rate," he said after reviewing the figures for July.

One month seemingly had made an enormous difference, but some who study economic statistics as zealously as others study batting averages aren't so sure the situation hasn't existed for quite a while.

Several, including Alan Greenspan, chairman of Townsend-Greenspan & Co. and a former economic adviser to

President Ford, suggested that in preceding months business had underestimated its inventory problem.

That's an easy enough error to make if your view is optimistic as, for example, it was in the automobile industry. You have faith in your ability to sell. You don't want to be cut short. You produce.

But optimism, faith and hard sell won't help very much if the consumer isn't inclined to move. He and she, after all, have the final say, in a manner of speaking. (Their pocket-books really do).

While consumer spending hasn't been surprisingly weak — and borrowing to spend, although easing some, continues at a pace that worries some officials — it hasn't been as strong as some producers had anticipated.

And so the runners are left on base. The economy has been producing goods and services, but it hasn't been scoring. And a situation of that sort eventually is demoralizing, in baseball or in economics.

In business it shows up in cutbacks and layoffs. A retailer's inability to sell hurts the distributor, the distributor's inability hurts the producer, the producer's weakness hurts the supplier.

That weakness will spread isn't a certainty, even though it has already begun to some extent. Some optimists believe the July numbers might be a statistical fluke, and that later figures will show this.

There is some support for their view. The National Association of Purchasing Management reports that its members are reducing their commitments. And retail orders for the holiday season are modest.

But unless they are revised, those numbers for July show that the a lot of production in recent months has merely filled the warehouses or, in baseball lingo, clogged the bases.

We haven't been scoring, and that's the name of the game.



DR. NEIL SOLOMON

'Moderate' drinking may be good for you

Dear Dr. Solomon: I try to practice moderation in my daily life. This includes a glass of wine with dinner, a habit that I find relaxing. While my wife doesn't openly disapprove, she usually makes some comment — jokingly, of course — about my becoming an alcoholic. Wouldn't you consider that a glass of wine each evening falls under the heading of "moderation?" — Mr. E.S.

Dear Mr. S.: Not only is your practice of a glass of wine each night "moderate," but there is evidence that it may be good for you. Unlike cigarettes, liquor has done more good than harm, according to Dr. Morris Chafetz, a former director of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and an expert on the subject. Evidence for the beneficial effects of alcohol comes from studies about its effect on the heart.

For example, Dr. Arthur L. Klatsky, of the Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center in Oakland, Calif., studied more than 450 people who had had heart attacks. He found that a surprising number of them did not drink alcohol. One of Dr. Klatsky's conclusions was that moderate drinkers have 30 percent fewer heart attacks than people who do not drink.

Similar findings were obtained from another study in which the drinking habits of more than 1,700 Japanese men living in Hawaii were studied. It was determined that subjects who drank three bottles of beer daily had only half as much coronary heart disease, and one-fifth as many heart attacks, as those who did not drink.

Still another research approach was taken at the Medical College of Wisconsin. Researchers there mea-

sured the amount of blockage of the coronary arteries of drinkers and abstainers, and found that those who drank regularly had the healthier arteries.

Why alcohol protects the heart in this fashion is not clear. Some physicians feel it increases the level of high-density lipoproteins in the blood, a substance associated with reduced risk of heart attacks.

Dr. Chafetz notes that alcohol is an anesthetic, and its moderate use eases tensions and, as you have found, helps people relax. An estimated 10 million Americans, however, have passed the bounds of moderation. They are alcoholics and for them liquor is not a friend, but an addiction. Alcohol abuse may lead to a variety of ills, including disorders of the liver, stomach and brain.

Since your drinking obviously is in the moderate category, you can assure your wife that it has the stamp of approval of at least some medical researchers.

Dear Dr. Solomon: What is diabetes? Is it contagious? — Joyce.

Dear Joyce: Diabetes is a metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar. It now ranks as the third leading cause of death in the United States, and as the leading cause of new cases of blindness. The predisposition to diabetes is inherited, and obesity is clearly a risk factor. It is not contagious.

(If you have a medical problem, see your doctor. If you have a medical question, write to Neil Solomon, M.D., 1726 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md., 21208. Dr. Solomon cannot give personal replies but will answer as many questions as possible in his column.)

