

# The Midland Reporter-Telegram

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## U.S. pleads for 'meaningful' U.N. action

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The United States called on other U.N. members to join it in "meaningful" action against Iran after the second Soviet veto in a week killed a Security Council resolution authorizing sanctions until the American hostages are released.

But Iran's foreign minister said the hostages would be kept until the shah is returned, even if this took "forever," and warned other governments "not to get involved in the U.S. political games and avoid any measure which may blur our relations with the respective governments." Iran's oil minister has threatened to cut off oil sales to nations supporting U.S. sanctions.

"...We urge all other members of the United Nations to join with us in the application of meaningful measures against the continued holding of the hostages in defiance of international law," U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry told the council after the veto Sunday night nullified a 10-2 vote in favor of collective punitive action. "Only thus will we demonstrate to Iran that their lawless actions are viewed with disfavor by all nations. "The United States will, of course, welcome and cooperate with the continued good offices of the Secretary General and all members of the world community in seeking a solution to the present crisis. We sincerely hope that despite the Soviet veto, our ef-

forts will lead to the return of the hostages and the return to the rule of law in international affairs."

The council in a resolution Dec. 31 called on Iran to free the hostages and said if they were not released by Jan. 7, it would "adopt effective measures." McHenry said this was a "binding obligation" to adopt sanctions which the Soviet veto thwarted, and "the membership of the United Nations at large remains obliged...to take effective measures consistent with the U.N. Charter to carry out that resolution."

The Soviet Union abstained on the earlier resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 11-0. McHenry said the

Soviet veto on the sanctions resolution was "an act of political expediency designed to buy Iranian silence on Afghanistan and Soviet advantage in the area."

On Jan. 7, the Soviet Union cast its first veto of the new year against a council resolution protesting the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan.

Among the steps against Iran being considered by the United States is a naval blockade to enforce economic sanctions and a reduction of Western diplomats in Tehran, U.S. officials in Washington reported. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher will discuss this with America's allies in

Europe this week as he tries to line up allied action on Afghanistan.

But Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said if the United States continues to "play politics" with the embassy impasse, the hostages will remain in captivity. He told a Tehran news conference that his government was prepared to wait "more or less forever" for the extradition of the ousted Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, as demanded by the students who seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the approximately 50 hostages Nov. 4.

Ghotbzadeh said unless the U.N. approves Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's proposal for a commis-

sion to investigate the shah's alleged crimes, "I see no solution to the problem." But he said the commission's recommendations would not be binding on Iran, and the release of the hostages would have to be "simultaneous" with the return of the shah.

On Friday and Saturday the Iranians got the Security Council to delay action on the U.S. request for sanctions by indicating their government was prepared to negotiate on the hostages. But after Waldheim talked with Ghotbzadeh by telephone for about 30 minutes Sunday seeking clarification, he said "a gap still exists between the Iranian and U.S. positions."

## 'Stiff resistance' seen in eastern Afghanistan

By The Associated Press

Moslem rebels were reported putting up stiff resistance to Soviet troops in the highlands of eastern Afghanistan as thousands of Afghans packed mosques in the capital city of Kabul to mourn political prisoners killed by the previous communist government.

Diplomats in Islamabad, Pakistan, said the Afghan rebels had stepped up fighting near the eastern border with

Pakistan. Pakistani newspapers reported heavy fighting across the rugged countryside of the Central Asian nation, including the northern region bordering the Soviet Union.

The reports could not be confirmed.

In Kabul, thousands crowded mosques Sunday to mourn political prisoners slain during President Hafizullah Amin's regime. Unconfirmed reports have estimated 12,000 Afghans were killed by Amin and his

predecessor, Nur Mohammed Taraki, who installed the first communist government in Kabul in an April 1978 coup.

The fiercely anti-communist rebels launched their guerrilla war after Taraki came to power. Amin, Taraki's prime minister, overthrew his chief in September 1979 and Taraki was killed. Amin in turn was ousted and executed in a Soviet-backed coup Dec. 27, two days after the Soviets began pouring an estimated 100,000 troops into Afghanistan to prop up the new president they picked, Babrak Karmal, and fight the Moslem insurgents.

A senior U.S. official claimed Friday that the Russians were conducting a brutal campaign to "exterminate those who oppose them." The official, who declined to be identified, said Washington believes several hundred Afghans have been executed since the Soviets stepped in. However, one unconfirmed report from a Pakistani newspaper, the Morning News of Karachi, said the Soviets have killed 4,000 civilians and guerrillas.

The Kremlin says it intervened in Afghanistan at Amin's request because the United States, China, Pakistan and Egypt were arming and training the Afghan guerrillas.

President Carter, seeking to increase Western pressure on the Soviet Union, sent Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to Europe Sunday. He will consult with British, French, West German and Italian officials about the possibility of a boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow and about military and economic aid to Pakistan, which feels itself threatened by the Soviet advance.

Christopher will go to Brussels late in the week for a session of the North Atlantic Council at which the allies will consider retaliatory moves against the Soviets. Carter has already shut off technological sales to the Soviet Union and imposed a partial embargo on grain exports.

Pakistan's president, Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, told reporters Sunday that Carter had advised him in a telephone conversation that he was "ordering the immediate release of military equipment" to Pakistan. He did not elaborate.

In Washington, administration sources said Carter has tentatively approved \$400 million in military and economic aid to Pakistan if Congress concurs. The United States halted military aid to Pakistan last year because it suspected the Pakistanis were developing nuclear weapons.

China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua begins a four-day visit to Pakistan on Friday to discuss aid for the country which shares a 1,200-mile border with Afghanistan. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who ended a nine-day visit to China on Saturday, said China "certainly will be assisting Pakistan in various ways."



After their weighing-in Sunday, these sheep didn't have much to do at the Midland County Livestock Show at the Midland County Exhibit Building — except to discuss whose chances

are best for the blue ribbon, as seems to be the case here. The show runs through Tuesday night. Related photos, story on Pages 2A and 3A. (Staff Photo by Mike Kardos)

## Carter defends Soviet reprisals

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter is warning that normal trade with the Soviet Union will not resume soon "under even the best of circumstances," as his administration steps up a campaign of reprisals that could lead to a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Strongly defending his handling of the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, Carter declared Sunday night that "political considerations and economic profit" must be set aside in responding to the threats they pose.

Earlier, a White House official said Carter "cannot support U.S. participation in the Moscow Olympics if Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan."

The president dispatched Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to Europe Sunday to consult with U.S. allies about a possible Olympic boycott and joint military and economic aid to Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan.

Carter tentatively has approved \$400 million in U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan beginning immediately, if Congress consents, the administration disclosed.

All the weapons would be "defensive" and warplanes would be excluded in deference to India's concern about strengthening Pakistan, its neighbor and long-time antagonist.

The administration's thrust Sunday also included a renewed threat to Iran. Defense Secretary Harold Brown indicated a naval blockade of that country still is being considered to counter its holding of 50 U.S. hostages.

"Specifically, we cannot rule out the option of cutting off Iranian imports by one means or another," he said when asked about a possible blockade.

Such a blockade, however, is considered a long-range contingency. Brown, who just completed talks with Chinese leaders in Peking, said he expects continued cooperation with the Chinese in response to the Soviets. "I'm sure the Chinese will be assisting Pakistan in various ways," he said on the ABC News program "Issues and Answers."

Carter, addressing the White House conference on small business, denounced the Soviet Union's "massive invasion of the small, nonaligned country of Afghanistan" and asked all Americans to "stand with me."

"Normal trade and commerce has been interrupted to demonstrate vividly our abhorrence and condemnation of terrorism and military aggression against innocent people," he told the 2,100 small business delegates.

"In reaching my decision to act, I had to face some tough choices," he said. "There are many risks. There are economic costs. We are sharing those costs, so the burden will not fall only on you or on American farmers or any other particular group."

His remarks were greeted with scattered applause. Several of Carter's rivals for the presidency have sharply criticized his decision to embargo 17 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union, saying American farmers will suffer more than the Russians.

However, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland predicted meat shortages in the Soviet Union as a result of the U.S. embargo. Interviewed on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," Bergland said he expects the Soviets to have a deficit of 14 million metric tons of grain, forcing them to cut livestock production 5 percent to 8 percent below last year's levels.

## Picketing begun at Love Field by striking Southwest machinists

DALLAS (AP) — Pickets surfaced at Dallas' Love Field Airport as Southwest Airlines management personnel worked feverishly to re-route flights affected by an International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers strike.

Southwest spokeswoman Camille Keith said Sunday that 745 of the airline's weekly flights would be cut from the schedule but management personnel would keep 901 flights in the air.

Ms. Keith said Southwest would operate a revised schedule six days a week to all 12 cities served by the Dallas-based carrier. New Orleans is the only city outside Texas served by Southwest.

All Saturday flights have been canceled. A federal mediator called company and union officials back to the bargaining table Saturday in a last-minute effort to avoid a walkout by 106 machinists, cleaners and stock clerks.

However, pickets went up at Love Field and at two maintenance buildings after the session failed to produce a settlement to replace a three-year contract that expired in August.

Shortly after negotiations broke down, Southwest president Howard Putnam said, "We will not make a new offer."

"The IAM has continued their unreasonable demands which the company has told them repeatedly it cannot meet. We are still a long way apart," Putnam said.

A union spokesman said Sunday that union members were picketing the Southwest terminal at Love Field and two maintenance buildings.

"Everything's going smoothly so far," he said.

He said some airline employees were honoring the pickets, but "those who are not organized (in a union) are not."

No further negotiations were scheduled, he said.

Putnam added the airline is a short-haul commuter and must operate with a higher productivity and a lower cost structure to offer fares 40 to 50 percent lower than many other carriers.

"The contract was rejected by 90 percent of the members, and a strike vote was approved by the same amount," said IAM spokesman Joe Medley.

The 106 union members voted on the airlines' "complete and final" offer Saturday in three separate meetings. As soon as the votes were counted, federal mediators sought another negotiating session in order to avoid a walkout.

## Man arrested in hostage incident

FREERPORT, Texas (AP) — A Brownsville man, accused of turning a gun on his shipmates and holding them on a shrimp boat over the weekend, was in a Houston jail today awaiting arraignment.

The man, identified as Robin Alexander Stansbury, 21, was arrested Sunday morning by FBI agents, who boarded the boat in the Gulf of Mexico about 20 miles out from Freerport on the upper Texas coast.

A spokesman for the FBI in Houston said charges of crime on the high seas-kidnapping were being prepared. A \$100,000 bond was recommended in the case, the spokesman said.

Crewmen aboard the 68-foot Easy Rider told authorities the drama began Saturday morning, while they were shrimp fishing off the coast of Intercoastal City, La., about 240 miles up the coast from Freerport.

"He (the suspect) told me he wanted to go home, that it was an emergency. We didn't have any indication that he was upset. He was real quiet," said Jack Waller Jr., captain of the boat and son of owner Jack Waller Sr. of Brownsville.

Waller said the suspect had been quiet and created no problems since he hired on. The three men had been fishing together off Morgan City, La., since Jan. 2, Waller said.

The man forced Waller and crewman Ronald Bush, 24, into the ice

hold, where the shrimp are kept, the captain said.

"The only part I hated was going into the hold, but if somebody's holding a gun on you and the safety is off, you do it," he said.

Bush said the man had a rifle and a pistol, and Waller said he didn't think he knew much about guns.

"He told us he wouldn't hurt us if we'd just take him home," Bush said. "He said there was an emergency. But yes, we were still worried. When someone's holding a gun on you, you're going to be worried."

"I was very scared."

Waller said the suspect didn't know how to operate boats and would have run into trouble trying to operate the boat himself.

"He was gonna crash the boat on the beach and levee," Bush said.

Coast Guard Petty Officer Joe Gibson said the agents, one of them skilled in terrorist operations, boarded the boat and arrested the man after shadowing the vessel for nearly 24 hours.

Gibson said the agents were aboard the 82-foot Coast Guard cutter Point Nowell, and at one point Saturday, tried vainly to hail the shrimp boat.

## Nkomo makes triumphant return

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (AP) — Defying death threats from white Rhodesians and South Africans, guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo returned home to a hero's welcome from 120,000 cheering blacks.

"It's unfortunate we had to fight a war to bring about universal suffrage elections. Let's get together and say that it's over," said the burly, 62-year-old leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union as he arrived in Salisbury on Sunday after three years of self-imposed exile with his guerrillas in Zambia.

The other leader of the Popular Front guerrilla alliance, Robert Mugabe of the Zimbabwe African National Union, is to return next Sunday from Mozambique, where his guerrillas were based during the seven-year war against white rule. Nkomo, Mugabe and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rhodesia's first black prime minister, will be the leading candidates in

the elections to be held Feb. 27-29. A secret group of South African businessmen has offered \$125,000 to anyone who assassinates Nkomo, and a number of white Rhodesians have also threatened to kill him. The airport was heavily guarded for his arrival, and a helicopter took him from there to the black township of Highfield, on the outskirts of Salisbury, where the huge crowd waited to greet him.

"We have won our country," he shouted hoarsely as the throng pressed toward the two-story-high wooden platform and hundreds fainted in the crush and heat.

But Nkomo also urged that Rhodesia's 9 million blacks show moderation in their postwar dealings with the 250,000 whites who tried so hard to block black rule.

"We are not racists," he declared. "This was a war we did not want." The war was the result of Rhode-

sian Prime Minister Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965 to block black rule. Nkomo and Mugabe formed the Popular Front in 1974, but the alliance was an uneasy one, and they never unified their forces in the field.

Nkomo, considered more moderate than the socialist Mugabe, returned on the 16th day of a cease-fire agreed to by the guerrilla leaders and Muzorewa at a conference in London at which they also agreed on a new constitution reducing the rights of the whites.

Muzorewa, who became the country's first black prime minister after elections in April, agreed to step aside, and Britain resumed control of the breakaway colony until after the elections. Meanwhile, some 22,000 guerrillas have turned themselves in and are gathered in assembly areas supervised by 1,300 British and Commonwealth troops.

### INSIDE TODAY

✓ IN THE NEWS: Hundreds evacuated after weekend train derailments.....2B	✓ POLITICS: If this weekend's straw polls were convention votes, Republican candidate George Bush would face Democratic incumbent Jimmy Carter in 1980's race for the White House.....2A	
✓ SPORTS: Midland High girls' basketball team entertains San Angelo tonight.....1D		
Bridge.....4D	Editorial.....4A	Obituaries.....2A
Classified.....1C	Entertainment.....1C	Oil & gas.....4B
Comics.....6A	Lifestyle.....1B	Sports.....1D
Dear Abby.....1B	Markets.....7A	TV Schedule.....6A

### Weather

Partly cloudy and not as warm Tuesday. Details on Page 2A.

### Service

Delivery.....682-5311  
Want Ads.....682-6222  
Other Calls.....682-5311









This rustic structure is one of Rural-Metro's village of New River, just north of Phoenix, private fire departments could be attractive to some smaller cities. (Los Angeles Times Photos by Joan Sweeney)

# Private fire department now serves 20 percent of Arizona's population

By JOAN SWEENEY  
The Los Angeles Times

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — Fire Chief Louis A. Witzeman doesn't just run the fire department, he owns it.

His private Rural-Metro Fire Department Inc. provides fire protection for 2,700 square miles of suburban and rural Arizona, including this affluent Phoenix suburb, and for 20 percent of this fast-growing state's population.

And Rural-Metro does the job for less money, yet makes a profit despite paying taxes and other fees that public fire departments do not.

How does private enterprise work in an area traditionally the province of local government?

IN THE CASE of Rural-Metro, quite well, according to a study by the Institute for Local Self-Government in Berkeley, Calif., which compared the performance of Rural-Metro in Scottsdale to that of traditional public fire departments in three other Phoenix suburbs — Tempe, Glendale and Mesa — similar in size and income levels.

