

The Midland Reporter-Telegram

METRO EDITION

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1983
4 SECTIONS, 28 PAGES

Radioactive remnant falls into Atlantic

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pentagon officials said they assume the radioactive remnant of a Soviet nuclear-powered spy satellite tumbled to its doom over the South Atlantic Ocean shortly after 6 a.m. EST today.

Confirmation was delayed until the North American Aerospace Defense Command could complete checks by its tracking radar.

"We now assume it has entered the Earth's atmosphere harmlessly," said Major Douglas Kennett, a Pentagon spokesman.

Earlier, the defense command had predicted a re-entry point about 1,100 miles east of the Brazilian coast. However, specialists cautioned that there might be some variation from the predicted point, in part because the satellite section was tumbling in orbit.

The predicted position was plotted at about 19 degrees south latitude and 22 degrees west longitude, Pentagon officials said.

The North American Aerospace Defense Command tracked the final section of Cosmos 1402 as it gathered speed in the ever-increasing grip of gravity.

"It is impossible to predict whether significant amounts of radioactive material will reach the Earth's surface," the Pentagon said in a statement before the satellite re-entered the atmosphere. "The highest probability is that the core will nearly completely burn up" as happened an identical satellite which disintegrated over northern Canada five years ago, the statement said.

It recalled that small radioactive particles from that 1978 satellite, Cosmos 954, "were spread over large areas with pieces of hardware distributed over a track several hundred miles long and about 30 miles wide."

The satellite section that descended today was all that was left in space from an 8,000-pound ocean surveillance satellite launched by the Soviets last summer. The main section plunged into the atmosphere and burned Jan. 23 over the mid-Indian Ocean.

The last section was believed to weigh about 200 pounds and include 110-pounds of enriched uranium fuel.

The Pentagon said that the second most likely possibility was that the nuclear fuel that powered the satellite's radar "will be even more completely consumed" than in the case of the satellite which fell over Canada in 1978, "with the uranium and fission products remaining suspended in the upper atmosphere and only the radioactive hardware reaching Earth."

The least likely possibility is that the fuel will reach Earth virtually intact or in pieces as heavy as a few kilograms, the Pentagon said. A kilogram is equal to 2.2 pounds.

"In this highly unlikely event, the object would pose a threat to persons within a few hundred feet," the statement said.

According to the Pentagon, the final portion of Cosmos 1402 was believed to contain U-235, radioactive products, and beryllium products.

"The radioactive products of Cosmos 1402 are believed to pose less danger than Cosmos 954," the Pentagon said.

"The only significant radio-biological danger would be from long-term exposure, hours to days, to pieces of debris kept in close contact with the body. Hazards from particle ingestion are considered small," the Pentagon statement said.

It added that "chances of being hit by fragments of Cosmos 1402 are about the same as the chances of being hit by a meteorite."



Capitol costs

A charred chandelier rests on blackened table in the remains of the dining room of the lieutenant governor's quarters at the Capitol, which burned Sunday morning. At left, fire department emergency vehicles surround the century-old building.

AP Laserphoto

State Capitol fire kills one, guts quarters

AUSTIN (AP) — An early morning fire at the state Capitol killed one man, ravaged the lieutenant governor's quarters and came close to destroying the century-old home of Texas government, says the man who led the battle against it.

"The fire was just getting ahead of us quicker than we could get ahead of it," acting Austin Fire Chief Brady Pool said Sunday.

"I mean the whole shooting match" could have been lost, Pool said. "From about a quarter to six until about 7:30, I wouldn't have bought no stock in it."

About 100 Austin firefighters battled the blaze for over two hours before it was controlled at 8 a.m. Sunday. The fire started in the library of Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby's Capitol apartment, Pool said.

The man killed was Matt Hansen, 23, a horse trainer from New Caney. Hansen apparently died of smoke inhalation.

Hansen, James and Joan Waterman of New Caney, and Hobby's 18-year-old daughter Kate were in the apartment during the fire. The Watermans own the ranch where Kate Hobby's horses are trained. Hansen was the trainer.