Disco drug: Killer or high?

By JANE SEE WHITE
Associated Press Writer

It's a cheap drug and, in most states, it's legal. Users claim it's a harmless high. But when Jesse Wilson died this summer, the coroner said isobutyl nitrite — the disco drug — killed him.

Wilson's death in Washington on July 25 has sparked angry new debate over the hazards of butyl nitrite and isobutyl nitrite, twin sister chemicals sold in drug and sex paraphernalia shops nationwide.

From 1973 to 1978, some 15 million bottles of the chemicals were sold. They are marketed for an average of about \$6 as "room odorizers" or "liquid incense," but most customers are buying a high.

When butyl or isobutyl nitrite vapors are inhaled, a brief but intense light-headed feeling follows that, users claim, intensifies discotheque music and heightens sexual pleasure.

"It's an incredible rush," said a New Orleans user who asked that his name not be used. "A whiff or two sends a real shock wave through your body."

Butyl and isobutyl nitrite first hit the head shops in 1969, after amyl nitrite was made a prescription drug. Amyl nitrite is used to treat some heart ailments, but thrill seekers liked the high that came with the fumes.

When amyl nitrite was restricted, entrepreneurs saw a market for a similar, but legal chemical. About 12 makers tapped the multimillion-dollar demand with products like "Rush" and "Locker Room" made from isobutyl and butyl nitrite.

Doctors say the products work like this: Inhaling the chemicals relaxes "smooth muscles" like the heart and causes a slight drop in blood pressure — the source of the light-headed feeling. If used with alcohol, the blood pressure drop is intensified "slightly," according to W. Jay Freezer of Pacific Western Distributing Corp., maker of "Rush."

The death of 30-year-old Jesse Wilson in Washington is the single fatal-

ty traced to butyl or isobutyl nitrite abuse. But, instead of inhaling vapors, Wilson drank an unknown amount of isobutyl nitrite, said Dr. Douglas Dixon of the Washington medical examiner's office.

Based on his autopsy, Dixon concluded that Wilson's death was "irrefutably due to isobutyl nitrite poisoning."

Wayne Pines, a spokesman for the Food and Drug Administration, reacted by announcing that the FDA would study the safety of the two chemicals. But if the FDA wants to regulate them, he said, its hands may be legally tied since they are not sold as drugs.

At the Drug Abuse Warning Network of the National Institute of Drug Abuse, Nick Kozel said Wilson's death provoked a study of emergency room and coroner's records in key cities.

"Medical examiners reported no other cases of people who died," he said. "However, from January 1976 to April 1979 there were 24 mentions of butyl nitrite in emergency rooms by people with drug-related complaints."

The number of times butyl nitrite is cited in emergency rooms by ailing drug abusers is rising: It was mentioned once in 1976, five times in 1977, nine times in 1978 and, during the first four months of this year, nine times.

Freezer, of Pacific Western, said in a telephone interview from San Francisco that the new concern about the safety of butyl and isobutyl nitrite is unwarranted.

"There is no evidence to confirm the cause of death in the Washington incident," he said. "Our medical committee says there's no evidence to suggest that he could die from drinking it."

Nonetheless, Freezer advises against drinking it.

Freezer cited a study sponsored by Pharmex, a major nitrite producer. A panel of doctors concluded that the worst thing likely to happen to those who inhale too much butyl or isobutyl nitrite is that they'll faint. Some users also get headaches.

Alarmed by the chemicals' popularity, several states have tried — with mixed success — to halt or restrict sales.

In 1977, Connecticut banned certain butyl nitrite products, but isobutyl nitrite products like "Rush" are still sold in the state.

The California Department of Health Services filed suit in 1977 to halt over-the-counter sale of "Rush" because, said department spokesman Pete Weisser, "we argued that it causes a dramatic drop in blood pressure and could cause death."

The case was settled on July 31 when Pacific Western agreed not to advertise "Rush" as a drug, to label it "Not for sale to minors," and to refuse to sell "Rush" to retailers who sold it to minors.

Last year, Georgia put butyl nitrite on its list of prescription drugs, said health department spokesman Nick Taylor.

"The state Board of Pharmacy was concerned about its effects on the heart, especially when it's used with other chemicals," he said. However, he added, "it's still used openly at Atlanta gay bars."