The study concluded: "All four cities offer similar quality and productivity in fire services, but Scottsdale provides those services at a much lower cost...about half the cost of the other cities...This is true for both the total operating budget and the per-capita fire department expenditures."

"We save about \$1 million a year," acting Scottsdale City Manager Tim Bray said.

And that's not exactly small change to a city of 90,000.

NO WONDER, THEN, that Witzeman has been much sought out by beleaguered local officials caught between taxpayers in revolt and fire-service costs on the increase.

While Witzeman's cost-cutting system would not work everywhere, it could be attractive for smaller cities with good building codes and without high-rise structures or major fire-hazardous industries.

But Witzeman is the first to tell you that his system wouldn't work in downtown Los Angeles. However, it works well enough in the Arizona areas it serves, making Rural-Metro the largest private fire department in the United States.

Founded by Witzeman nearly 32 years ago, it contracts, in some areas, with a city or fire district to provide

fire and rescue services. In Scottsdale it's a combined effort. The city pays the corporation a monthly retainer, provides more than half the equipment and all four fire stations as well as a pool of trained employees who serve as part-time firefighters. The company manages firefighting and provides fulltime firemen, as well as fire inspection and prevention programs.

IN OTHER AREAS, Rural-Metro provides service on a subscription basis, the individual homeowner pays an annual fee for protection.

Witzeman, 55, a blunt no-nonsense man who has been a controversial figure in firefighting, sums up the reason for Rural-Metro's success as "cost effectiveness with the emphasis equally on both halves of the phrase." "Anybody can be cheap," he said. "We've got to do the job better and for less or we won't be here tomorrow."

He is not bound by tradition and that includes the red fire truck and its thousands of dollars' worth of gleaming chrome. He was one of the first to paint his equipment a color variously described as lime yellow, lime green or chartreuse, which makes fire equipment more visible and cuts down on collisions.

"Red is just plain unsafe at night," Witzeman said, "but this was like coming out against motherhood and apple pie. I caught more hell for that."

NOW, HOWEVER, many cities paint their trucks the same color Witzeman uses.

Unfazed by tradition, Witzeman has tried to match response — both manpower and equipment — to the fire problem.

His biggest cost savings stem from his use of fewer full-time firemen, supplementing them with trained reserves or, in the case of Scottsdale, with 45 "wranglers," part-time city employees who are part-time firefighters.

In Arizona, Rural-Metro employs 400 full-time and 200 part-time persons, excluding the wranglers in Scottsdale who serve the same function as reserves do elsewhere.

THIS SYSTEM of reserves — Witzeman calls them the GIs of firefighting — is an upgrading of the old volunteer firefighter concept, he said. But his part-timers are better trained and are paid for the time spent both in training and in firefighting. (The wran-

glers undergo a 94-hour training program, a condensed version of the 220-hour course given to full-time Rural-Metro firefighters.)

The reserves carry pocket papers when they are on call so that they are only a beep away. Witzeman calls the pager "probably the greatest single improvement made in firefighting in the last 50 years."

Witzeman also saves money by adapting equipment to his specific needs. "That \$120,000 investment (in a huge fire rig) is very likely justified in downtown Los Angeles," he said, "but it borders on the hilarious" in some smaller places.

Witzeman builds much of his own equipment, including a smaller, faster and more maneuverable "attack truck" with a pump and 300 gallons of water that rolls with a standard engine. The truck is basically an oversized pickup.

THE WAY TO PUT out a fire quickly, Witzeman said, is a fast attack that delivers a lot of water.

"We don't build all of our equipment because we don't have the shop space," Witzeman said. "I can build a truck for half of what anyone can buy it for because there's a hell of a markup in building fire trucks and because I build them to more realistic specifications."

Another Witzeman creation was the Snail, a robot fireman that crawls into a burning building with a hose at a speed of four miles an hour. Primarily a safety device, the expendable fireman is used in such dangerous situations as overturned butane tanks, chemical fires and chlorine leaks.

"Why in this day and age should a fireman stand 30 feet from a butane tank?" Witzeman asked. "Stuff like this is going to come."

HE DEVELOPED the Snail after reading about a gasoline-powered wheelbarrow for construction workers.

"The first one looked suspiciously like a wheelbarrow with a nozzle," Witzeman said. The newest version looks something like a miniature tank or, as Witzeman describes it, "a Sherman tank bred to a Volkswagen."

Other Witzeman innovations include: — Pioneering the use of 4-inch hose in the United States, instead of the 2½-inch hose that had been standard.

— Developing a remote-controlled hydrant opener that is now produced commercially by two companies.

— EQUIPPING an engine with a portable second pump that can be unloaded at one hydrant, permitting the vehicle to move on to a second.

— Mounting a pump on the front of an engine where, his mechanic said wryly, "You don't have to be a midget to repair it."

Witzeman says he is not an innovator but a synthesizer.

"Very few of the things we have done have been done first by us. But we have been among the first," he said.

HE ALSO INSTALLED his own computer to better help him match manpower and equipment to need.

Rural-Metro's calls vary from area to area. For example, in Sun City, a retirement community west of Phoenix, 65 percent of Rural-Metro's calls are for first aid. (All full-time Rural-Metro firemen have Emergency Medical Technician 2 ratings, which is one class below paramedic.)

In the areas that Rural-Metro serves by subscription rather than contract, the average homeowner pays \$39 annually (the cost rises with the square footage) and saves, according to Witzeman, more than that on his fire insurance premiums.

RURAL-METRO answers all calls in its territory without attempting to ascertain whether the caller is a subscriber. If it is later discovered he was not a subscriber and Rural-Metro has saved his house, he will get a bill for 14 times the amount of the annual premium. If the structure was lost, Witzeman does not add insult to injury by sending a bill.

The company does not bill nonsubscribers for rescue calls.

Witzeman generally says exactly what he thinks about firefighting: — "It's not curbside brain surgery, it's not the towering inferno, it's not even a profession. It's a damn good trade and a fascinating way of making a fair living, and a field that needs change."

— "I think if there's a villain in the fire service, it's tradition. Basically we've been able to sell ourselves because of our hero image. It's gotten us anything we wanted, including \$120,000 trucks. But it (the image) goes to hell about the time firemen go on strike."

# The Song of the Shirt fast changing to dirge

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN  
AP Special Correspondent

NEW YORK (AP) — Sleeve-wise, I have some off the cuff remarks I would like to address to the shirt cutters, chemists and haberdashers in the Garment District or wherever they ply their trade.

I intend to get very shirty about the new "average sleeve length" that the industry is inflicting on the white collar workers of America.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines "shirty" as ill-tempered, which exactly (not on the average) fits my reaction to the way they are cutting the cloth these days in the shirt factories.

The next time I go to Macy's or Bloomingdale's to select the button down white Oxford dress shirts that are by journalism's unwritten law every columnist's trade mark, I shall become very ill-tempered if they do not have my exact sleeve length.

IN FACT, I shall probably blow my stack, vent my spleen and snap my cuffs if the clerk attempts to foist off on me the "average sleeve length" that the New York Times said in a recent fashion report was the unavoidable coming thing at the shirt counter.

Dress shirts as we have come to know them in our comfortably structured society always were cut, sewn and sold according to exact neck size and sleeve length.

Not anymore, apparently.

According to the Times, 50 per cent of the shirts made today still come in exact neck sizes right down to the half inch but are available in only two sleeve lengths: regular (32-33) and long (34-35). Not only that, but the percentage of "average sleeve length" shirts rolling off the assembly line or the cutting table is increasing.

At Macy's, for instance, nine out of every 10 shirts in stock come in average sleeve length, which probably makes New York the naked wrist capital of the world or the sleeve-popping city this side of Baton Rouge, La. In Baton Rouge, from custom dating back to Huey Long's era, politicians like to show their cuffs while shooting off their mouths to show they're at one with the shirt-sleeved masses.

