

Life in Poland: 'Not bad if you have the money'

By SUSANNE SCHAFER
Associated Press Writer

GDANSK, Poland (AP) — Janina is barely 5 feet tall, but her stocky form exudes authority as she supervises the choppers, slicers and ladders behind a long wooden table at the Lenin Shipyards.

Striking workers in their grimy blue overalls tell her jokes while she oversees her female assembly line turning mountains of bread loaves and sausages into sandwiches for the striking workers who stream into the hall to discuss strike tactics until late into the night.

"I am 53 years old, and I've stood in plenty of lines to buy food," Janina tells a reporter, speaking in German. "I can certainly do the same for the strike."

"You want to know what life is in Poland? Life here is not bad — if you have money. There are enough meat and vegetables. It is just that it is so expensive. I am a simple woman, and I don't earn enough."

She asked that her last name not be used, explaining, "I must think of my daughter." She has been a secretary for 22 years at the Lenin Shipyards, Poland's second largest, and her daughter and son-in-law both work

there. Janina lives with her 45-year-old brother, Gniech, who was "hit in the head" as a child during World War II. He cannot speak, can care for himself only partially and earns 2,600 zlotys (about \$87) a month working in a factory that employs handicapped persons to assemble metal parts.

"With the bonuses I am eligible to get, I earn about 5,000 zlotys (\$170) a month," she continued, "so we live together and I give him some of my money, but it is too little for us to live on."

"Every day I must go shopping. I work from 6:30 until 2:30 p.m., and

then I go to stand in the stores, because there are so many people. I stand an hour, an hour and a half. I can't be sure I will get what I want, but I have to stand there anyway to try."

"I buy a loaf of bread, some butter, some eggs if I can get no meat, some pickles or vegetables. Tomatoes are too expensive now, we had a wet spring. Every day I need about 120 to 150 zlotys for us two."

"I pay the rent, it is 750 zlotys. I am very lucky. I have an apartment in a new building with two rooms. I got the apartment through the company and only had to wait three years."

Janina's daughter has a 3-year-old daughter.

"My daughter has it harder than I do," she said. "She must work, get the child from the kindergarten and then go out and shop. By the time she gets to the stores there is nothing good that is left."

"Her husband gets lots of eggs in his lunch pail when there is no meat to be had."

Janina's son-in-law is a welder and works 12 hours a day to earn extra money.

"Every man works overtime to

make more money," she said. "He has an apartment to pay for and a new child. When the baby came and my daughter could not work, I had to give them 1,000 of my zlotys. It was another very hard time."

Although treatment by doctors is free in Poland, Janina said she had to pay 30 percent of the cost of tablets for her brother when he got sick.

"They were made in the U.S.A. so they were expensive, 600 zlotys," she said. "That is a whole week of food for you can see why I walk every day and cannot afford a car."

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New purge, promises of elections do not end Polish walkouts

GDANSK, Poland (AP) — Strike leaders said today the new purge in Poland's Communist leadership and promise of democratic union elections will not bring an immediate end to the walkouts by more than 150,000 workers on Poland's northern Baltic coast.

Gdansk radio reported that the strikes along the Gdansk coast continued today, and most plants and ports remained idle. Workers expressed a cautious degree of encouragement, and awaited the government's next move.

"It may not mean much progress, maybe like changing an old coat for a new coat," said striker Lech Badkowski. "But it's still a coat. We have to see what they offer us."

First Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski returned to Gdansk to arrange a second meeting with strike leaders, government sources said. Jagielski held an unprecedented meeting with the strike leaders Saturday.

In an effort to end the 12-day-old strike, Communist Party leader Edward Gierek announced the firing of Premier Edward Babuch and eight other top officials Sunday, and pro-

mised that union officials would be elected from among candidates nominated by the workers.

But Gierek rejected the strikers' demands for free trade unions and political reforms such as the right to strike, an end to censorship and the release of all political prisoners.

"We cannot agree to demands striking at the very foundations of the existence of the nation and the state," he warned.

"We go on striking," Leszek Walesa, head of the central strike committee told 2,000 strikers at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk. "Only free trade unions can make us happy, can give us victory. The government will not be able to cheat us — we do not give it that opportunity."

Some of strike leaders, however, seemed to welcome the appointment of the new premier, Jozef Pinkowski, 51, a member of the Communist Party secretariat, and the restoration to Politburo membership of Stefan Olszowski, a former foreign minister. Both are regarded as economic experts.

In a purge last February, Olszowski, for reasons still unknown, lost his key party posts and was demoted to

ambassador to East Berlin. Some political observers in Warsaw said Olszowski might become Gierek's successor if the party chief's attempts to end the strike fails.

Diplomats in Warsaw agreed that the purge removed some "hard-line" pro-Stalinists and indicated significant moderation by Gierek's regime. One diplomat said such changes would be unthinkable elsewhere in the Soviet bloc.

Most observers said it was too early to determine Gierek's chances for political survival, which hinged on a settlement of the strikes.

In Gdansk, residents of the normally bustling port lined up to buy newspapers reporting the wholesale government firings.

Sunday's developments unfolded 24 hours after Jagielski concluded an stormy meeting with strike leaders in the Gdansk shipyard.

Jagielski had said the government would consider relaxing some aspects of censorship and increased news coverage of the strike, but he rejected the strikers' demand for an increase in the average monthly pay from \$170 to \$237 to offset rising meat prices caused by an end to government subsidies July 1.

On Sunday, Gierek announced the dismissal of Babuch, three other full members of the Politburo and two alternate members. They included the head of the state trade unions, Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, and Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, who tried to end the strike wave by boycotting the central strike committee and negotiating with committees in the individual plants.

The government radio and television chief and the heads of the state price committee and the statistical office were also replaced. It was the biggest purge since Gierek came to power following the 1970 price riots in Gdansk that toppled party chief Wladyslaw Gomułka and left 50 dead.

In addition to firing Szydlak, Gierek promised "fully democratic, secret elections with an unlimited number of candidates" to replace the government-appointed trade union officials in all factories where the workers wanted them.

"There is no doubt that if the prestige of trade union representatives that spontaneously emerged recently turns out to be durable and consolidated, their members will certainly be on the new trade union authorities," said Gierek in a conciliatory gesture to the central strike committee.

The 67-year-old party chief admitted Poland was faced with a "dramatic conflict" and "social discontent."



Strike leader Leszek Walesa waves his hand as he speaks with a megaphone to workers on strike in Gdansk, Poland. Walesa said there would be no end to the strikes until the government meets workers' demands. (AP Laserphoto)

Big oil firms pressured Independents cut wholesale prices

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Major U.S. oil companies are under increasing pressure to lower their wholesale gasoline prices nationwide as independent refiners slash wholesale gas prices and available fuel supplies remain high, oil industry analyst Dan Lundberg says.

Because of "superabundant gasoline stocks and the huge crude-oil stocks behind them," independent dealers now are paying an average 2.2 cents a gallon less for gas than their brand-name counterparts, the Lundberg Letter reported Sunday.

And with refineries operating at an average of only 69.9 percent capacity — possibly an all-time low compared to normal operations at 88 percent to 92 percent capacity — Lundberg said it looks as though the glut will continue.

"Summer is almost over, and the traditional depletion of stocks has simply not taken place," the newsletter said.

Because demand has remained stable even with rising supplies, retail prices have fallen slightly nationwide, the letter said.

Private dealers who often take delivery at refinery terminals traditionally pay less for gas than dealers who sell major brands.

And after "rack" prices (what pri-

vate dealers are charged) rose nationally in June above major dealer prices, they now have fallen between one cent and six cents a gallon. So to remain competitive, the major gasoline marketers are under pressure to lower their prices as well.

Because demand has remained stable even with rising supplies, retail prices have fallen slightly nationwide, an industry newsletter reports.

"The way things are going, additional rack cuts are likely to follow," the letter said. And any new decreases "will put heavy pressure on majors to cut their branded wholesale prices."

The Lundberg Letter also reported these findings from a survey of 15,000 gasoline outlets in 37 national markets:

—The U.S. average wholesale gasoline price for all grades on Aug. 8 was 97.93 cents a gallon, down 0.24 cents from the average in July.

—The U.S. average retail gasoline

price for all grades at full-service and self-service stations on Aug. 8 was \$1.231 a gallon, the lowest it has been since last March, when it averaged \$1.227 a gallon.

—In the past month, the average price for self-service retail gasoline fell 1.11 cents a gallon in Los Angeles; 1.12 cents in Cincinnati; 1.44 cents in Milwaukee; 0.53 cent in Phoenix, Ariz., and 0.64 cent in Tampa, Fla.

—Prices rose 2.7 cents a gallon in Birmingham, Ala., and 0.67 cents in Washington, D.C.

Texas oil output under allowable

AUSTIN (AP) — Texas crude oil production in June was 26.74 percent under the allowable set by the Texas Railroad Commission, the commission said Thursday.

The commission set June allowables of 104,309,689 barrels based on production capacity and estimates of needs from major purchasers. However, the June oil production totaled only 76,418,288 barrels.

This compares to May production of 79,433,196 and June 1979 production of 80,536,469, the commission said.