Freezer said Pacific Western is preparing a suit against Georgia's regulation because "it's not based on reasonable cause. We've spent hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars in research and the evidence is that this is an outstanding example of a safe product."

Dr. Charles Sharp, a researcher at the National Institute of Drug Abuse, said he's not persuaded. He said the chemicals might strain the heart; he noted that the long term effects are not known.

Sharp conceded that it is difficult to overdose on vapors, since inhaling too much causes users to faint. But he said there is danger still.

"It is possible to kill yourself. If you faint and somehow get the bottle up your nose and all that liquid runs in, you would kill yourself."

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

MEBIEST BOILLER
RSVERSE CRUSADE
ATELLER AUTOMAT
CANIS MINGE PIMS
ELSE BUTTERS
SPATES SCORE
ASE ODER PARTIS
CHARLES PLANETS
MORAY LAIC BEE
EOSTIN TAPPO
DEBATES OODOR
IRM SUPER ANODE
SEALLINE BARONET
LARIATS OPERATE
ELLENS YEASTS

9/14/79

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CAPITL REAM UNST
ENURE ORRA NATO
BASIL SACRED COW
USS SKYSAIL RUN
YETI GREETS
INFLAME SOIN
COOPER RECTOSES
EDOW FRAUD RAVE
DETERRENT WAVES
PIES NEED SINTIERS
ALL EDWARDS GOA
NIGHTMARE OODORS
FONA ACAT MEANT
LEST NOME ELATER

9/15/79

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

SCHISM COBALLT
HAUNTED SOLARIA
ELEVATE CRANTIA
ALDER CHOP DANK
REPEAT PANAY
SITL HANTERN
ARA WASK CANINE
FORUINE PATAMAR
ENDURE WORE BUG
RATCHEY ASTO
METAL LATERN
AMER SOME MINSK
RONDEAU STIMULI
STODAT SALADIN
HERTER DELIETE

9/17/79

Comptroller claims \$900,000 collected on loans in default

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — State Comptroller Bob Bullock's war on former students who have not paid off their college loans has yielded about \$900,000 in repayments.

Bullock, who is withholding paychecks from state employees who defaulted on college loans, now has expanded his effort to include non-employees.

Eighty-two ex-teachers, 50 welfare recipients and five business operators last week became the latest to learn they won't receive state checks until the debts are paid off.

State law prohibits payment to persons in debt to the state.

The ex-teachers had sought refund of their contributions to the retirement system. The business operators, who sold goods to the state,

will not be paid until a total of \$7,207 in student loan liabilities is settled, Bullock said.

The collection effort began after the Texas College Coordinating Board reported in August that 24,685 former students owed more than \$39.9 million on overdue loans.

"These loans aren't scholarships and must be repaid to keep the pro-

gram going," Bullock said.

More than 500 state employees whose paychecks were withheld have made loan repayments totaling \$900,000, according to the comptroller's office.

The latest computer check of state records identified an additional 150 employees who are in debt to the state.

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Floatation vocation. That is what you could call Nolan Breaux's job in the marshlands of south Louisiana. These plastic foam devices, looking like large picnic coolers, are used by Tenneco's Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. in marshland construction. A

long string of pipe is floated above the pipeline route in the earlier stages of construction and in the final stages these devices are cut loose and the pipe settles into the soupy soil.

Delegates from 13 nations to meet for talks on Antarctica petroleum

By MARGOT HORNBLOWER
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Delegates from 13 nations meet in Washington Monday to discuss whether to open the waters around Antarctica, the earth's most pristine continent, to oil exploration and extensive commercial fishing.

For 20 years, "The Antarctic Club," which includes the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, has governed that desolate, ice-bound wilderness as a haven for scientific research, free of arms and industry despite competing territorial claims of several nations.

The harmony that has prevailed since the 1959 Antarctic Treaty is under serious strain. Concern is mounting that a rush to develop the continent's potentially rich resources will damage irreversibly the world's most untouched ecosystem. And, it states disagree over fishing and oil-drilling rights, critics fear the treaty could collapse, leaving Antarctica open to superpower rivalry.

The 13 treaty members include seven nations with partly overlapping land claims: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and Britain. Six other parties — the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, South Africa, Belgium and Poland — do not recognize the territorial claims and make none themselves. Until now, the treaty has rested on a delicate arrangement in which the members govern by consensus and agree to disagree on claims.