THE TIMES ARTICLE quotes a vice president in charge of men's sleeves at Saks Fifth Avenue as saying that "retailers love the idea. It cuts down considerably on the amount of inventory a store must have on hand."

Well, I happen to be from the old celluloid collar school that thinks shirts should be made to fit the customer and not the shelves.

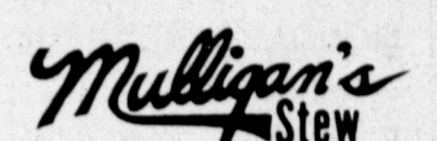
The Brooks Bros. vice president in charge of cuffs said, no doubt in a slightly superior tone of voice, that his establishment would continue to offer exact sleeve lengths along with exact neck sizes no matter what the competition did.

I couldn't help thinking that some of this bravado might have been cut from the whole cloth, as such things frequently are on Madison Avenue. The last time I was in Brooks Bros., bobbing about with the swells, the shirts with French cuffs came without pockets and the Oxford cloth button downs were not available with sleeves

suitable for cufflinks.

I TRIED TO TELL the minion behind the counter that we are a ballpoint pen society. We live by the pen, not the sword, and a reporter without a shirt pocket to display his arsenal of ballpoints was unarmed before his enemies and interviewees. Besides which, what could I do with the cufflinks my nephew brought me from Disneyland?

The clerk was as insensitive to my fashion needs as the vice president in charge of sleeve lengths at the Hathaway Company, America's oldest shirt manufacturer. He defended the



new average sleeve length that now accounts for 60 per cent of the company's production with the put-down remark in the Times that "most men don't know their proper sleeve length anyway."

It just so happens that I know my own sleeve length, even if I never could get Honorable Minh, my old Saigon shirt maker, to believe it.

Minh would duly come out from behind his counter on Tu Do Street, with his porcine smile fashioned from pins sticking out of his mouth, and duly measure me from wrist to shoulder and arm pit to palm with the long tape measure hanging around his neck. He'd holler out the statistics to his wife, who copied them in Chinese in a long banker's-sized journal.

THEN HE'D MEASURE again, just to be sure he had it right. But when the boys in the backroom or down in the basement or out in Chinlon, the Chinese ghetto in Saigon, got around to cutting the cloth, they never could bring themselves to believe that the Big Feet, the Americans, had such long arms. Unilaterally, they would deduct a few inches, figuring the fitter had got it wrong. Minh's shirts were fine for displaying your new PX watch, but with the French cuff models, the cufflinks always wound up somewhere near your elbow. Even now, you can tell an old Indochina hand at a cocktail party the minute he reaches out a hairy arm from an impeccably tailored suit for a drink.

Minh has since gone into the grocery business out in California, otherwise his adoption of the average length sleeve might result in a vest.

I think the whole thing is a plot to bring back sleeve garters, so the white collar class can go around looking like Las Vegas croupiers or so many barbershop quartets in search of an audience.

TODAY'S YOUNGER, designer-conscious customer, says the chap in Saks' vice-presidential suite, is "more interested in trends than in a perfect fit and probably hasn't heard of the old dress rule that a well-dressed man always has one half inch of shirt cuff exposed beneath his jacket sleeve."

There it is. The rules don't count anymore. Did you ever hear such guff about a cuff? I think I'll roll up my sleeves and write him a shirty letter.

# IRS establishes ombudsman office to help resolve taxpayer problems

WASHINGTON (AP) — If you're having a dispute with the Internal Revenue Service, or fear one this tax season, some new help may be at hand.

The IRS has set up an ombudsman office to help resolve problems that are not being worked out through normal channels.

The ombudsman will be an assistant to the commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will oversee the agency's Problem Resolution Program which was set up in 1977.

The problems resolution departments have been set up in 58 offices across the country, and last year they

handled more than 72,000 problems.

While these district-level offices will continue to handle individual taxpayer problems, the job of the new ombudsman will be to serve as the taxpayer's advocate in anticipating problems.

The ombudsman will review agency policies and procedures for possible adverse effects on the public and recommending changes in areas that have caused problems.

Meanwhile, people with billing, procedural or computer problems that they don't seem able to work out can contact the problem resolution section at their local IRS office to help cut the red tape.



Fire Chief Lou Witzeman doesn't just run the fire department, he owns it. Witzeman owns the only big private fire department in America, the Rural-Metro Fire Department in Scottsdale, Ariz., providing fire protection for a 2,700-square-mile area.



Karen Puente is a fire dispatcher in one of the Rural-Metro fire department's dispatch centers. The department believes women are very good for the fire service and that the work does not typically require big, heroic musclemen.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

P	A	P	A	G	A	E	T	S	C	H	A	R	
A	J	A	R	A	B	O	U	T	R	A	G	E	
C	A	N	T	E	R	B	U	R	I	T	A	L	E
F	I	X	T	E	R	I	O	R	L	O	V	E	
REST TIME													
Z	U	R	I	C	H	L	O	Z	E	N	G	E	
O	N	E	A	T	H	O	L	E	S	E	V	E	
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# Evening TV Schedule



## American Indians

Rossi and Animal pick up a runaway boy (David Yanez) who gives them a troubling look at the problems of American Indians, torn between two ways of life — their own and the modern world's — on "Lou Grant," Monday, Jan. 14, on CBS.

Lou assigns his staff to a story that gives a picture of culture differences, disease and the white man's control of Indian affairs that combine to impose backbreaking pressures on a proud people.

(Stations reserve the right to make last-minute changes.)

MONDAY JANUARY 14, 1980

Programs subject to change without notice

	KMID Midland CABLE 3	KOSA Odessa CABLE 8	KMOM Monahans CABLE 9	S.I.N. Spanish CABLE 10	KTVT Fort Worth CABLE 11	KERA Dallas CABLE 13	KXTX Dallas CABLE 4
6:00	News NBC News	News Carol Burnett	News Joker's Wild	El Chapulin	Bewitched Jeannie	Another Voice MacNeil	Star Trek
7:00	Little House On Prairie	C. Brown WKRP in Cin.	Laverne Angie	Los Ricos Esta Noche	Gunsmoke	Newsday Fast Forward	Jim Rockford
8:00	NBC Movie: "Power"	M.A.S.H. House Calls	Stone	Hogar Musical	M.T. Moore Bob Newhart	Media Probes Great	700 Club
9:00	Part 1	Lou Grant	Family	La Otra Mujer	Movie: "House"	Performances	D. Thompson
10:00	News Tonight	News Harry O	News Barney Miller	Pecado 24 Horas	On Skull Mountain	Previews	Prophecy Faith Lives
11:00		McCloud	Police Story	Sin De	Late Movie: "Once A Thief"	Disco	Manna
12:00	Tomorrow			Noche			