What really happened aboard Soviet submarine?

TOKYO (AP) — The British captain of the first ship to reach the disabled Soviet nuclear submarine east of Okinawa last week says he doubts the Soviet crew's story that a fire occurred aboard the craft.

Capt. Cecil Baker of the 48,000-ton tanker Gari said he sent a lifeboat alongside the sub, and the crew saw nine bodies and three injured men on the deck. The Soviets told the boat crew there had been a fire, but there were no signs of burns either on the bodies or on the sub, Baker said.

"I don't know what happened aboard that sub, but I don't believe it was a fire," Baker, 52, told reporters after his ship docked at a port east of Tokyo during the weekend.

The 6,000-ton sub was disabled Thursday about 85 miles east of Okinawa and is being towed to the Siberian port of Vladivostok by a Soviet tug. They are being escorted by a missile cruiser, a destroyer and another Soviet ship.

The Japanese government feared that the crippled sub might be leaking radioactive material and denied a Soviet request for the convoy to pass through Japanese waters. But the Soviets defied the Japanese and went through a 20-mile-wide strait in the Ryukyu Islands Saturday.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said

this was an "unfriendly act and very regrettable," and the Foreign Ministry made a strong protest. But after the Soviet ambassador assured the Foreign Ministry the sub was not leaking radiation or carrying nuclear weapons, Japanese officials said the incident was "harmless" and there would be no further action.

Japanese patrol craft continued to shadow the Soviet convoy, checking for signs of radiation leaks, but none were detected, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported.

The Soviet freighter Meridian, which took 55 of the sub's crew on board and then transferred them to another ship, arrived in Kobe early today with a load of cotton and was checked for radioactivity. Japanese officials said it was clean. They reported the Gari also was radiation free.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda today fired a propaganda volley at the Japanese.

The Soviet daily said there was growing "militarism" and "anti-Sovietism" in Japan, and added, "Generals (in Japan) are looking for ways to bring their 'self-defense forces' into the international orbit, and merchants of death are trying to legalize the export of arms."

The lengthy Pravda article did not mention the submarine incident.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican calls for tax cuts and Democratic proposals to create billion-dollar jobs programs are not the right way to fight the current recession and future downturns in the economy, according to congressional economic experts.

Those proposals, said the Joint Economic Committee in a report issued Sunday, are "hit-or-miss" reactions that treat recessions as "short-term emergencies."

The panel said Congress should take the long-term view, including using half of a proposed tax cut next year to increase productivity, restructuring jobs programs to provide workers with skills likely to be needed in the 1980s, and using governmental incentives to have private industry hire untrained workers and get school dropouts back to the classroom.

The committee's mid-year report

said "government has treated recessions inappropriately as short-term emergencies. Unfortunately, by the time a recession is recognized, it is too late to treat it."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., a member of the panel and the chief

"Government has treated recessions inappropriately as short-term emergencies. Unfortunately, by the time a recession is recognized, it is too late to treat it."

backer of a \$12 billion jobs program as an antidote to the current recession, agreed with the panel's major findings but said he remains committed to his jobs program.

The national unemployment rate has risen to 7.8 percent and econo-

mists say it will probably peak at 8.5 percent next year. But they also agree with the panel's conclusions that the economy will eventually correct itself and any new programs should be geared to speed that recovery.

That upturn is expected to be slow, though, a view shared by President Carter, who is expected to unveil his own economic recovery program later this week.

Meanwhile, one of the most-

watched economic indicators, the consumer price index, has again come under attack.

The most recent CPI indicated that inflation had been stopped, but instead of greeting that with approval, economists criticized the figures as misleading and confusing.

The controversy arises from the weight the CPI gives housing costs. For months, many economists said the CPI made inflation look worse than it actually was because it gave too much weight to housing costs, which have been rising steeply.

But last month's CPI showed that housing costs dropped 1.8 percent, which offset rises in other factors.

Alfred Kahn, President Carter's chief inflation adviser, has called for a revision of the CPI to give less weight to housing costs, a call echoed by other economists.

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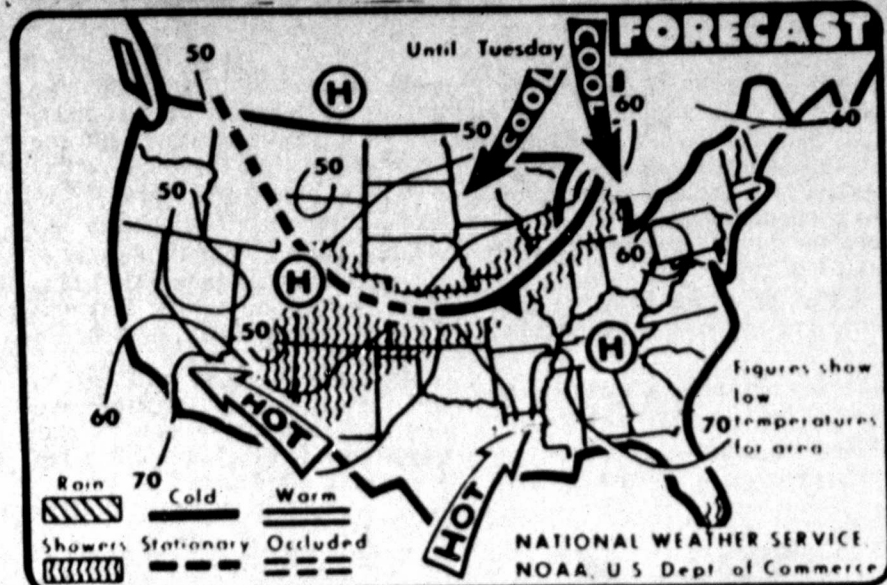
Weather

Fair through Tuesday with highs in upper 90s. Details on Page 2A.

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WEATHER SUMMARY



Widely scattered showers are expected from the Southwest, across the Plains to the upper Great Lakes. Hot weather is forecast from the Southwest to Texas and Kansas.

Midland statistics

Table with weather forecast, national weather service readings, and local temperatures for Midland.

The weather elsewhere

Table listing weather conditions for various cities including Albany, Albuquerque, and Atlanta.

Texas temperatures

Table showing high and low temperatures for various Texas cities like Abilene, Alice, and Amarillo.

Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Fair and hot through Tuesday with widely scattered thunderstorms southwest. Not as hot as Monday.

Extended forecasts

West Texas: Fair and no important temperature changes Wednesday through Friday. Highs in the 90s. Lows in the 60s and low 70s.

Border states forecasts

Oklahoma: Clear and hot today. Partly cloudy with widely scattered thunderstorms Panhandle tonight and mainly north Tuesday.

Blue flu hits Detroit

DETROIT (AP) — Officials of the Detroit Police Department are investigating a rash of phony emergency calls to see whether there is any connection between the calls and the recently announced layoffs of 690 officers.

Continued fair

Continued fair weather is the forecast for the Tall City through Tuesday. Tuesday's high should be in the upper 90s, while tonight's low is expected to be in the upper 60s.

City sues designer for zone violation

The city of Midland, in claiming that I. David Porras is violating a city zoning ordinance, has filed suit against the Midland-based interior designer to enjoin him from allegedly doing business in an area zoned as a one-family dwelling district at Missouri Avenue and H Street.

business as a showroom for "commodities and/or merchandise offered for sale on the premises," which the city's petition erroneously identifies as 1411 W. Michigan Ave.

Priest on trial for subversion

MOSCOW (AP) — Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest with a 10-year history of religious dissident activities, went on trial today charged with trying to subvert Soviet authority.



Teen-age boys try to get the attention of two young girls, as they sit on an old covered bridge in Vinton County near McCarthur, Ohio. The country pond has been popular during the long, hot summer. (AP Laserphoto)

Motorcycle course funded by MSF

Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki, Suzuki, Harley-Davidson. These are names that bring a tingle to the hearts of many motorcyclists.

than 40 new cyclists and 15 instructors using the official MSF curriculum, study material, student handbooks and on-cycle workouts," Becker noted.

The college can ensure an adequate number of motorcycles by the first class meeting. Students will undergo an intensive classroom study, on-cycle workouts and traffic cone gymkhana.

allows students to comply with a new Texas Department of Public Safety regulation concerning licensing. "Hopefully, most young people between the ages of 15-18 are aware that they will be required to complete this safety course if they wish to become licensed riders beginning January, 1981," Becker commented.

U.S. bowing to blackmail: Begin

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli jets downed a Syrian MiG-21 in a dogfight over southern Lebanon, and the Israeli Cabinet accused the United States of bowing to "oil blackmail" because it did not veto the latest U.N. Security Council resolution on Jerusalem.

The rocky, orchard-studded hills of southern Lebanon have long been a battleground for Palestinian guerrillas and an alliance of Israeli forces and Lebanese Christian militiamen.

Council nor the agreement of its members for Jerusalem to be the capital of the Jewish state." Five of the 13 nations with embassies in Jerusalem have announced they will move them to Tel Aviv.

approval to a hydroelectric project that would draw water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea through a 50-mile channel that would cut across part of the occupied Gaza Strip.