In April, 20 U.S. environmental groups wrote President Carter, asking him to propose that Antarctica become a "World Preserve," closed to mineral exploitation. "Oil exploration would be a disaster," says James N. Barnes of the Center for Law and Social Policy, a member of the official U.S. delegation. "Such exploration would damage the potential for harvesting Antarctica's food resources (which) can play an important role in providing protein to a hungry world."

IN THE THREE-WEEK negotiations that begin Monday, oil and fish are inextricably entwined.

For two years, the parties have been wrangling over a draft agreement to control the exploitation of marine resources, especially protein-rich krill. Krill, three-inch long shrimp-like creatures, swarm through Antarctic waters in immense pink masses.

As more nations restrict fishing within their 200-mile coastal zones, the rich waters of the Southern Ocean offer the tempting possibility of increasing the world's fish catch dramatically. The Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Taiwan, West Germany and East Germany already are harvesting krill and other fish.

The draft agreement has been held up by French concerns over controlling waters around their islands, Kerguelen and Crozet. Delegation mem-

bers, however, predict it will be ready for signing within six months.

U.S. officials call the new treaty "innovative" in its dedication to conservation of a whole ecosystem, not just of individual species. But in a July article in *Foreign Policy* magazine, two experts from the International Institute for Environment and Development say a provision allowing any party to the treaty to veto a conservation rule "virtually guarantees that no restrictive measures will be implemented. . . . It will be hard to prevent overfishing."

Overfishing krill, scientists say, could have "catastrophic" ecological effects, because krill form the basis of the Antarctic food chain. Krill are the major food supply of five species of whale, three of seal, 20 of fish, three of squid and many species of bird.

FURTHERMORE, in tiptoeing around the emotional issue of national sovereignty, the fisheries agreement opens the way to future conflict, critics contend. Several nations reserve 200-mile economic zones in waters around their Antarctic claims. If overfishing occurs, they could insist on the right to regulate the catch unilaterally.

R. Tucker Scully, a State Department Antarctica expert, calls the agreement "a very delicately balanced structure of political issues. States would think long and hard before they throw it away in the name of pressing claims."

If international law generally recognizes fish as a free-for-all renewable resource, offshore oil — a dwindling commodity — is traditionally the property of a coastal nation.

"The oil belongs to Australia" within 200 miles of its claim, asserted Ambassador Keith Brennan, head of the Australian delegation, in an interview last week. Australia's claim includes 30 percent of Antarctica's coast.

For the time being, U.S. oil companies may be the only ones with the technology to explore the Antarctic seas, and they are pushing the United States to advocate exploration on a first-come first-served basis.

The United States "should have the opportunity to share in the benefits of mineral exploration in a nondiscriminatory fashion," says John Negro-ponte, head of the U.S. delegation.

DELEGATES PREDICT the sovereignty issue will be much more difficult to solve in the case of minerals than of fish. Barnes, of the Center for Law and Social Policy, fears that if oil exploration is pursued, "The claims issue could blow up and the Antarctic Treaty could fall apart, leaving the United States and Russia vying for control of the continent."

Environmentalists also fear oil spills in Antarctica could affect the world's climate, because the continent is linked by ocean currents and atmospheric circulation to the rest of the earth.

Spills would be inevitable, they say, given the area's 200-mile an hour winds, rapidly moving underwa-

ter icebergs and stormy seas. Oil degrades slowly in cold water, thus potentially causing more harm to wildlife than spills in temperate climates.

"Antarctic ecosystems appear to be so fragile that any exploitation activities would produce adverse effects, many of which would be severe and virtually irreversible," wrote Russell Train of the World Wildlife Fund, Russell Peterson of the National Audubon Society and other conservationists in their letter to Carter.

Nonetheless, at a time when oil shortages threaten the economic stability of Western nations, the prospect of major new discoveries may be irresistible.

THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL Survey has estimated, based on sketchy information, that Antarctica's continental shelf could contain as much as 45 billion barrels of oil — one and a half times current U.S. reserves. In 1972 and 1973, a research ship, the *Glomar Challenger*, drilled four holes in the Ross Sea and found ethane and methane, two gases associated with oil.