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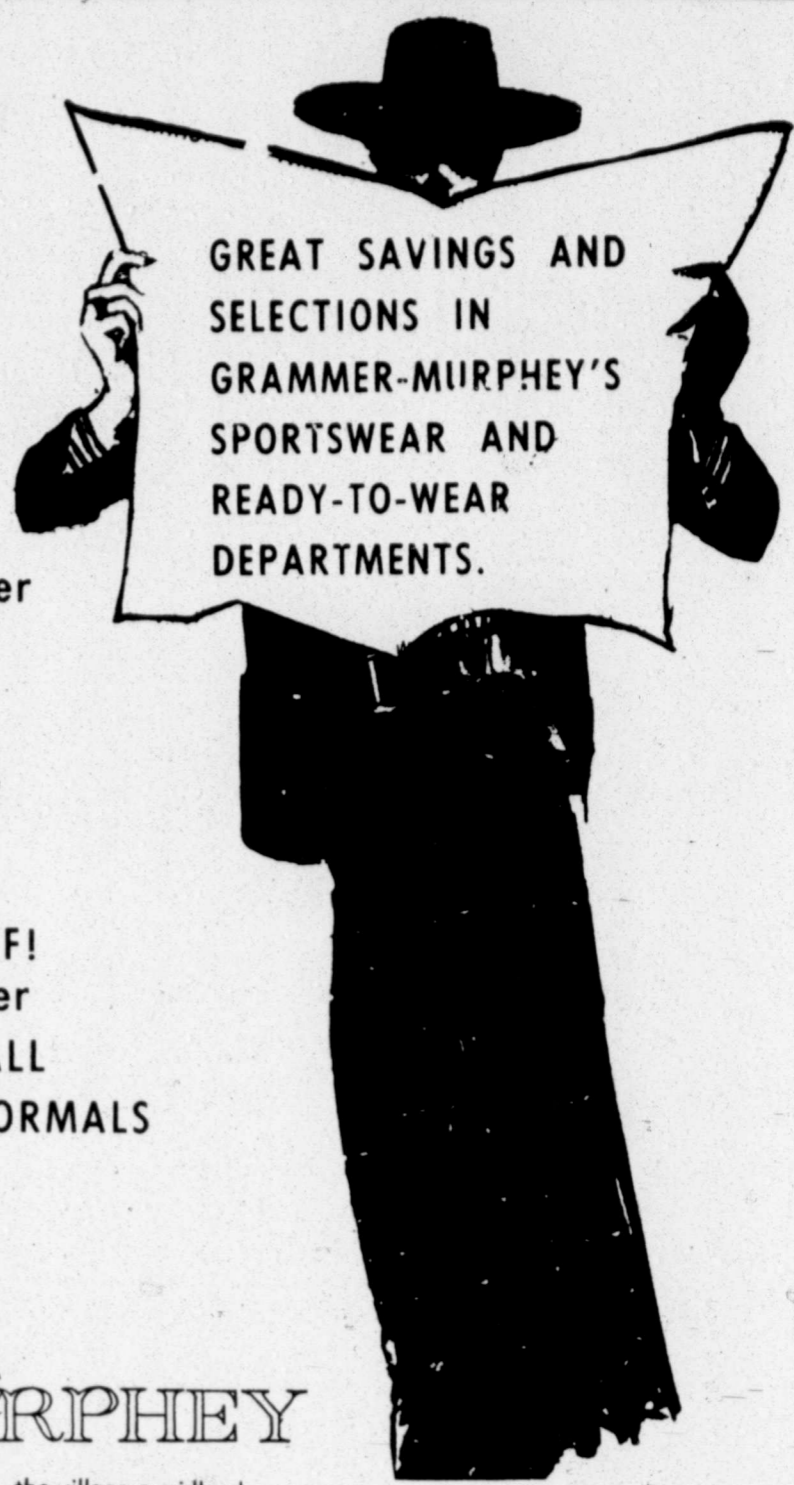
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## 'Ambitious' shuttle test begun

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — A make-believe blastoff early today started the space shuttle Columbia on the final and most ambitious of a current series of tests, officials said.

The operation — also the longest in the series of five tests — is scheduled to last more than 50 hours as astronauts and technicians go through many of the same procedures to be used when the orbiter is launched for real.

Backup crewmen Joe Engle and Navy Cmdr. Richard Truly were in the cockpit for the simulated launch at 2 a.m. EST. The Columbia reached "a good orbit" 44 minutes and 36 seconds later, said Kennedy Space Center spokesman Dick Young.

Seconds after the launch, Young said technicians simulated the failure of one of three fuel cells that will power the Columbia. At 4 a.m., astronauts were to practice bringing the fuel cell back on line.

The shuttle is the first U.S. spacecraft designed to take off like a rocket and glide back to Earth on wings for reuse in later missions. Its first trip into orbit is tentatively scheduled for later this year.

Shuttle test director Norman Carlson said the test procedure will simulate a launch, flight into orbit, various orbital maneuvers, a descent to Earth and landing.

Mission Commander John Young, veteran of several previous space flights, and Navy Cmdr. Robert Crippen also are to be at the controls during parts of the two-day test.

The astronauts won't stay in the spacecraft the whole time because many of the tests can be conducted without them.

On Sunday, the Columbia successfully "blasted

off" in a fourth simulated orbital flight designed to test systems aboard the ship.

Kennedy Space Center officials said the Columbia, piloted by Engle and Truly, made its pretend liftoff on schedule at 10 a.m. EST and achieved "orbit" 44 minutes and 36 seconds later.

Sunday's test was postponed twice. It first was supposed to go off at 5 a.m. and was then pushed back to 7 a.m. But engineers said they needed more time to reprogram flight computers aboard the Columbia.

Though the space ship actually was running on ground power Sunday, astronauts Engle and Truly pretended one of their three fuel cells had malfunctioned to check how well the Columbia worked on only two cells.

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## WTCC officials to meet in Midland

West Texas Chamber of Commerce officials and members from throughout District VI will meet here Thursday and Friday for a district-wide membership dinner and a meeting of WTCC's executive committee.

Joe Kloesel of Midland, WTCC's district vice president, said Saturday the membership session will be on tap first, beginning with a reception at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 7:15 p.m., both in the new Midland Center. This will be the first meeting held in the new facility in downtown Midland. Members and their guests, including prospective members, from Midland and other area cities will attend.

A slide presentation, "The West Texas Chamber of Commerce," and "Action Update" briefing by President Bob Corkins of Alpine, and a membership sales presentation by Burvin Hines of Arlington, formerly of Midland, will highlight the evening's program. Kloesel will preside.

Other cities in the district include Andrews, Odessa, Stanton, Big Spring, Lamesa, Gail, Kermit, Seminole, Sea-

graves and Garden City. The quarterly meeting of WTCC's executive committee will convene at 9 a.m. Friday in the Midland Hilton, with Corkins presiding.

Reports from the regional chamber's standing committees, including Agriculture-Ranching, Cultural Affairs, Information, Local Action, Mineral Resources Development, National Affairs, Private Enterprise Development, State Affairs, Tourist and Travel Development, and Water Development, will be heard, along with a discussion of special activities and projects planned for 1980.

Midland's WTCC directors will serve as official hosts for the meetings. They include Spencer Blocker, Harry W. Clark, W.H. "Bill" Collins, E.E. Hagan, Douglas B. Henson, Kloesel, Tony A. Martin, L. Roy Prescott and Emil Rassman.

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# Hundreds pay respects at 'House of Labor'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hundreds of visitors are passing through the "House of Labor" to pay last respects to its builder — George Meany.

Meany, who died Thursday of cardiac arrest at the age of 85, lay in state at AFL-CIO headquarters today and Sunday, drawing viewers from union halls, the halls of Congress and the White House.

Funeral services were scheduled Tuesday for Meany, who helped form the AFL-CIO in 1955 and headed it until his retirement last November.

Vice President Walter F. Mondale was among the 1,000 people paying respects Sunday to the gruff-talking, cigar-chomping former plumber from the Bronx.

"We've lost a great, great American," Mondale said.

"I had to come today if I had to crawl on my hands and knees," said plumber Henry Bosma, 77, of University Park, Md. "He always was a man for the poor fellow, for the working

man, for the down and out." "As I walked by I saluted him," said Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., who teamed with Meany on many pro-labor fights in Congress over the last 40 years.

Meany, who gave up plumbing 57 years ago for a full-time labor career, had been a major power broker in Washington since his arrival in 1939 as secretary-treasurer of the old American Federation of Labor (AFL).

He became AFL president in 1952, and three years later reunited a feuding U.S. labor movement under one house. After orchestrating the merger of the AFL and Congress of Industrial Organizations, he held most of the movement together for the next quarter-century.

Over the years, Meany emerged as the embodiment of working Americans as well as chief spokesman for the AFL-CIO's 14 million members.



Desi Arnaz Jr., son of comedienne Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, smiles with his bride, the former Linda Puri, following their exchange of marriage vows Sunday in Los Angeles.

# Kissinger denies any intervention for shah

NEW YORK (AP) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says he had no responsibility for the administration's decision to admit the deposed Shah of Iran to the United States for medical treatment.