In a brief dogfight, one Syrian MiG-21 was downed," the command said, adding that all Israeli planes returned "intact" to their bases. A Syrian military communique confirmed the loss of one Soviet-made jet and claimed an Israeli plane was hit.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Cabinet after its weekly meeting in Jerusalem said the U.S. abstention on the Security Council vote last Wednesday was "amazing" in the light of Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's strong speech opposing the resolution.

Anti-American Cypriot attacked known by the code name Abu Said. "I am certain the attempt was directed exclusively against me because I had been tipped off a fortnight ago there would be an attack against me in the mountains, and since nobody knew Abu Said would be visiting me," Lyssarides told The Associated Press in a telephone interview.

President Spyros Kyprianou denounced the attack and said the government would do everything possible to arrest those responsible. In addition to his militant anti-Americanism, Lyssarides maintains very close links with the PLO and international revolutionary groups.

Grand jury to quiz Billy

NEW YORK (AP) — A federal grand jury will question Billy Carter in New York on Tuesday about a State Department briefing his closest friend allegedly received at the request of a high-ranking White House aide, the New York Daily News reported today.

According to the News, the White House aide asked Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper to call Coleman and brief him about U.S. plans to block the sale of the airplanes.

Asphalt, stereo stolen

Midland police this morning were investigating the theft of 80 rolls of asphalt valued at \$800 and stereo equipment valued at \$775.

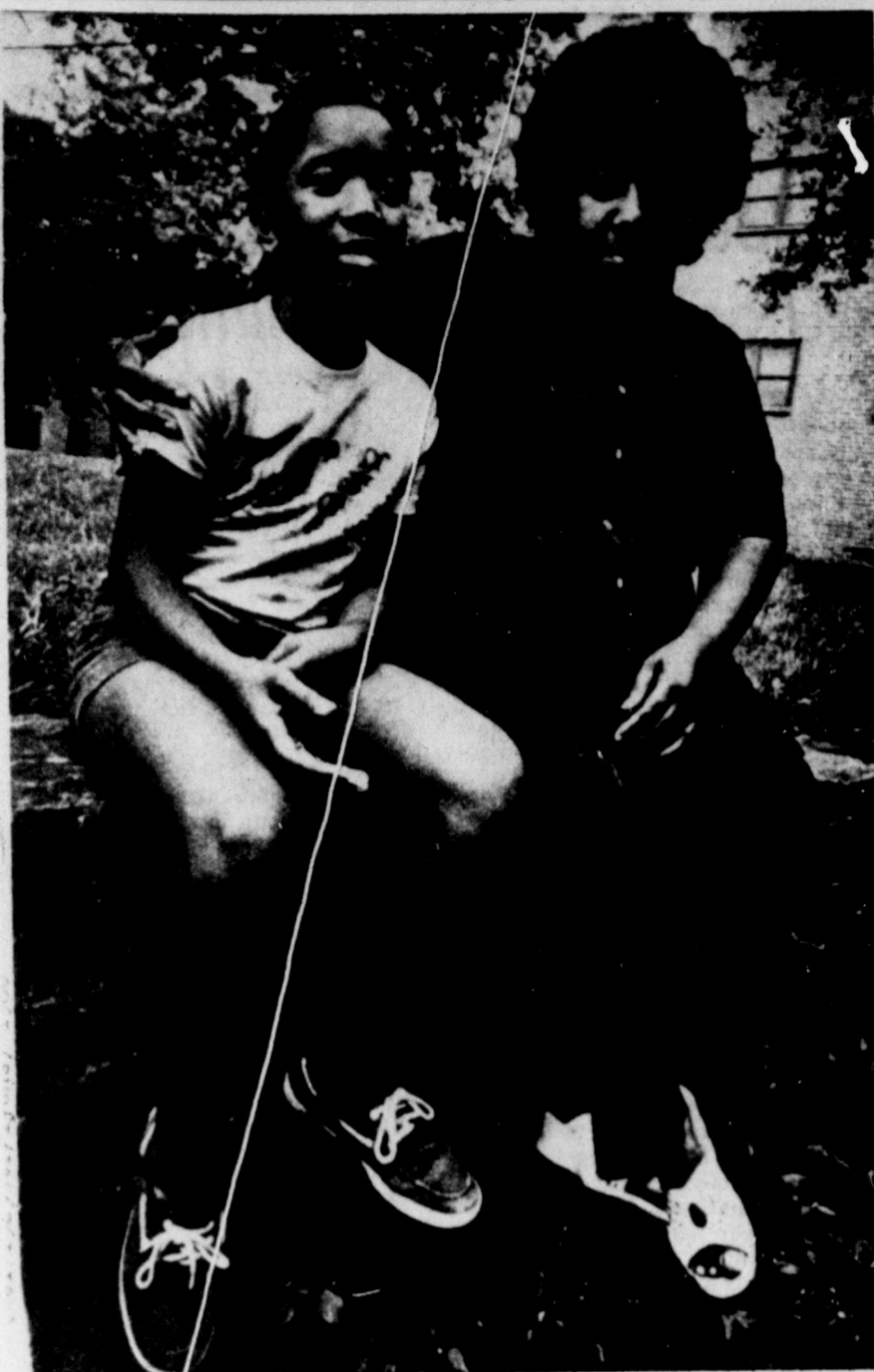
Residents urged to water concrete DALLAS (AP) — Despite water shortages caused elsewhere by the heat wave that already has set records for length and height in North Texas, officials here are advising residents to water their foundations.

Lamesa man stabbed

LAMESA — A Lamesa man was taken to a Lubbock hospital Sunday night with stab wounds in the lower abdomen following a fight, according to a Lamesa Police Department spokesman.

Advertisement for The Midland Reporter-Telegram, including rates for home delivery and mail delivery.

Overweight jail employee fired



Belle Luna and her 11-year-old daughter Faye sit on a wall outside of their home on Pittsburgh's North Side. Belle was fired from her job with the city of Pittsburgh because she was unable to lose 100 pounds which her employers told her to lose. (AP Laserphoto)

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Like many people, Belle Luna is overweight. Unlike most, she lost her job because she couldn't even begin to shed the nearly 100 pounds required by city regulations.

"I got to get that job back. I feel like a crud being on welfare," said the 5-foot-1, 245-pound former jail matron.

Ms. Luna, 35, was fired from her city jail job July 11. Eighteen other city employees also face dismissal if they don't slim down.

The former guard was among 22 people, all overweight but otherwise qualified, who were hired temporarily for federally funded job programs.

The city waived its weight restrictions for jobs classified as arduous or non-sedentary when the new employees agreed to sign a contract to lose two pounds a week. Ms. Luna, who was supposed to reduce to 147 pounds, broke the contract.

"No matter what, I just can't lose weight," she said. "But I did pass the physical examination, and I did my job right."

Her job was to frisk female prisoners and check their purses. Male police officers took over if the inmates became violent.

Melanie Smith, director of the city Civil Service Commission, defends the agency's action.

"We've seen a correlation between excess weight and absenteeism," she said. "It's our job to place the

people who can do the job most effectively." "I never took more than the sick days they gave me," said Ms. Luna. "And the sergeants said I did my job good."

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees last week filed a complaint with the state Human Relations Commission in an effort to get Ms. Luna reinstated.

"We strongly condemn the city Civil Service Commission's decision that Belle's weight made her unfit to do her job," said Vincent O'Brien, director of District Council 84.

An official of the federal civil service, which has no jurisdiction over the city, called the decision to dismiss Ms. Luna "ridiculous."

"It's like disqualifying someone for having long hair," said Steve Hoffmann, staff specialist of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management in Washington. "Disqualification for obesity was done away with on the federal level five or six years ago."

The state Civil Service Commission also does not use weight alone as a disqualifying factor, said Eugene Tometsco, assistant regional manager in the Pittsburgh office.

Ms. Luna said she made \$650 a month, including overtime, in her old job. Now she gets about \$320 a month in welfare and food stamps to support herself and one child. Another son lives with his father in

New York City, but Ms. Luna said she pays for his clothing.

Clifford Cooper, an attorney for the Pittsburgh NAACP, recently convinced the city Civil Service Commission to reinstate Lorraine Goodwin, 32, another jail employee fired for failing to lose weight.

"I argued it was arbitrary and capricious to fire someone for being overweight," he said.

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FBI requested info on Oswald's scars

DALLAS (AP) — FBI agents tried to find out information about identifying scars and marks accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald had six months after Oswald defected to the Soviet Union in 1959.

The agents specifically asked about a scar behind Oswald's ear resulting from a reported mastoidectomy, the report said.

Quoting an unnamed source "close to the FBI's ongoing probe of the Oswald affair," the Dallas Morning News reported Sunday that

agents questioned Oswald's brother six months after Oswald defected to the Soviet Union in 1959.

The agents specifically asked about a scar behind Oswald's ear resulting from a reported mastoidectomy, the report said.

The scar is one of the major points in a theory that a Soviet impostor took Oswald's place in a plot to assassinate Kennedy, the newspaper

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DEATHS Waldo L. Grossman

CORPUS CHRISTI — Services for Waldo L. Grossman, 63, of Corpus Christi were to be at 11 a.m. today in St. Pius X Catholic Church here. Graveside services will be at 3 p.m. Tuesday in Resthaven Memorial Park in Midland directed by Seaside Funeral Home.