At the moment, the Antarctic partners have agreed to a policy of voluntary restraint, discouraging any exploratory drilling until more is known about the environmental consequences.

In the negotiations this month, they will determine what kinds of studies are needed and begin talking about a political and legal system to govern exploration when it takes place.

The United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany and Norway already have conducted seismic surveys, the first step in any mineral research. Texas Geophysical Co. of Houston claims commitments from nine oil companies in an effort to set up an Antarctic consortium.

Three oil companies are represented on the State Department's Antarctic advisory committee: Atlantic-Richfield, Exxon and Gulf. In December, Gulf submitted a proposal for a joint research project with the National Science Foundation on the geology and resources of the Antarctic continental shelf.

IF OIL EVENTUALLY is found off the great white continent, international lawyers are predicting that Third World countries will demand a share of the wealth.

"It is difficult to expect developing countries which are not participants to lie back and accept that a self-appointed group of states should be running the show," says Alvaro de Soto, a Peruvian diplomat who represents Third World nations in Law of the Sea negotiations.

Treaty parties are in no hurry to widen participation. Australia's Brennan says it is too soon to talk about sharing royalties with developing nations, adding that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "does not share the proceeds of their oil. There are few international precedents for it and we have no intention of starting one."

Office of Management says Energy Department a mess

WASHINGTON (AP) — The world's shifting energy outlook is prompting concern about possible changes in global climate, a consumer group says changing U.S. policies could bring increased profits to major oil companies, and the president's Office of Management and Budget says the Energy Department is a mess.

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee said Sunday a major international effort to produce synthetic fuels will contribute to increased

large-scale synthetic fuels production alone would not significantly affect carbon dioxide concentrations.

But it said massive development of synthetic fuels, "coupled with continued emphasis on traditional fossil sources, may have severe climatic consequences."

Synthetic fuels produce more than twice the carbon dioxide emissions of natural gas, 1.7 times the emissions of oil and 1.5 times the emissions given off by coal, the committee reported.

Some scientists fear increased carbon dioxide concentrations will produce the so-called greenhouse effect and cause global temperatures to rise, with resultant changes in weather, ocean currents and sea levels, the committee reported.

Energy Action's figures on the impact of decontrol of domestic crude oil prices were obtained by comparing controlled prices, averaging \$10.24 per barrel in 1978, with world oil prices of about \$20 per barrel.

President Carter has ordered the gradual lifting of domestic price controls over the next two years, which would raise domestic prices to world levels and thus encourage increased domestic production.

Energy Action says the decontrol would represent "some of the largest income transfers to individual private corporations ever accomplished by a single act of a government official."

An American Petroleum Institute spokesman, Mike Waters, said the consumer group "totally overlooks the purpose of decontrol."

"Our national objective is to reduce our reliance on uncertain foreign sources of crude oil," Waters said, adding, "The plain fact is that reserves left in the ground won't help us cut imports, and additional capital is essential to achieve this goal."

Meanwhile, the Office of Management and Budget says the Energy Department is hastily issuing poorly analyzed regulations that have grown into an error-filled mess.

The report covers all Cabinet departments and was aimed at determining their compliance with Carter's orders to make federal regulations easier to read, more open to public comment and more thoroughly analyzed.

Overall results were mixed; the Energy Department drew the strongest criticism and the Department of Transportation was lauded for its efforts.

The report said the Energy Department has been "less than satisfactory" at allowing public comment on regulation of fuel prices and allocation. It also said the department's analysis of the impact of its rules was not satisfactory.

"There is a lack of structure and continuity" in the department's regulations, the report added.

ENERGY OIL & GAS

levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that could cause dangerous climatic changes.

Meanwhile, the Energy Action Educational Foundation said Sunday decontrol of domestic oil prices will increase revenues of the 23 largest oil companies almost \$4 billion a year and boost the value of untapped oil reserves by more than \$300 billion.

And the OMB issued a report Saturday criticizing the Energy Department for allegedly creating public confusion, denying citizens the chance to comment on regulations and, at one point, creating an artificial fuel shortage for truckers and barge operators in its effort to insure fuel supplies for farmers, food shippers and mass transit.