Kissinger said Sunday on NBC's "Meet the Press" that he joined Chase Manhattan Bank President David Rockefeller in seeing that the shah's medical records got to the State Department.

Then, he said, it was up to President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to make the decision.

The shah, now living in Panama, was admitted in October for cancer and gallbladder treatment. On Nov. 4, militants demanding his return seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking Americans hostage.

Kissinger said he felt Carter's decision was correct.

"We cannot have reached a point where the kidnapping or holding of 50 American hostages can make us give up the settled policy of this country,

especially toward friends of 37 years," he said.

Kissinger said he was "not involved in any of the discussions in October which led to the admission of the shah."

"As I understand it, the medical records of the shah were submitted to the Department of State and the decision was made on the basis of the medical records and whatever other information the president and the secretary of state had," he said.

"I don't suppose that President Carter had any reason to believe that the admission of the shah would lead to the crisis of the length we are now facing," Kissinger said.

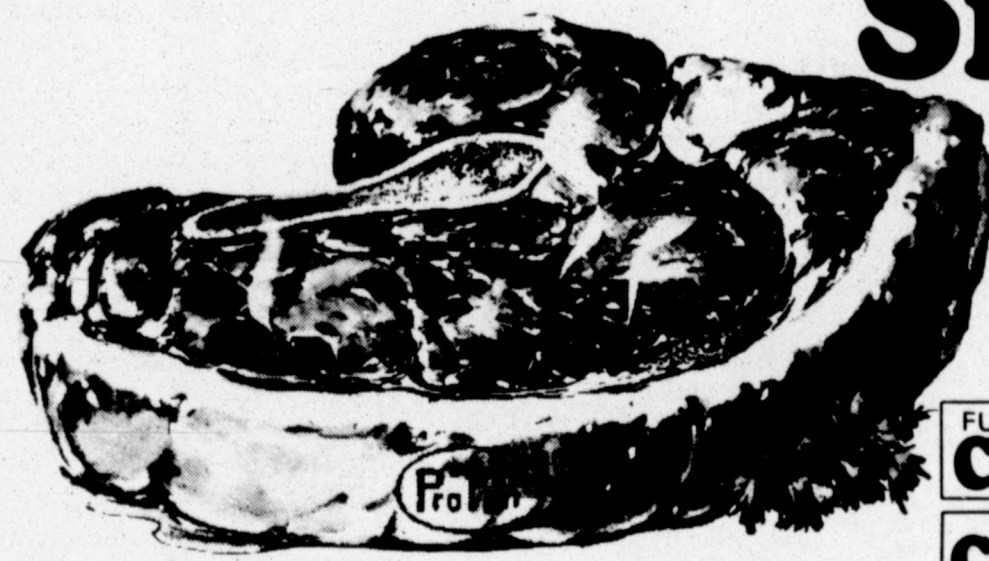
Questioned about the Afghanistan crisis and the concentration of Soviet troops there, Kissinger said he thought the Olympic Games scheduled to be held in Moscow should be moved to a "neutral site," such as Greece. He also said he advocated building air and naval bases in Pakistan to act as a deterrent to further Soviet expansion.

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# Sweetwater firm spots explorer

Sweetwater Drilling Co. Inc. of Sweetwater will drill the No. 1 Olivia as a 4,600-foot wildcat in Mitchell County, three miles southwest of production in the Coleman Ranch field, five miles west of Cuthbert.

Drillsite is 2,604 feet from south and 467 feet from west lines of section 11, J.C. Erwin survey.

### WARD ACTIVITY SCHEDULED

BTA Oil Producers of Midland spotted location for the No. 1 8001 JV-P Howe as a 15,000-foot wildcat, 1.5 miles southwest of a 16,712-foot failure, one and five-eighths mile northwest of production in the Payton (Elenburger) field, which produces at 10,086 feet.

Location is 5,286 from northeast and 1,013 from southeast lines of section 19, block 32, H&TC survey, eight miles west of Grandfalls.

Adobe Oil & Gas Corp. of Midland will drill the No. 1-31 Barstow as a 10,600-foot wildcat, 1/2 mile south of production in the Scott (Cherry Canyon gas) field, one

mile west of Scott (Cherry Canyon oil) production, one mile south of Barstow.

Wellsite is 8,580 from northeast and 660 from southeast lines of section 38, block 33, H&TC survey.

Texaco Inc. of Midland will drill the No. 2-DL State of Texas as a 13,000-foot test, 5/8 mile southwest of production in the War-Wink, South (Wolfcamp oil) field of Ward County, six miles northwest of Pyote.

Drillsite is 933 from north and west lines of section 3, block 18, University Lands survey.

### PECOS PROJECT STAKED

National Coop. Refinery Association of Midland will drill the No. 4-D Myron A. Smith, 3/8 mile southwest of production in the Apco-Warner, West (Elenburger) oil field of Pecos County, 12 miles southwest of Imperial.

Location for the 5,200-foot test is 660 from southeast and 1,980 from southwest lines of section 59, block 10, H&GN survey.

# Academy believes nuclear, coal needed to meet needs

By THOMAS O'TOOLE  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — In the most exhaustive study it has done, the National Academy of Sciences has concluded that the only choice the United States has to meet electricity demands for the next 30 years is to burn coal and build nuclear power plants.

The academy also concluded that nuclear-generated electricity may be the nation's only choice for a 20-year period beginning in 1990. The academy said that burning coal to generate

this century," the academy said. "After 1990, coal will be increasingly required for the production of synthetic fuels so the requirements for nuclear capacity depend on the growth rate for electricity demand."

The academy conceded there were serious public risks in generating electricity from coal and uranium. It identified the worst risk from coal as the risk to the miner, and the worst risk from uranium as the threat of nuclear-weapons spread.

"The problem of nuclear weapons proliferation is real and is probably the most serious potentially catastrophic problem associated with nuclear power," the academy said. "However, there is no technical fix — even the stopping of nuclear power (especially by a single nation) — that averts the nuclear proliferation problem."

"At best, the danger can be delayed while better control institutions are put in place," the academy went on. "There is a wide difference of opinion about which represents the greater threat to peace: the dangers of proliferation associated with the replace-

ment of fossil resources by nuclear energy or the exacerbation of international competition for fossil fuels that could occur in the absence of an adequate worldwide nuclear-power program."

The academy said despite the risk of proliferation, nuclear-generated electricity represents the best option for the next 30 years. It said that nuclear electricity is still the cheapest form and is less sensitive to increases in fuel prices and to changes in environmental standards than coal.

"Nuclear fuel supplies are more readily stockpiled than coal," the academy went on, "and nuclear electricity is thus less subject to interruption by strikes, bad weather and transportation disruptions."

The academy made a final point favoring nuclear energy over coal. It said that if the effect of carbon dioxide accumulation on climate becomes a major environmental issue in the early years of the 21st century, "it will be aggravated by commitments to the use of coal, because power plants have lives of 30 to 40 years."

## ENERGY OIL & GAS

electricity may have to be cut back in 1990, because coal will be a more valuable source of synthetic liquid and gas fuels, and because the increased burning of coal may put so much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that it could trigger a change in the climate.

In a 783-page report that took four years and was two years late and \$2 million over budget, the academy drew a fourth conclusion bound to generate as much controversy as its first three: unless the demand for electricity abates unexpectedly, the United States must continue to develop the fast-breeder nuclear reactor that President Carter stopped two years ago.

The academy said that use of a breeder would keep the price of electricity low and would extend the domestic supply of uranium for hundreds of thousands of years.

"At relatively high growth rates in demand for electricity, the attractiveness of a breeder is greatest, and at the highest growth rates the breeder can be considered a probable necessity," the academy said. "For this reason, this committee recommends continued development of the liquid metal fast breeder reactor, so that it can be deployed early in the next century if necessary."

The academy held out little hope that solar power and fusion power would make much of a contribution to the nation's energy in the next 30 years but said the country should continue to support their development.