Grossman died Thursday at his home. The family was in the process of moving to Midland.

Survivors include his wife, Velma "Pug" Grossman; three daughters, Frances Greene of Washington, D.C., Elizabeth Chattaway of Dallas and Dorothy Evans of San Antonio; three sons, Larry Grossman of Odessa, Frank Grossman of Stamford, Conn., and Michael Grossman of Mammoth, Calif.; a sister, Kay Dill of Avon, Calif.; two brothers, Ralph Grossman of Frazier, Minn., and Robert Grossman of Lincoln, Neb.; and eight grandchildren.

Father, five daughters die

CALUMET CITY, Ill. (AP) — As flames raced through James Stigall's wooden house, he leaned from an attic window and screamed to horrified onlookers, "I'm not coming down unless I can save my children first."

Only two of his children escaped the blaze, and he perished along with five daughters.

The fire broke out shortly after 3 a.m. Sunday, shot upstairs, trapped most of the family inside and eventually caused the roof and second floor to collapse.

A bartender and some of his customers from a tavern next door pushed a ladder up to a second-story window and brought Ila Stigall, 17 and seven months pregnant, and her 9-year-old sister Lisa to safety.

The two were in good condition at St. Margaret Hospital in Hammond, Ind., just across the state T

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Journalist 'junkies' stay hooked on possibilities



Charley Reese

After a week at the Democratic National Convention, I would like to share some thoughts with you on the odd relationship between press and politics. Newsmen and politicians are an odd couple which likes to tango. The press needs news; the politician needs exposure so even when they despise each other they continue to dance. I think biologists call it a symbiotic relationship. To some extent the relationship warps both partners. To say it plainly, the press often reports as news stuff it knows the politician is doing only to generate publicity. There are, of course, certain rules to the game. The politician must construct his event or expression to conform to the definition of news. That is why there are so many ex-newsmen on the payrolls of politicians. Still, the press and the politician know they are using each other and sometimes the charade does not serve their constituencies very well. The convention provides a good example. No sophisticated person, either press or politician, really thought Ted Kennedy had or would get the votes to open up the convention in order to sidetrack President Carter's nomination. Kennedy and his people, however, kept the effort going just to get publicity. The press reported those efforts as if it thought there really was a possibility they might succeed. Kennedy benefitted from the publicity and the press benefitted

because it had "news" but in the process the public was misled. When Kennedy lost his vote, withdrew and endorsed Carter as everyone knew he would, these actions were reported as surprises. When Hamilton Jordan then said there was still a lot to be resolved at the convention, the press reported this fib with a straight face. Neither partner in the expensive tango wanted to admit that it was a waste of time and money for everyone concerned. Jimmy Carter had the nomination. The party merely had to formalize it. That some of them weren't too keen on doing it was irrelevant. They had no choice. The platform disputes were meaningless since what Carter says in the convention and in the campaign has no relationship whatsoever to what he really thinks, if anything, or really intends to do, assuming he even knows. If the press had been really honest about it, it would have sent a cub or two to observe the rituals instead of millions of dollars reporting a non-news event. There is, of course, the hope factor. Years ago when I didn't have any better sense, I used to ride an eight-hour shift with friendly cops. Most nights nothing happened, but I always ended my shift with the anxious feeling that just as soon as I got home, the most exciting thing would occur. It is like a narcotic and it is really what keeps a lot of people in police work and in the news business. Deep in our curious souls the newsmen at the convention feared that if they did leave, something stupendously unexpected would occur. Ronald Reagan might have announced she wants a divorce because she's fallen in love with Fritz Mondale. Chip Carter might have announced he was joining the Marines. Carter might have declined the nomination because he had gotten a better paying job with Saudi Arabia. Amy Carter might have smiled. Two pro-gun control nuts might have gotten in a fight and killed each other with knives. As it turned out, except for a faint smile from Amy, none of this occurred. Still, all journalists are junkies, hooked on hope and possibilities, and I guess there are worse things to be hooked on.



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Report contends prior raid 'poorly planned'



Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — A top-secret report to the Senate Armed Services Committee has concluded that the Pentagon brass "did not do a very good job of planning" for the Iranian rescue mission last April. The detailed post-mortem on the botched attempt to free the hostages raises serious questions about the quality of U.S. military leadership and the degree of cooperation among the armed services. The report, stamped "Top Secret," was written by Senate investigator Bud McFarlane. "Although we have talked to fewer than 25 key personnel," he wrote to Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, "it is clear that major errors were made in the planning and execution of this operation."

bility for a military mission to rescue the U.S. hostages." By Nov. 21, Vaught had in turn chosen his three subordinate commanders, each of them experienced in special operations: Col. Charles A. Beckwith for the commandos, Air Force Col. James H. Kyle for the C-130 transport planes and Col. Charles Pitman for the helicopters. Training was under way in the Southwest desert by Dec. 8, and the first full rehearsal was staged on Dec. 21. It was successful, as were all the subsequent periodic full-dress rehearsals. Significantly, however, McFarlane found that "no rehearsal was ever conducted when weather precluded visual flight rules." He explained: "The planning assumption throughout the training was that in the event of bad weather, the mission would be postponed. In addition, no provision or procedures were established for reacting to bad weather in the event it occurred after the mission was already launched."

Thus, the commanders had no prepared plan for dealing with the dust storm conditions that the helicopters encountered over the Iranian desert. By late January, the combined operation was ready, and performance continued to improve over the next three months. But Pitman found that his helicopters, poised on the carrier Kitty Hawk, "were not being flown enough." The choppers were supposed to be flown for three hours every other day. But they were not. The copters, on average, were flown only 15 to 20 hours between January and mid-April, instead of the designated total of 110 hours. Why the orders for crucial flight testing were not carried out, McFarlane doesn't say. It was, of course, helicopter failures that caused the mission to be scrubbed, with the death of eight American commandos. The Pentagon's inability to carry out a relatively small-scale mission like the April raid casts serious doubts on its chances for success in any project as ambitious as a limited invasion of Iran. Footnote: The Pentagon has taken a more charitable view of its failings in Iran, my associates Dale Van Atta and Ron McRae have learned. A preliminary Pentagon evaluation of the rescue attempt insists that the planning was adequate, the equipment sufficient and the command-and-control procedures satisfactory. But the secret evaluation acknowledges that "under the best of circumstances, a certain number of casualties" were expected among both the hostages and rescuers. The operation also "might have endangered" foreign nationals, including personnel of friendly embassies. There were no plans, the report adds, for evacuating U.S. citizens whose lives may have been endangered by retaliatory action after the raid.

and composer-conductor Leonard Bernstein is 62. Thought for today: There is nothing new in the world except the history you do not know. — President Harry Truman (1884-1972).

The Country Parson

by Frank Clark



"The disadvantages of growing old are relative — some folks resent gray hair and others wish they had some."

Reagan's advisers seeking way to protect him from himself

By ROWLAND EVANS AND ROBERT NOVAK



say "no" to Reagan when his self-destructive urge gets out of hand. That could be Spencer — or it could be Jim Baker, a rising influence in the Reagan camp.

Reagan's intellectual honesty in describing what he called the "feelings of guilt" over Vietnam is not in question. It is widely shared, and not only by Reagan's partisans. In the Southern states, where President Carter faces a stiff challenge from Reagan, there is particularly strong and patriotic support for his statement that the U.S. effort in Vietnam to turn back "aggressors bent on imperialistic conquests" was indeed a "noble cause." But the great majority of those voters need no reminder of where he stands. They know. For many others, however, the reversion to Vietnam reopens old wounds beginning to heal. It was a sledge-hammer reminder of old anxieties about Ronald Reagan. The "noble cause" sentiment that came from Reagan's soul illustrates a potentially-dangerous insensitivity on his part: inability to understand the automatic and highly-emotional reactions of these other voters. Without

that sensitivity, his own political-alarm system failed to sound urgent warning bells.

Even if a "fail-safe" mechanism for Reagan is found by his advisers, it will be hard to plug in to Reagan's off-the-cuff comments and in the hurly-burly of press conferences where he lacks a written text. Press secretary Lyn Nofziger had that in mind when he told Republican state chairmen in St. Charles, Ill., Aug. 12: "Don't ask for press conferences when we come to your state, or set

THE BIBLE CAN YOU QUOTE IT?