The Senate panel, reporting on a July 30 scientific symposium, said

Synthetics may change global climate

By DAVID ESPO
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — A major international effort to produce synthetic fuels will contribute to increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, possibly leading to dangerous changes in global climate, a Senate committee said Sunday.

The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, reporting on a scientific symposium it held on July 30, said large-scale production of synthetic fuels would not alone have a significant impact on carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere.

But the panel warned that "massive investments into synthetic fuels from fossil sources (such as oil and coal) coupled with continued emphasis on traditional fossil sources, may have severe climatic consequences."

Scientists fear that increases in carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere will produce a so-called greenhouse effect in which global temperatures rise, causing changes in weather, ocean currents and sea levels.

The committee reported that synthetic fuels produce more than twice the carbon dioxide emissions of natural gas, 1.7 times the emissions of oil and 1.5 times the emissions given off by coal.

A global synthetic fuel production of between 5 million and 6 million barrels a day over the next two decades could add another 2 parts per million or 3 parts per million of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere by the turn of the century, the report said.

The committee said scientists believe the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide is likely to double in 50 years or less, possibly causing an average temperature rise of between 2 and 3 degrees centigrade.

While the committee said the impact of such a temperature increase is not known, it noted that some scientific models suggest such a warming could start the melting of the West Antarctic Ice Sheet, which in turn could raise sea levels by as much as 20 feet.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the committee, endorsed the research effort to minimize the effects that could be caused by increased synthetic fuel production.

"Solutions are available to us. But we must invest now to reach them. First, we must continue to develop clean energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric and biomass," Ribicoff said.

He also called for greater steps at promoting conservation.

"At the same time, we must come up with ways to protect the environment from increased burning of fossil and synthetic fuels," he said.

Offshore yield marks climb

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Texas offshore oil production in June more than doubled that of a year earlier, the state Railroad Commission says.

The commission said state and federal leases off the Texas coast produced 249,504 barrels of crude oil in June, compared with 121,396 in June 1978.

June's output also showed an increase over May, when 225,776 barrels were produced.

The commission said gas production was 64.2 billion cubic feet in June, compared with 13.3 billion a year earlier and 63.5 billion during May.

Pope, prime ministers King to enliven assembly

By ARNOLD ABRAMS
Newsday

UNITED NATIONS — The 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly will be enlivened by the presence of a Pope and a king, an array of prime ministers and heads of state and probable appearances by the Western hemisphere's top Communist leader and the Arab world's top guerrilla.

But behind the pomp of the session, which opens Tuesday, is weighty circumstance: a series of unresolved international problems that have been pondered and debated at length by delegates over the years.

At the core of what U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has predicted will be a "most difficult and challenging session" are the issues of peace in the Mideast, racial and political freedom in southern Africa, international disarmament and dialogue between developed and developing nations.

Satisfactory answers to such problems in the General Assembly are likely to be few, but one thing is certain: There will be plenty of talk about them. "Probably too much talk," Waldheim observed at a news conference last week. But he added: "Those who criticize the U.N. as a talk shop are wrong. Talking about these matters is a positive thing. It is better to talk than shoot."

Highlighting the three-month session will be the appearance of Pope John Paul II, scheduled for Oct. 2. Although details of the papal visit — part of a week-long stay in the United States — are incomplete, he is expected to address the General Assembly and to visit various U.N. councils.

Sources in the New York City Police Department said the costs of providing protection for the Pope and other heads of state attending the General Assembly session could amount to several million dollars, mostly in overtime pay, but a department spokesman said it was too early to estimate such costs. The federal government will reimburse the city for only a small part of those outlays.

Among the political leaders requiring protection will be King Hussein of Jordan, whose U.N. appearance has been confirmed, and Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is expected to attend. Also expected is Cuban President Fidel Castro, who would represent the 95-member group of nonaligned nations.

The most heated issue before the General Assembly's 152 member nations will be, as it has been in recent years, the Mideast. The presence of Hussein and Arafat will be central to that debate, which is certain to in-

volve the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and Israeli settlement policies on the West Bank.

Although Israeli policies previously have been the object of critical General Assembly resolutions sponsored by Arab states and supported by members of the nonaligned bloc, this assembly session may produce a new Arab diplomatic target — Egypt.