"Because of the higher economic costs, solar technologies will probably not contribute much more than 5 percent to energy supply in this century unless there is massive government intervention to penalize the use of nonrenewable fuels," the academy said. "The danger of such intervention lies in the possibility that it may lock us into obsolete and expensive technologies with high materials and resource requirements."

On the outlook for fusion, a process that mimics the limitless energy of the sun, the academy was cautiously optimistic — but not for any time in the next 30 years.

"It is not an option that can be counted on within the time frame of the study," the academy said, referring to 1985 to 2010. "Nevertheless, fusion warrants sufficient technical effort to enable a realistic assessment by the early part of the next century of its long-term promise in competition with breeder reactors and solar energy technologies."

The academy identified as the nation's two most serious near-term needs the necessity to conserve energy and to develop synthetic fuels to replace the world's dwindling supply of liquid fossil fuels.

"The most critical near-term problem in energy supply for this country is fluid fuel," the academy said. "Next to demand growth reduction, highest priority should be given to the development of a domestic synthetic fuels industry, for both liquids and gas."

Bearing down on what it said was an inevitable worldwide shortage of oil and natural gas in the next decade, the academy said the nation must begin to rely more on coal and nuclear power for its electricity.

"Coal and nuclear power are the only economic alternatives for large-scale application in the remainder of

# Midland operator stakes Schleicher wildcat; other projects announced

HNG Oil Co. of Midland spotted location for a 7,500-foot wildcat in Schleicher County, 1.5 miles east of the depleted Clear Fork oil opener and lone producer of the Page Ranch (Clear Fork) field, five miles northwest of Eldorado.

Scheduled as the No. 2 Page, the site is 1,320 feet south of the same firm's No. 1 Page, also scheduled as a 7,500-foot wildcat test.

Drillsite is 660 feet from north and east lines of section 5, Concho County School Land survey No. 2. Ground elevation is 2,448 feet.

### COKE WILDCAT TEST

J.A. March of Dallas will drill the No. 1-A Fancher as a 7,000-foot Ellenburger wildcat in Coke County, one and one-eighth mile east of the two-well Nipple Creek (Elenburger) field and 1.5 miles south of his No. 1 Raper, active wildcat drilling below 4,760 feet, seven miles northwest of Bronte.

Wellsite is 864 from north and 134 from east lines of section 350, block 1-A, H&TC survey.

The Nipple Creek field produces at 6,310 feet.

### FISHER RE-ENTRY

Southland Petroleum Co. of Abilene filed application to re-enter and clean out to 4,300 feet for tests at its No. 1 Roberta Ford, Fisher County, 5,743-foot wildcat failure, 1.75 miles north of the Raven Creek field, seven miles southeast of Sylvester.

Location is 3,137 from south and 660 from west lines of section 2, block K, T&P survey.

### TERRELL ACTIVITY

Gulf Oil Corp. will drill the No. 1-D Ruth White as a 10,800-foot wildcat in Terrell County, six miles east of the Sheffield, Southeast (Connell) field, six miles northeast of the Allison multipay and five miles southeast of Sheffield.

Wellsite is 492 from north and 467 from west lines of section 26, block 1, I&GN survey, abstract 618.

Mobil Oil Corp. of Houston will drill the No. 2-B Goode Estte as a 5/8-mile northwest outcrop to Strawn production and as a southwest twin to an Ellenburger producer in the Terrell County portion of the Brown-Bassett field, 30 miles northeast of Dryden.

Scheduled to 12,000-foot, location

spots 1,989 from north and 940 from east lines of section 27, block 161, GC&SF survey.

Texas Pacific Oil Co. Inc. of Midland spotted location for the No. 2-A Ellen A. Word as a 1,025-foot north-west offset to the opener and lone producer of the McKay Creek (Caballeros) field of Terrell County, 33 miles northeast of Sanderson.

Drillsite for the 6,500-foot test is 660 from south and 2,080 from east lines of section 29, block R3, GC&SF survey.

The opener is the firm's No. 1-A Ellen A. Word, finished Aug. 1979 to pump 211 barrels of 36-gravity oil and 11 barrels of water, through perforations from 6,162 to 6,238 feet.

### TOM GREEN SITE

Indian Wells Oil Co. of Ozona will drill the No. 2-58 Probandt, 3/4 mile southwest of oil production in the Tom Green County portion of the Probandt (Canyon) field, 23.3 miles northwest of Mertzon.

Location is 660 from north and 853 from west lines of section 58, block 7, H&TC survey.

Contract depth is 7,400 feet, with ground elevation of 2,521 feet.

The field has extended into Irion and Sterling counties.

### CROCKETT TEST STAKED

Dameron Petroleum Corp. of Midland filed application to drill the No. 1-92 B.E. Dunlap, two and five-eighths mile northwest of the American (Canyon gas) field of Crockett County, 35.2 miles southwest of Ozona.

Wellsite is 660 from north and 4,380 from east lines of section 92, block 1, I&GN survey. Scheduled depth is 8,000 feet, with ground elevation of 2,425 feet.

### IRION OILER FINALED

Proffitt Drilling Co. of Mertzon has filed potential test on the No. 1 Mrs. L.D. Brooks and others, a re-entry operation, as the current ninth producer and 1/2-mile northeast extension to the Brooks (San Angelo) field of Irion County.

Operator reported a 24-hour pumping potential of two barrels of 38-gravity oil and three barrels of water, through perforations from 1,253 to 1,265 feet.

Originally drilled by D. Stephen Fuqua, it was abandoned in 1973 at 1,238 feet.

Deepened to 1,400 feet, operator set 4.5-inch casing on bottom.

Location is 2,023 from north and 467 from east lines of section 12, block 3, H&TC survey.

### STONEWALL PROJECT

Edwin L. Cox of Dallas will drill the No. 3-A T.A. Upshaw as a 4,790-foot Canyon reef test, surrounded by that pay in the Upshaw multipay field of Stonewall County, 1.5 miles northeast of Aspermont.

Location is 1,980 from south and 1,604 from east lines of section 84, block D, H&TC survey.

The field has one Canyon sand producer, one Strawn and five Canyon producers.

### NOLAN TESTS SCHEDULED

James P. Dunigan Inc. of Abilene will drill the No. 1-B K. Duncan as a location west steepout to the two-well Hale (Noodle Creek) field of Nolan County, 3.5 miles southwest of Trent.

Wellsite is 467 from south and 2,173 from west lines of section 37, block 20, T&P survey.

Scheduled depth is 3,000 feet.

The same operator will re-enter and clean out to 2,941 feet, the old total depth, for completion attempt in the Hale (Noodle Creek) field at the No. 1 F.E. Allyn, for oil producer in the McLeod field, operated by J.C. Hunter Jr.

Location is 535 from north and 2,310 from east lines of section 48, block 20, T&P survey.

### GAINES TEST STAKED

Santa Fe Energy Co. of Amarillo will drill the No. 9-R Fold as a location north and the same distance east of production in the Hanford (San Andres) field of Gaines County, six miles northwest of Seminole.

Scheduled as a 5,600-foot test, location is 2,495 from north and 2,515 from east lines of section 201, block G, WTRR survey.

### BORDEN PROJECT

Mitchell Energy Corp. of Midland will drill the No. 3-312 Miller as a location north extension to the Lucy, North (Pennsylvanian) field of Borden County, 11 miles east of Gail.

Drillsite is 1,980 from north and 1,050 from west lines of section 312, block 97, H&TC survey.

Contract depth is 8,000 feet.

# Exxon study says Iranian oil cut-off would not cause major '80 shortages

NEW YORK (AP) — A new cessation of Iran's oil exports this year probably would not cause immediate major petroleum shortages because world oil stockpiles are at such high levels and consumption has been slowing, an Exxon Corp. study suggested today.

The quarterly study by the world's largest oil company also said U.S. oil consumption this year and in 1981 is not expected to reach the peak of 18.8 million 42-gallon barrels a day it hit in 1978.