By LAVINA ROSS FOWLER AND ELIZABETH ROSS WIERSEMA

1. The camel, ancient animal of the desert was created to go five days without water and little food. Though a patient and docile creature, if angered, it becomes very fierce and its bite is almost always fatal. Name the bride who rode all the way from Mesopotamia to Canaan to marry a man she had never seen. Gen. 24.
 2. How did Job come to have all his adversity? Job 1.
 3. Name the prophet of the N.T. who wore camel's hair clothing. Matt. 3.
 4. What Biblical man of valor killed a man and stole all the ornaments, which were around his camels' necks? Judges 8:21.
 5. Give the well known of Paul's quotations about giving and receiving. Acts 21:35-37.
- Four correct ... excellent, three ... good.

any up." Nofziger, a tough-minded former newsman himself, laid it on the line: Press conferences are campaign weapons that should be sparingly scheduled not to please the press but to benefit the campaign; they are not for the press to ask questions "willy-nilly" but to move the campaign in the direction Reagan and his strategists want. Controlling Reagan's weakness for self-inflicted wounds in off-the-cuff replies to press conference questions, in other words, is to be attempted by curtailing his meetings with the press, an old and hoary tactic in the campaign bag of many previous presidential candidates. It may or may not work. Newsmen will battle for more access. What can and must be made to work for Reagan, however, is a "fail-safe" mechanism to take the boomerang out of prepared speeches that are supposed to advance Reagan's cause at Carter's expense, not vice versa.

UNDER THE DOME: After a newspaper reported that Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd was miffed at not having been given a role at the Democratic convention, he denied the story to my reporter with rare eloquence. "I am not irked," said the West Virginian. "I am not snubbed. I do not like political conventions. I would rather be in the cool hills of West Virginia, carrying my fiddle with me, playing a tune here or there and talking to my constituents. I can just smell the air wafting from the hills of home, where the streams are pure and the pressures and tensions of conventions are unknown." — Stung by Democratic taunts arising from the Ku Klux Klan's endorsement of Ronald Reagan, Rep. Bill Dannemeyer, R-Calif., told his colleagues that if he wanted to, he "could mention" that a Klan member is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket. "But I will not do that," he said, deadpan, "because to make mention of that fact would suggest... an association between the Democratic Party and the Ku Klux Klan." Twice more, he mentioned that he would not mention such a thing, because it would be unfair — and of course he never did identify the supposed Democratic Klansman.

MARK RUSSELL SAYS

Will Kennedy back Carter? Yes — right into a corner. President Carter knows whom to thank most for his renomination — but Khomeini won't answer his phone. Do you get the feeling that if Russia attacks the United States nobody would tell Ed Muskie? Jodie Powell was asked why Ed Muskie was not briefed on the new target plan for Russia. Powell said, "I guess Amy just forgot."

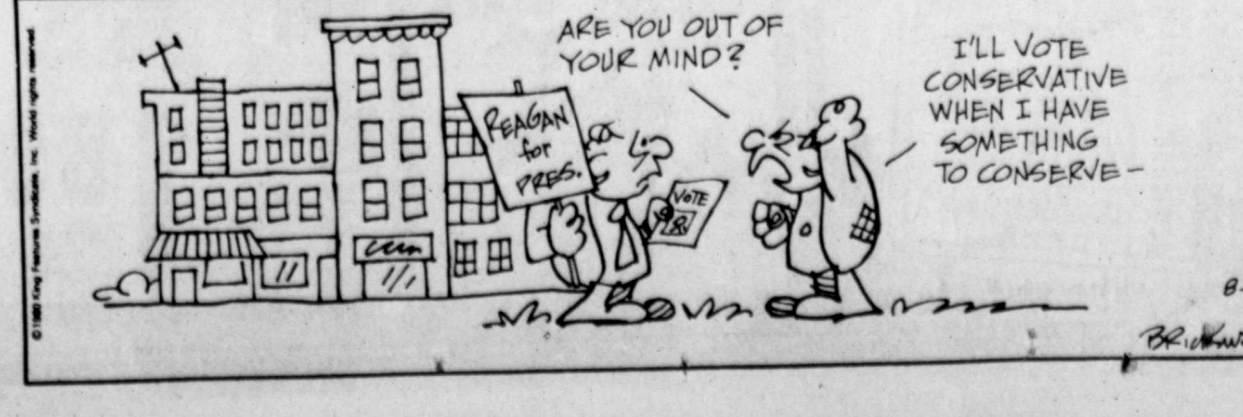
BEN WICKS

"How unlucky can you get. He lost his job as an auto worker then got hit by a car."

BIBLE VERSE

Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother; thou slanderest thine own mother's son. Ps. 50:20.

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BUSINESS MIRROR

Statistical gumbo makes poor diet for most folks

By JOHN CUNIFF
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — Statistics have their obvious uses, especially to those who deal with them professionally, but when served to the public they often become a mumbo-jumbo ritualistic gumbo that is gobbled up.

They are so ritualistically accepted, in fact, that we honor them even when we know better. And the perfect example of that came last Friday when we were told, according to the statistics, that inflation ceased.

That at least is what the July consumer price index tried to tell us. Overall, it didn't rise a single inflated dollar over June, even if you did leave a lot more of your cash at the grocery checkout counter.

The chief reason for this was a 5.7 percent decline in home mortgage costs that tended to offset a 0.9 percent rise in food and beverage prices and a total 1.2 percent increase in prices at grocery stores.

You are correct in pointing out, of course, that you didn't buy a house in June and that your home mortgage rate neither rose nor fell, because it is fixed by contract at the same rate for the next 25 years.

You most certainly did buy food, however, and you know that the prices of beef, pork and poultry rose sharply after three months of declines. And that fruits, vegetables and dairy products also rose substantially.

So why does the government include mortgage costs as if everyone is affected by them? Well, that's what the professionals have been asking for years. Not getting any action, they simply adjust their analyses.

They've been asking too why the index should be used in calculating

increases in Social Security benefits, since it is clear to everyone that people on Social Security aren't aggressive buyers of homes.

Some pros also wonder about that device called seasonal adjusting, which was applied to those July consumer price figures. It is a nice concept, everyone agrees, but they disagree on whether it works.

Seasonally adjusted figures are in a sense seasoned. The raw numbers are put through the grinder and statistical weightings are tossed in, the better, it is said, to eliminate the flavor of the current period.

Statistics, it is often said, are for statisticians, and many people in government and in the private sector worry about their use as popular indicators. The possibilities of misleading are just too great.

For example: If you check certain economic growth periods during the past decade you will find that statistics on retail sales showed them rising month after month. Was America on a prolonged buying spree?

Not necessarily. If you examine the statistics you would have found that the old month's figures were lowered just before the new month's figures were released. Revisions are common in sales statistics.

Common and, say government officials, necessary. They explain they are under great pressure to release sales and other figures as quickly as they can. And they do, revising them as more information comes in.

But the most immediate illustration is the report that the consumer price index didn't rise in July when, in actual fact, anyone who bought food and beverages knew that consumer prices were higher than before.

So why, when we know better, do we accept the statistical stew and eat it without asking what's in it?



DR. NEIL SOLOMON

Proper exercise improves health

Dear Dr. Solomon: I have never been one for exercise for the simple reason that I find it unpleasant. I can't imagine why anyone would find running through the streets for several miles preferable to relaxing with a good book. Exercise would make sense to me only if it were shown to be beneficial to one's health. Is there any such evidence? — Ben.

Dear Ben: Doctors have known for some time that people who exercise regularly usually have healthier hearts than those who lead a sedentary life. Now they think they know why. It appears that exercise helps the blood destroy dangerous clots that may cause heart attacks and strokes.

Dr. L. Sanders Williams, an associate in the division of cardiology at the Duke University Medical Center, tested 69 adults who had not been exercising regularly. After 10 weeks of mild physical exercise, including stretching and walking on a treadmill, the subjects were examined again. It was found that the lining of their blood vessels released greatly increased amounts of proteins known as plasminogen activators. Plasminogen dissolves fibrin, which helps form blood clots.

Incidentally, many people who exercise regularly also find time occasionally to relax with a good book.

Dear Dr. Solomon: I've heard of hypnosis being used on patients during surgery and childbirth. If their pain can be eased at such times, might hypnosis not also be helpful to patients with cancer? — Doty.

Dear Doty: Hypnosis is being used in patients with cancer, and some reports indicate it can be a valuable adjunct to treatment. Linda Barnett, a clinical intern at the Duke University Medical Center, says that hypnosis can control pain, reduce anxiety and relieve nausea resulting from drug and radiation therapy.

Unfortunately, Ms. Barnett says, patients usually are referred to hyp-

notists only as a last resort. She believes that if patients were brought to their attention early in treatment, they could be taught how to relax and how to use hypnosis to deal with their pain and nausea. She has used the method successfully on more than 50 cancer patients.

Hypnosis is used in pain clinics at most major medical centers. Although not all patients are equally susceptible to being hypnotized, almost all can be helped. The procedure is particularly effective with children. Hypnotists use suggestion to alleviate pain and to alter the perception of pain, and to direct attention away from stressful experiences.

Some of Ms. Barnett's patients learned to control their pain by accepting suggestions that the sensation they felt actually was itching or tingling; others imagined that a painful limb did not exist. Still others were taught to deal with time so that any pain they experienced seemed to last only a few seconds. In addition, they were helped to forget about the pain, thus eliminating the fear of future attacks.

(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.)

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Witnesses to U.S. nuclear tests are now dying

But VA ignores their pleas for help, scientist says

DALLAS (AP) — Military veterans ordered to watch the detonation of nuclear bombs at close range are now dying from radiation exposure while the Veterans Administration ignores their pleas for help, a California research scientist said.