But criticism of the Mideast treaty has not been limited to the Arab world: Waldheim himself has expressed strong reservations. Last week he repeated his view that Palestinian autonomy is the key to any Mideast settlement, that Israeli-Egyptian discussions have not produced significant progress on the Palestinian issue and that, in any event, a broader-based international conference — presumably with PLO participation — is needed.

Solutions also will be sought for still-burning issues in southern Africa — apartheid in South Africa and independence for Namibia. Waldheim said the focus of continuing efforts to end the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be the current British initiative, in which talks among the various parties in the conflict are under way.

Among other major issues faced by the General Assembly will be the question of international disarmament and the establishment of what Waldheim called a "satisfactory dialogue" between have and have-not nations.

Those are familiar problems but a new controversy may stem from the situation in Cambodia, a Southeast Asian flashpoint where Peking's policies conflict

with those of Hanoi and, indirectly, Moscow.

A diplomatic battle could develop over the question of Cambodian recognition. The ousted, Peking-backed regime of Pol Pot has retained its U.N. credentials, but the Vietnam-supported government of Heng Samrin controls the country.

That is not merely a diplomatic dispute. Its outcome will directly affect U.N. efforts to aid Cambodia's starving populace. The Pol Pot regime opposes any channeling of aid by way of Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime on the ground that such efforts would constitute implicit recognition of that government. For similar reasons, the Heng Samrin regime, which has virtually no contact with the outside world except for Hanoi, insists on full control of all relief supplies.

What are the prospects of this U.N. General Assembly reaching a satisfactory solution to those and other questions that have burdened previous sessions?

"Not great," a veteran U.N. official said. "This organization is not a magic show. It is merely a mirror of the world community, and not until that community is ready to resolve these matters will we come up with any answers."