Iranian oil production virtually stopped for nearly seven weeks in late 1978 and early 1979 during the revolution against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Shortages caused by the loss of Iran's 5 million barrels-a-day output helped cause a doubling of world oil prices last year.

But Exxon and others in the industry contend the rising prices have spurred conservation efforts, while a slowing industrialized world economy is expected to further trim oil demand.

Because oil inventories currently are unusually high, "unforeseen supply disruptions" could have a "less serious" effect than in 1979, Exxon said.

Shortages caused by a disruption of three months or less in Iranian output could be met by dipping into consuming countries' stockpiles, Exxon suggested, while effects of a longer cessation could be eased if "other OPEC countries maintained output at current levels."

Saudi Arabia, in the wake of the last Iranian cutoff, boosted its average daily production by 1 million barrels to 9.5 million barrels. Iraq also has been steadily raising its oil production.

According to Exxon, major consuming countries had 660 million barrels of oil in commercial storage tanks last Oct. 1, a 16- or 17-day supply that was "about 11 percent above the historic average level."

The supply was up from the 550-million-barrel stockpile of a year earlier and far above the 210 million barrels on hand last April 1.

Some oil production cutbacks are expected for 1980. Kuwait has indicated it will reduce output from 2 million to 1 million barrels a day after April 1, and Exxon forecast Saudi Arabian production falling to an average of 8.8 million barrels in 1980.

Overall, Exxon forecasts a 1.5 million to 2 million-barrel drop in daily Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries output to 29 million barrels this year. Iran's production is expected to total 3 million barrels a day, about its current level.

But "demands on OPEC should fall in 1980 as non-OPEC production rises, consumers adapt to higher prices and industrial activity slows," Exxon said.

The oil company forecast U.S. oil consumption of 17.8 million barrels a day this year and 18.3 million barrels daily in 1981, down from 18.8 million in 1972. The United States imports about half its oil.

# Mexico issues warning

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The head of the state-run oil company has warned Mexico will "mercilessly" halt sales of crude oil to any customer that resells the oil on the higher-priced spot market.

"Mexico will exclude from its list of customers any country which fails to meet a ... basic rule and which uses the crude bought here for speculation in the international market, instead of using it for the solution of its energy needs," PEMEX director Jorge DwazhSerrano told reporters in Campeche.

Diaz Serrano indicated he was referring to nine customers, but he did not identify them. Recent PEMEX

articles list the company's customers as including the United States, Israel, Spain, Canada, Brazil, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Ecuador, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Belgium, Finland, Turkey and Guatemala.

Diaz Serrano made his statement during a visit Saturday to Campeche when he was asked about published reports that claimed some U.S. firms were buying oil from Mexico at \$32 a barrel and reselling it on the spot market for \$41 a barrel.

"If we know and can prove that any customer has failed to (abide by) that basic rule, we will exclude it mercilessly. We won't permit it," Diaz Serrano said.

He added "it could be possible" for PEMEX to trace its oil, and if it finds some was resold on the spot market, "we will immediately open an investigation to know what happened."

"We don't want Mexican oil to be an object of speculation. That is part of the firm Mexican position ... stated by President (Jose) Lopez Portillo in the United Nations. Our country doesn't want to stain its hands in the spot market."

Mexico increased the price of its oil from \$24.60 to \$32 a barrel early this year. Its biggest customer is the United States, which buys an average of 440,000 barrels a day.

# Trial run announced

DENVER, Colo. — Chevron U.S.A. has announced that it will begin a trial market of Gasohol in the State of Washington to customers in selected service stations in the Bellevue area, near Seattle this month.

The product, known as Chevron Unleaded Gasohol, will be a blend of 90 percent Unleaded motor gasoline and 10 percent Ethyl-alcohol (Ethanol).

# More lines, more waiting expected during decade

By JACK SMITH  
The Los Angeles Times

One of the dubious diversions of the 1980s, according to a story I read recently, will be the lines in which more of us will have to wait, and longer, for the things we want or need.

"It's easy to take an ostrich approach to life when doomsmongers and futurists prophesy energy crises, inflation, more crime, less privacy, nuclear warfare and a deteriorating educational system," the story said. "But why has no one foreseen the true course of the next decade? More lines and more waiting."

I have no doubt that such a vision is right. But what amazes me about our lengthening lines is that we accept them with such patience and good will, except for an occasional murder in the gasoline line.

The most common and longest lines seen today are for movies and rock concerts, and one of the explanations for them, I suspect, is that the most of those standing in them are of a generation too young to have been in the armed forces in World War II.

"I don't believe I ever met a man in the service who didn't swear that when the war was over and he got out he would never stand in line again. I was certainly one of those who took that pledge, and though I have had to break it many times, mostly in deference to the wishes of my loved ones, I am still deeply averse to lines. I can think of nothing I would willingly stand in line to see except possibly the opening performance of 'HMS Pinafore' in London on May 26, 1878."

This hostility comes from the first three lines I stood in at boot camp. The first one was to get shots in the arm. We got every shot known to medicine except the Pasteur series for rabies. (For all I know they gave that to us in our sleep.) The next morning, after our arms had had time to become excruciatingly sore, they lined us up for our new clothing and gear.

This ritual took place in a cold warehouse shortly after dawn. First we were told to strip naked and drop our civilian clothes in a barrel for the poor (though of course everyone by that time was working in a war plant and there were no poor). Then we lined up and trotted single file past a row of supply counters, whose proprietors measured us for size by eye as we approached and hurried the supposedly right-size garments at

us. We were expected to catch these on the run, prodded by threats and epithets from our drill instructors. In this manner we each acquired two sets of overalls (known for good reason as fatigues), a heavy woolen dress uniform with belt and cap, three sets of underwear, three pairs of socks, three shirts, a mess kit, a poncho, an M-1 rifle, a bayonet, a seabag, and numerous accessories and toiletries that a benign memory no longer calls to mind.

The coup de grace was a pair of field boots. These the supply sergeants flung at us with sadistic pleasure, knowing we couldn't catch them without dropping something else and moving our drill sergeants to new heights of disappointment in us.

The next line was for haircuts. The line lasted two hours and the haircuts 2 1/2 minutes.

That was merely the indoctrination. Its purpose was to condition us for lines. It worked, too. After that, no line ever seemed so bad. On troopships we stood in line all day — first for breakfast, then for lunch, then for dinner. After each meal we would go to the head, sack out for a few minutes to rest our legs, and then get back in line for the next meal. I endured these lines by reading paperback books. These were the first pocketbooks — made exactly to fit fatigue pockets. They were published in hundreds of good titles. They introduced millions of GIs to good books, and were perhaps the best invention to come out of World War II.

We also stood in line every evening at the slop-chute for beer. We were allowed to buy two cans of beer at a time; but a man holding two cans of beer can't hold a book, so we simply got back in line with the two cans and by the time we reached the head of the line again we had drunk them both and could buy two more. This process

continued until the beer was gone, or whatever, and it helped to win the war.

Ever since then I have been willing to accept various other kinds of inconvenience rather than stand in line. Once or twice I have let myself get drawn into a line for a first-run movie. I love movies. But I have discovered that if you can wait two or three months to see a movie you "have to see," you don't have to see it anymore. And if you still want to, you can see it without waiting in line. It surprises me how often a movie can deteriorate between the time critics hail it as a great work of art that must be seen by anyone who considers himself sensitive and intelligent, and the time you actually see it. (If you aren't sensitive and intelligent, though, movies sometimes get better as time goes by, like 'Casablanca.') I also have a theory about restaurants. If you have to wait in line at a restaurant, it's already on its way downhill.

One of the problems in predicting bad things is our failure to foresee the good things that may come along to offset them. Perhaps, as we become more and more computerized in the 1980s, we will have to stand in line less and less. Perhaps soon we can all stay home all the time and simply tune in to the news, entertainment, sensation or work of our choice.

When that happens, you'll find me out on the sidewalk in a line somewhere, waiting to see "Casablanca."

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