Henry Vyner said the government has repeatedly turned aside health complaints from about 200,000 soldiers who witnessed atomic bomb

explosions at distances as close as five miles.

The blasts were part of Defense Department experiments conducted from 1945 until 1962 when a nuclear test ban treaty stopped the activity, the researcher said.

There were 223 above-ground atomic tests in Nevada from 1951 to 1962 and another 60 nuclear bombs were detonated in the South Pacific during

the 1940s and 1950s, government records show.

Vyner, working under a government research grant in Berkeley, Calif., said the radiation exposure has caused the veterans countless health problems and has killed many more.

In a copyright story Sunday, Vyner told the Dallas Morning News he believes many of these veterans are susceptible to leukemia, skin cancer,

muscle diseases and genetic defects.

"In one group of six veterans I have studied, each of them had the same type of muscle deterioration," Vyner said. "Right now I'm doing research on a type of muscle disease never before diagnosed. It's my feeling that exposure to radiation may have caused the disease."

The Veterans Administration does not take the problem seriously, Vyner

said.

"Many of these men are told that nothing is wrong with them. The Veteran's Administration comes along and tells them they aren't ill, and that is like a slap in the face to these men, many of whom were super patriots," he said.

A spokesman for the VA in Washington said 12 of 800 veterans who complained of radiation exposure

have been granted disability payments. Julian Morrison said applicants must show signs of illness while in the service or within 1½ years from discharge.

Vyner contended many of the veterans don't show signs of radiation exposure illnesses until many years later.

William Crisler, 56, of Dallas, said he participated in the Nevada desert tests. He said he suffers from kidney failure, heart disease, failing eyesight and brittle bones.

"We were all just guinea pigs," he said.

Crisler said that after the soldiers watched the explosion, they walked toward "ground zero" and saw the sand turned to glass from the intense heat.

Edwin Still, assistant director for the Nuclear Defense Agency, said the men were not "exposed to unsafe levels."

The agency is searching for 200,000 men involved in the tests to determine which veterans were exposed to radiation and to what extent, Still said.

About 40,000 veterans have contacted the agency, with 3,000 saying they were exposed to radiation, he said.

But he survives massive radiation exposure in lab explosion

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — Harold McCluskey's vision is still foggy, and he occasionally gets strange "pin-prick" sensations. But four years after he was contaminated by an almost-lethal dose of radioactivity, he's alive and holding up "pretty well."

"I was not supposed to live. I was not supposed to have any hair on my head," says the retired nuclear laboratory worker. "I'm alive and I have a head full of hair."

His doctors say McCluskey is the only man in the United States to ever take such a huge dose of alpha-parti-

cle radiation — which differs from radiation from X-rays or atomic blasts — and live.

McCluskey, now 68, was showered with radioactivity after a chemical explosion in a Richland nuclear laboratory on Aug. 30, 1976. He had been extracting americium — a metal used in petroleum exploration equipment, medical labs and smoke detection devices — from high-level radioactive waste, using gloves and working through a glass window.

The explosion sprayed him with americium, acid, glass, metal, plastic

and cloth, burning his face and eyes and contaminating his system with the radioactive metal.

The blast also contaminated nine other workers and caused \$500,000 damage to the recovery room. The others were decontaminated and back on the job within days, but McCluskey was hospitalized for more than five months and is still getting treatments.

Ninety-five percent of the heavy metal has been removed from McCluskey's system, said his physician, Dr. Bryce Breitenstein, director

of the Hanford Environmental Health Foundation in Richland.

Americium acts much like lead, forming deposits on the liver and bones, and a special chemical that "globs onto the americium and forces it into the urine" has been used to treat McCluskey, he said.

McCluskey's facial burns have healed and the acid burns are gone. But because of "residuals on his corneas," his vision is blurred.

"Bright sunlight bothers my eyes, but I have special glasses," said McCluskey, who started as a con-

struction worker in 1951 at the Atlantic-Richfield Hanford Co., now Rockwell Hanford.

Awarded \$275,000 in an out-of-court settlement, McCluskey also has his medical bills taken care of by the company.

If he hadn't reached retirement age soon after the explosion, "I'd have been right back out there. It was just another industrial accident," he says.

Breitenstein feels McCluskey's strong character got him through the ordeal.

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Smith: puzzlement over advice on table manners

By JACK SMITH
The Los Angeles Times

Though I have no credentials as an arbiter of etiquette, I share a reader's puzzlement over some advice given in a newspaper recently on table manners.

My opinion is sought by Lenore E. Kay, who encloses a clipping of a column in which the following question and answer appear:

Q. Is there some rule about social conversation at a dinner party table? If so, why? Why can't you be natural and just talk without being self-conscious?

A. The successful guest is natural and unself-conscious. The traditional rules governing the flow of dinner party conversation were formed by the diplomatic corps and the royal courts many years ago. At a dinner party where guests are seated at a long table, one is supposed to talk to the person on one's right during the first course, then switch to the person on one's left during the next course, and so on. "The reason is obvious: to give equal time to his or her two dinner partners, whether one wishes to or not! In this way, no one is left adrift without someone to talk to..."

That seems fairly sound advice on first glance, but Miss Kay evidently has given it some thought and tried to imagine a dinner at which all the guests were actually acting in accordance with it.

"I picture many people seated at a long table," she says, "each assiduously talking to the person to the right during the first course, then upon starting the second course, each turning and talking just as assiduously to the person on the left. 'My problem is: While everyone talks to the person on his or her right (or left), who is listening? Who is answering?'"

It took me a moment to see Miss Kay's point, and to do so I had to put myself right there at the table. I tried to imagine that Phyllis Schlafly was on my left and Gloria Steinem on my right, just to make it interesting. My predicament was obvious at once. I would find both of these women so entertaining that it would be hard to disengage from one to engage the other as each course arrived.

A rule that both of them respected would certainly make it easier. That is what rules of etiquette are for: to ease social tensions and make social intercourse possible and pleasant. If they have no such effect, they are merely arbitrary and worse than useless.

Now, we are seated. Mrs. Schlafly is on my left, Ms. Steinem on my right. A shrimp cocktail is placed before each of us. The first course. I turn to my right, introduce myself to Ms. Steinem, and say: "You are a very attractive person. May I light your cigarette?" Thus launching what doubtless, given Ms. Steinem's intelligence and candor, will turn out to be a lively dialogue.

But wait. If Ms. Steinem is also following the rules, she will have turned to talk to the person on her right, and I will find myself wasting my pretty compliments on the back of her head.

Meanwhile, what of Mrs. Schlafly on my left? She too, of course, will have turned to her right, and found herself looking at the back of my head, which is no more articulate and considerably less attractive, I'm sure, than the back of Ms. Steinem's.

At this point, if everyone has obeyed the rule, everyone will be looking to the right and at the back of someone else's head. We will be released from this awkward spell only when the shrimp cocktail is removed and the soup is served. But then, everyone will look to the left, with the same unsatisfactory results.

Obviously this won't do. So the rule must mean that each person starts out by talking to the person on his or her left or right, depending on which one's attention he or she can get. Let's

say I am talking with Ms. Steinem during the shrimp cocktail, and she is talking to me. I will be talking to the person on my right, and she will be talking to the person on her left.

Fine. But what of Mrs. Schlafly on my right, she will turn to her left, only to find that the man on her left, having turned to his right and found himself looking at the back of her head, has turned left, and is talking to the person there, who has correctly turned to her right.

Poor Mrs. Schlafly, as you can see, is left with no one to talk to, a sight that is all too commonplace at these affairs.

It is a problem that might not seem worth solving in these unmanly times, but this is an election year, and many of us will find ourselves trapped

at one of those long banquet tables, wondering what to say and whom to say it to, and a good rule would be a blessing.

I think I have the answer. Let every man begin, with the first course, by talking with the woman on his left; and let every woman begin by talking with the man on her right. Then, with each new course, each person at the entire table would turn the other way. Voilà! Everyone accommodated. No one left out. Of course this system requires a strict adherence to the man-woman, man-woman seating order; but that should be easy enough to arrange.

I just hope I'm actually lucky enough someday to sit between Gloria and Phyllis. There's no way, though, that I'm going to be natural and unself-conscious.

AiResearch builds car on "spinning top" theory

TORRANCE, Calif. — Engineers here have harnessed the ancient principle of the spinning top in their high-stakes race to develop an electric car.

The principle is used in a four-passenger vehicle designed and built by AiResearch Manufacturing Co. Called the Garrett car after AiResearch's parent company, it uses a form of the spinning top — the flywheel — to store up the energy that a conventional vehicle loses when it is braked.

The loss when a gasoline-powered car slows or stops occurs in the form of heat dissipated through its braking system — an enormous waste of energy in stop-and-go city traffic, according to AiResearch engineers who spent six years developing both old and exotic new technology for the Garrett car.

When the Garrett car accelerates, the flywheel, spinning at speeds up to 25,000 revolutions a minute while absorbing braking power, gives its energy back to the vehicle's drive system.

In contrast to other electric vehicles that must extract all of their acceleration power from batteries, the Garrett version can rest its batteries until their energy is needed to keep the car going at cruising speed.