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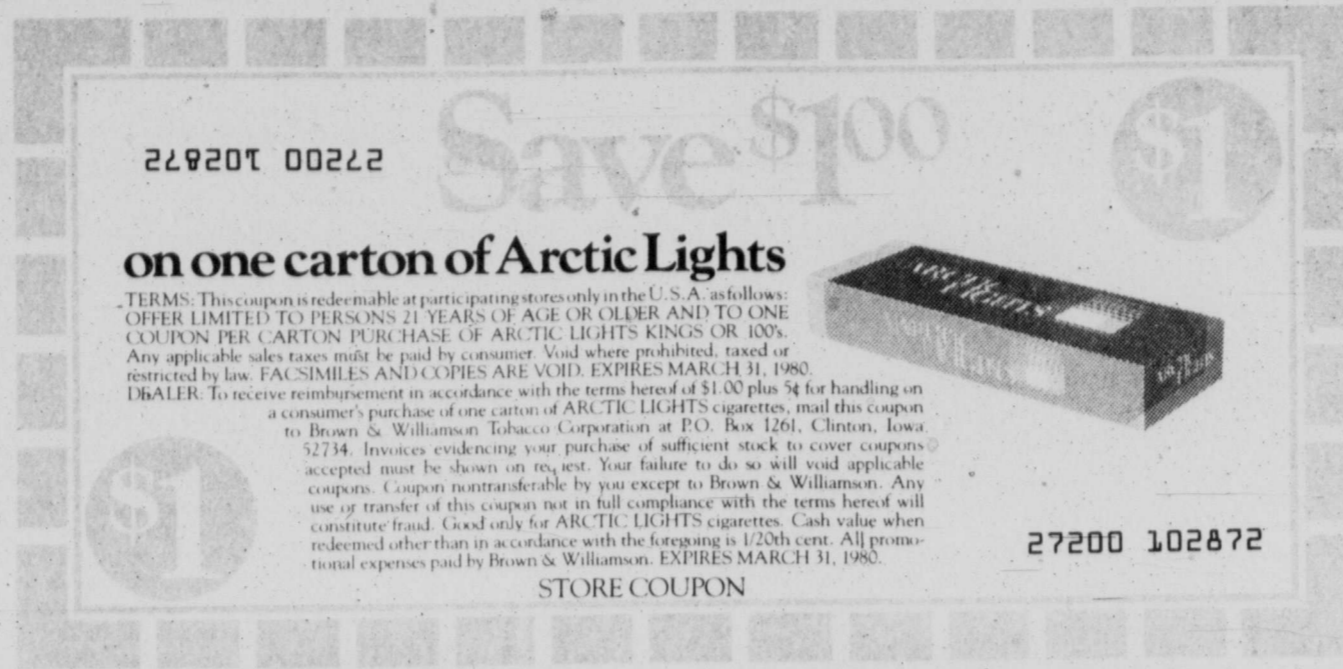
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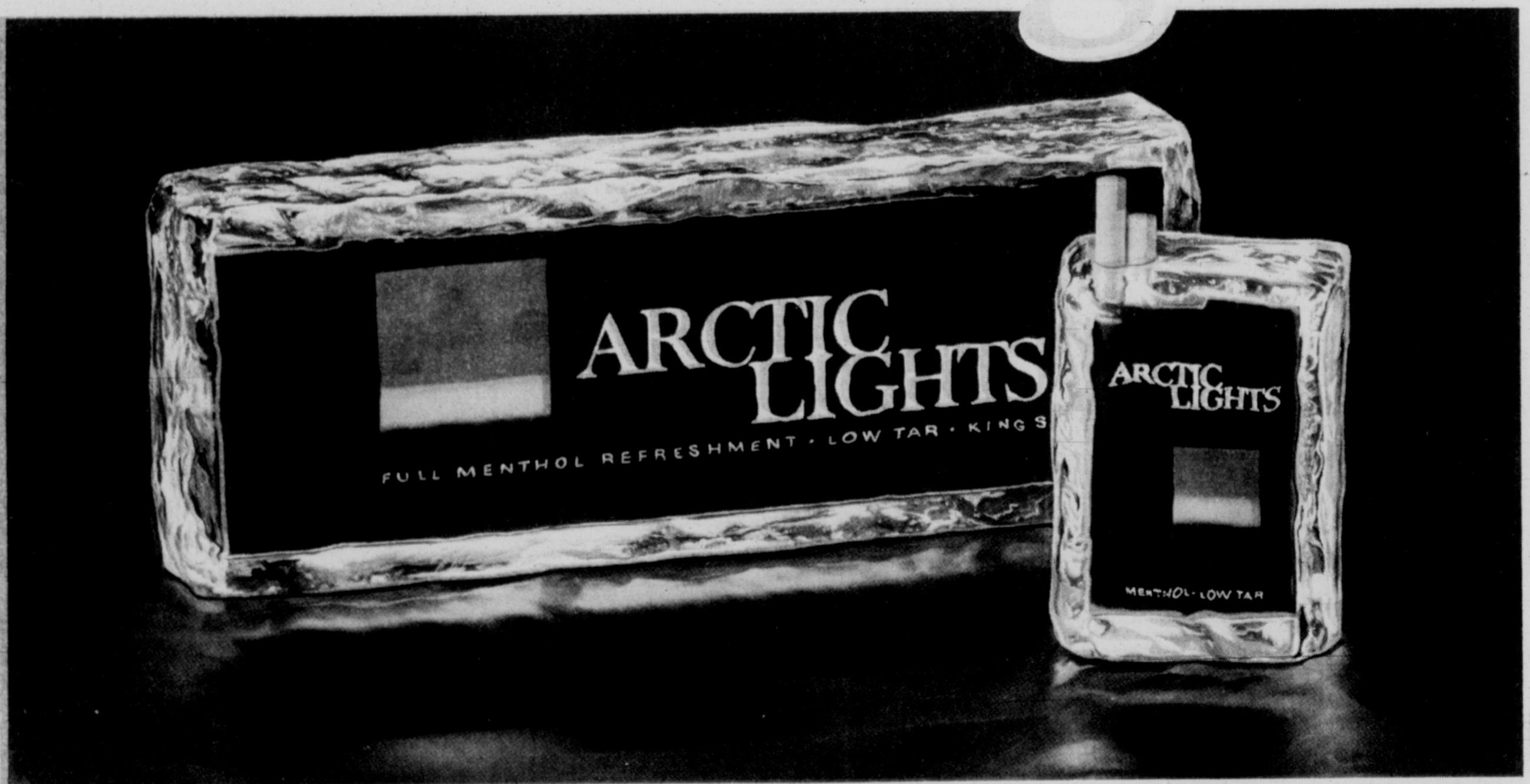
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