Engineers say they have come up with an electric commuter vehicle whose performance compares favorably with gasoline-powered car and has an operating range of 70 miles or more in city driving — about twice the range of previous electric autos.

"It's no Jackrabbit, but it will keep up in city traffic," said B.H. Rowlett, head of a team of engineers who worked on the project.

He said the Garrett auto can accelerate from a stop to its cruising speed of 55 mph in 16 to 18 seconds, whereas 31er battery-powered cars require up to 40 seconds to reach a speed of 55 mph.

Gasoline-powered cars can accelerate to 55 mph in about 10 seconds, souped up versions in even less time.

Last month, AiResearch turned the new car over to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in nearby Pasadena for further tests and evaluation.

Electric cars have acquired a certain mystique with the motoring public, Rowlett noted. They are quiet, smooth operating, non-polluting — and never have to stop at gas stations. The motorist can commute to work or drive around on errands during the day and then plug his car into an electrical outlet at home for an overnight energy refill.

But while the Garrett car may be an important step in the search for an alternative to gas-powered vehicles, Rowlett said, it may not be in automobile showrooms next year — or perhaps for some years to come.

A mass-produced version of the Garrett car would cost about \$9,000, Rowlett estimated, with about \$2,000 of the cost in batteries.

However, Rowlett said, the higher initial cost of the electric car would be offset to some extent by lower maintenance expenses, and the use of a flywheel energy storage device would prolong battery life (three to five years) by eliminating heavy power surges during acceleration.

"There are two schools of thought on the future of electric cars," Rowlett said. "One school holds that it will never make the grade as a family car. The other feels that as gas prices keep rising, electric cars will

become common in urban traffic."

Congress joined the second school of thought in 1971 when it decided to put federal money into the research and development of electric and other vehicles. The program, administered now by the U.S. Department of Energy, led to the Garrett car, another version developed by General Electric and the Chrysler Corp., and a host of related research efforts aimed at improving energy storage systems and other components.

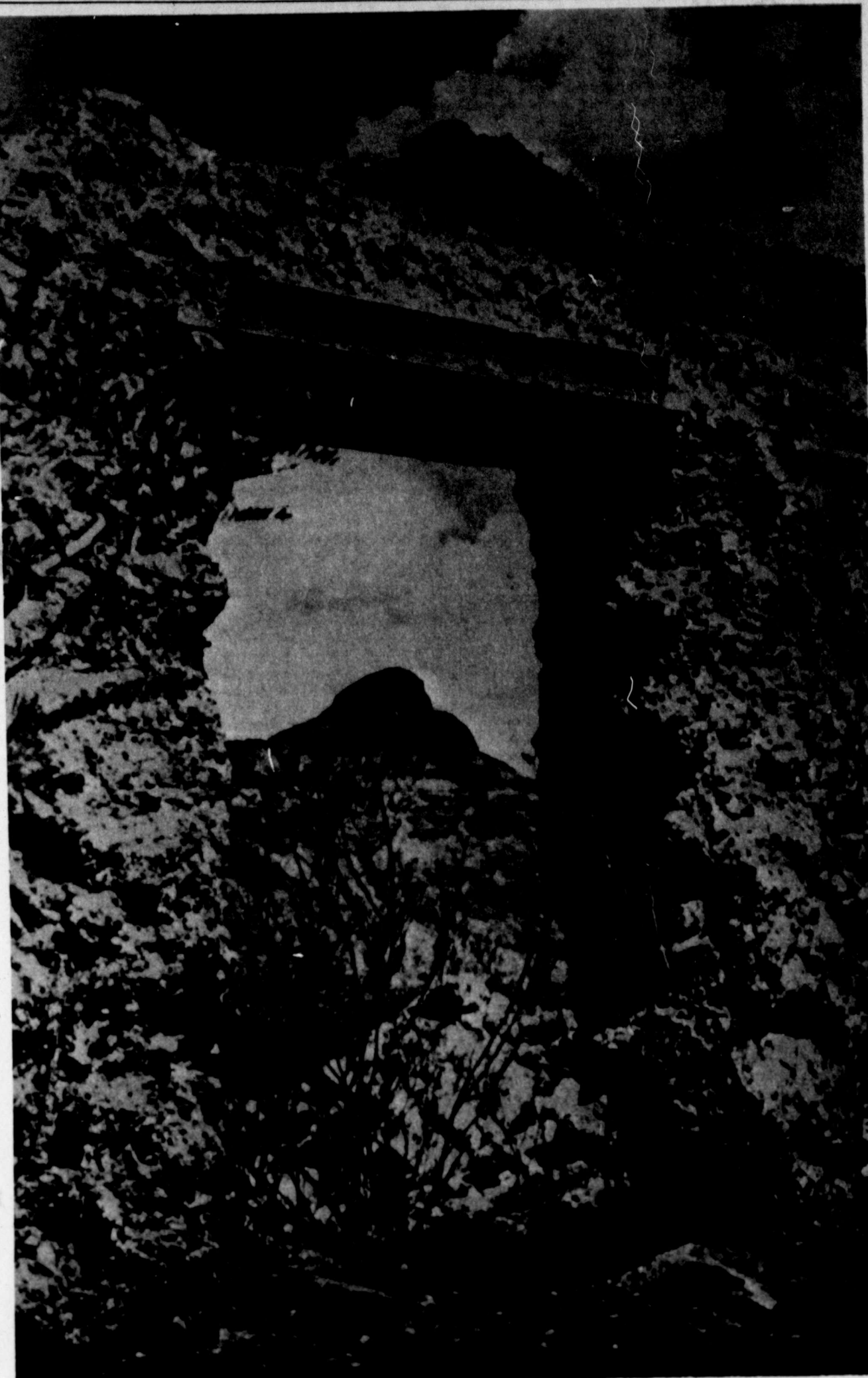
General Motors has announced that it will begin turning out electric passenger cars in 1984, and several foreign manufacturers are gearing up to enter the field.

The Garrett car uses 18 batteries, which are housed in a tunnel that runs the length of the vehicle. But while the batteries developed

on the Garrett vehicle offer higher energy densities than others on the market, Rowlett said, they still cannot compare with gasoline as a means of generating large amounts of power from a relatively small space.

Rowlett said he believes the AiResearch project has "considerably advanced the state of the art in several important areas," bringing closer the day when city drivers will be scooting along smog-free streets without a thought of pulling into a gas station for an expensive fill-up.

He conceded, however, that they might not like the bottom line on their monthly electrical bills.



The front wall is all that is left of this house in Shafter, abandoned during World War II when the silver mine here, the largest in Texas, closed down.

A new mining company is trying to reopen the old mine, possibly bringing this remote ghost town back to life. (AP Laserphoto)

Cultural housecleaning in Korea

SEOUL, South Korea — Dirty comic books are out. Animated cartoons will disappear from television screens. Too much golfing is frowned upon, and so are TV dramas that have suggestive or immoral love themes.

All these are elements of a sweeping cultural housecleaning being pressed with a puritanical zeal in South Korea, either by government edict or encouragement.

Coupled with the widespread purges of politicians and high government officials, the cultural crackdown is bringing vast changes in the life of South Koreans, who have known censorship and guided scholarship most of their lives but who have never experienced anything quite so sweeping.

Much of the housecleaning is anti-Western in tone, devoted to weeding out foreign influences and replacing them with native ones. Historians are advised to minimize foreign sources for their writings and emphasize Ko-

reanworks. "Scholars in Korea are using too many quotations from foreign sources and are reluctant to use good sources of our own," Seoul National University professor Lee Sang-chu said on a television panel show prepared under government auspices. "We must get out of the trend of depending on foreign powers."

The cultural purification campaign is traceable to the country's military-backed Special Committee for National Security Measures, which has run the country since May. Its edicts have resulted in the arrests of thousands of politicians and office-holders and the temporary interment in education camps of more than 30,000 small time hoodlums and gangsters.

Those arrests have been followed by the major cultural changes supposedly enacted voluntarily by organizations in the mass media, publishing, universities and other fields. Even popular singers are not im-

mune. A group of them recently resolved at a "purification rally" that entertainers would take the lead "in creating a bright society in a bright era."

Culture and Information Minister Lee Kwang Pyo describes the dismissal of thousands of government employees and some of the cultural changes as a necessary reformation of a society that suffered increasing "corruption" in recent years. "We need a housecleaning operation to prepare for the new order," Lee said in an interview.

Television stations were showing too much of the Western imports, like serial dramas and space-age movies, and producers had begun closely copying Japanese television family serials, which once were visible on screens in the southern part of the country accessible to Japanese broadcasts, Lee said. He has encouraged producers to change and expects there will be more distinctly Korean productions next month.

Napa Valley not equal to European vineyards

By WILLIAM RICE
The Washington Post

From a distance, one reads there is no more vineyard land to plant in the Napa Valley and hears descriptions, French-style, on the characteristics of wines from this winery or that. But no matter how good the wines of California — and more than a few are very good indeed — the comparison to the classic winemaking regions of Europe just doesn't hold. Closeup, it is truly an unfinished country, even in Napa.

None of seven wineries I visited could be considered other than a work in progress.

— At Raymond Vineyards, off Zinfandel Lane in the heart of the valley, work is literally in progress. The Raymond family is building their winery and winemaker Walter Raymond came down a ladder and stripped off his tool belt to greet visitors.

— Further north, at Chateau Monthelema, the old vineyard has been

planted over to new grape types: cabernet sauvignon, zinfandel and chardonnay with 10 more acres of chardonnay still to come. Winemaker Jerry Luper, enthusiastic over the 1977 Napa cabernet, says "this is proof of where our reds are going." Where they are going? Chateau Monthelema is one of Napa's established wineries, a winner (for Chardonnay) in Steven Spurrier's now-historic 1976 Tasting of Paris. Try to imagine a new winemaker taking a great French chateau in a new direction while the vineyards are replanted.

— Joseph Phelps,

whose winery went into business in 1973, has added a second large press which "helps enormously during the crush, especially with quality control decisions." That should make a difference in Phelps' wines.

Furthermore, Phelps added "We grow varieties in three, maybe four, different locations and keep some of the wines separate through the aging process with the idea of indexing the soils on our ranches. Someday, we'll really know which grapes produce the best wine where, but probably not in my lifetime."

The essential point to

all this is to underline how much vitality there is in the California wine industry and how premature it is to insist on absolutes, in the vineyards or the wines, or to expect the wineries to jump onto the pages of a textbook. In the most recent issue of the California Grapevine, Chappellet, another of the established wineries, finished eighth in a tasting of 1978 Chardonnay behind such new-

comers as Matanzas Creek, Quail Ridge, Zaca Mesa and Roudon-Smith. The confusion will continue for some years, and it should.

But something is emerging. According to winemaker Robert Picota, it "is the development of the chateau concept, the Europeanization of Napa." He is convinced that in time wineries will be using their own grapes to whatever ex-

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Members of a Boston police SWAT team pull a man identified as Ralph Shirley, 29, from his Roxbury home Saturday after Shirley, according to police, barricaded himself with two handguns and a shotgun and

traded fire with authorities for 45 minutes. Shirley, foreground, was wounded in the shoulder and stomach when police rushed his position. (AP Laserphoto)

Dollar coin, \$2 bill not gaining popularity

By LOUISE COOK
Associated Press Writer

The dollar bill may not buy what it used to, but Americans are still clinging to the familiar currency. Government efforts to promote a \$1 coin and a \$2 bill have been unsuccessful, and almost \$1 billion worth of the coins and notes are still sitting in storage.

The \$2 bill was introduced April 13, 1976. "The goal was to abate the growing demand for the \$1 bills," said Pete Daly, a spokesman for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The government hoped to cut the number of \$1 bills printed in half, saving an estimated \$10 million a year. "It didn't work on a national basis," said Daly.

The government printed 500 million \$2 bills between the fall of 1975 and January 1977 — about one-fifth the number of \$1 bills printed annually. Daly said 180 million of the \$2 bills are in circulation, 100 million have worn out, and the rest — 220 million bills worth \$440 million — are in storage in the Federal Reserve System.

Even at the peak of its popularity, in 1978, the \$2 bill accounted for only about 4 percent of all outstanding currency notes, Daly said. Today, he estimated, the \$2 bill accounts for only 2 1/2 percent of outstanding notes.

The story of the Susan B. Anthony dollar is similar, but there are possible rescue efforts under way.

The coin, honoring the late suffragette, was introduced July 2, 1979. It is larger than a quarter, but smaller than either a half dollar or the old silver dollar. It is silver

colored, but is made of an alloy of 25 percent nickel and 75 percent copper. (The last silver dollar — the one honoring Dwight D. Eisenhower — hasn't been minted since 1971.)

As with the \$2 bill, the idea was to save money. It costs three cents to produce a coin which lasts an average of 15 years. It costs two cents to produce a note which lasts only 1 1/2 years.

Stella Hackel, director of the Bureau of the Mint, says 800 million of the coins have been produced. Some 300 million are in circulation. The rest — \$500 million worth — are in storage and the Mint suspended production of the coin in February, a move it called routine.

"Distribution continues, but not with any great speed," said Ms. Hackel.

The Mint is considering some changes in the coin. One problem with the Anthony dollar, which bears a likeness of Ms. Anthony on one side and an eagle on the other, is that "there is a perceived similarity to the quarter."

To make the distinction clearer, the Mint may alter the composition of the alloy used for the coin to make it copper colored. Copper and nickel would still predominate, but there would be a slight amount of aluminum and silicon, Ms. Hackel said. The Mint also may replace the eagle with the numeral one. Ms. Hackel said legislation may be introduced in Congress next year to put the changes in the works.

Daly and Ms. Hackel agreed that a major reason for the lack of popularity of the Anthony dol-

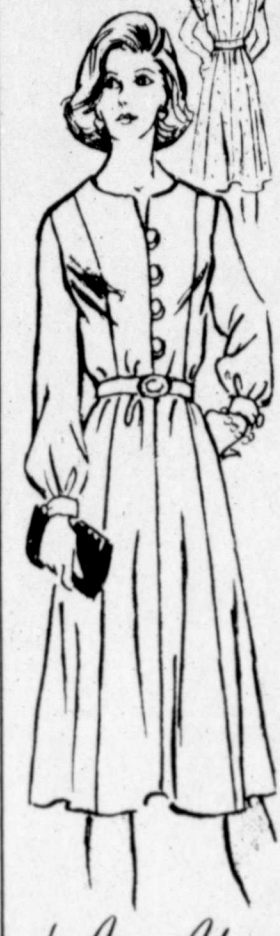
lar and the \$2 bill is the public's reluctance to accept a new idea.

"People cannot become accustomed to changing their habits," Ms. Hackel said.

An attempt to distribute the coins through post offices earlier this year was unsuccessful; clerks finally stopped giving out the coins unless customers asked for them. Ms. Hackel said the popularity of the dollar coin would not increase until banks hand them out routinely.

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Friend reveals truth about tragic youth

DAYTON, Ohio (AP) — While investigators were searching steam tunnels beneath Michigan State University last year for James Dallas Egbert III, the teen-age computer whiz was trying to kill himself in a town far away, a close friend has told The Associated Press.

Egbert died Aug. 16 of a bullet wound in the head that police say apparently was self-inflicted.

His death came almost a year after the month-long disappearance that became the subject of national attention as police and Texas investigator William Dear speculated he had been trapped in a real-life ver-

sion of the fantasy game "Dungeons and Dragons." Instead, the Huber Heights youth had botched a suicide attempt, reportedly in New Orleans, and was living and working unaware of the stir.

The youth's parents, James and Anna Egbert, on Sunday confirmed a report in today's edition of The New York Times and the story told in Dayton to The Associated Press by Egbert's 23-year-old Washington, D.C., friend, who asked to be identified only as David.

"We want to turn a tragic situation into something positive," said the elder Egbert,

who has set up a scholarship fund to establish a clinic for gifted children through Wright State University in Dayton.

The youth never revealed his whereabouts for that month because he was interested in selling movie rights linking his disappearance to "Dungeons and Dragons" or another intellectual fantasy game, David said. Dear had also refused to reveal where he found Egbert, but had said the disappearance had no relation to the game.

David said he wanted to "demystify" the Egbert story to assure a movie would never be made.

"There really isn't anything movie-worthy about it," he said. "It is not sensational. It doesn't involve 'Dungeons and Dragons' or anything weird like that. It was a different sort of life, but it was nothing worth writing about."

Officials at MSU — where Egbert was a sophomore computer science student — had searched the maze of steam tunnels beneath the campus in case the youth had been acting out a "Dungeons and Dragons" game. The game, meant to be played on paper, centers on escape from fantasy prisons.

David said Egbert ran away from Michigan State last August because he was feeling grade pressures and because his roommate had moved out after hearing Egbert was homosexual.

"He told me he discovered he didn't like living alone," David said. "He was an occasional recreational user of drugs. When he was alone under the influence of one or the other, which he didn't do very often except on very rare circumstances, he was rather self-destructive."

The troubled teen-ager "left town directionless. He left town on the first bus, found himself in another town, didn't think he wanted to die there, wandered around the streets that night and took a night train," David said.

Egbert checked into a motel, flushed his identification down the toilet and took a cyanide compound with root beer.

"He was very surprised to wake up the next morning in a strange town far from Michigan," David said.

The Times identified the city as New Orleans, and said Egbert wandered around for a few days before answering a notice for oil field laborers in southern Louisiana.

"What happened is reasonably ordinary," David said. "He went on his own. Nobody from Michigan knew where he was at any time."

"He just happened to get drunk one night with some friends, and he told them he wasn't operating under his real name and that his family didn't know where he was and they convinced him to call," David said.

"And he called and his family referred him to Dear and he told Dear where he was and Dear came out and picked him up and that's it."

David described Egbert as "ridiculously impulsive," someone who tried mescaline and acid but "mostly liked getting high with other people. Or drunk with other people or both."

"Dallas never really acted in thinking that other people are going to be affected by his actions, particularly when his actions were taken under the influence of drugs," David said.

He said the youth had seemed optimistic in the weeks before his death.

"For the first time he

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