All four were in town for a Saturday night banquet at which Miss Hobby was honored for her horsemanship. Hobby, who lives in a duplex nearby, uses the Capitol apartment as a guest quarters.

Pool said early indications were that the fire was sparked by an electrical appliance, possibly a television, in the library of the east wing apartment.

Hobby credited Austin firefighters with saving the Capitol and thanked Capitol police for saving his daughter.

Bob Cargill, Hobby's press aide, said the library looked like an "inferno" had been ignited.

Hobby said the parts of the apartment suffered "just complete destruction." A hallway behind the Senate was gutted by the blaze. There was little damage in the Senate. Hobby planned to convene senators as scheduled today, although there would be no heat or light.

The only damage in the chamber was in a corner near a doorway leading to the apartment, although the offices of several senators sus-

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tained smoke or water damage. The Watermans escaped through a back stairwell and Miss Hobby was led to safety by Capitol police. Six firemen and one Capitol policeman were hospitalized. None was in critical condition.

"I have never witnessed a more professional performance," Hobby said of the firefighters. "To them goes the credit for saving a historic and irreplaceable building."

Capitol police headed to the second-floor apartment, behind the Senate, after a heat-sensitive alarm went off in their security office at 5:25 a.m. Firefighters were quickly called as Capitol police tried to rescue the four people in the apartment.

Officer James Mitchell pounded on Miss Hobby's door, according to Bob Cargill, Hobby's press aide. She screamed that there were three others inside.

Miss Hobby said she was awakened by Mitchell's knocking.

"When I woke up, I heard all of these popping noises" from light bulbs and breaking glass, she said. "It sounded like glass was breaking everywhere."

She told of opening a door near the room where Hansen, described by her as a "good friend," was sleeping, but flames and intense heat kept her out.

"That's when it got so hot I found parts of my hair melted," she recalled.

Miss Hobby, a senior at St. John's school at Houston, described the smoke as "so thick, it was like breathing soup or something and it was such a rancid smell."

"I never felt I was near death. I wasn't ever scared for myself. There never was any confusion," Miss Hobby added.

Intense heat — a "sea of flames," Hobby said his daughter recalled — stifled initial rescue efforts. Officer Joel Quintanilla kicked in a library door, but it exploded out on him. The 56-year-old officer was hospitalized with burns on his face, arms and hands, Cargill said.

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Burger seeks 'fundamental change' in judiciary

New appeals court sought to curb caseload

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger says he wants lawyers to help him convince Congress that the Supreme Court is dangerously overworked and the judicial system needs "fundamental changes," including a new appeals court.

"My proposal today is to provoke you and others and to stimulate a vigorous debate and discussion," Burger said in a 50-minute speech Sunday to the winter convention of the American Bar Association.

"We can no longer tolerate the vacuum notion that we can get along with the present structure 'because we have always done it that way,'" he said.

"Only fundamental changes...will avoid a breakdown of the system — or of some of the justices."

His proposal, in effect, calls for a temporary shadow Supreme Court to handle up to a third of the 150 cases

that the high court decides with formal written opinions each year after full hearing.

Burger suggested 26 judges could be selected from the 13 federal circuit courts and that seven or nine of them would serve terms of one year to handle the cases. The court would expire after five years and be renewed only if it proved successful.

The new panel would decide issues on which any two of the nation's 13 U.S. Courts of Appeals reached conflicting decisions. Such an approach, Burger believes, would eliminate the need for the Supreme Court to resolve the conflicts.

The ABA, which represents about half of the nation's 600,000 lawyers, can play an important role in convincing Congress of the need for drastic changes to relieve the overload, he said.

Burger previously has expressed concern over the court's workload, but this was the first time he had endorsed a specific solution.

Burger's claim that the Supreme Court is near drowning in "a tidal wave" of cases was greeted skeptically by some legal specialists.

Judge Alvin B. Rubin of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which is based in New Orleans, said, "I know the Supreme Court is overburdened only because they say they are."

Rubin said that issuing 150 written opinions a year means "slightly more than one opinion a month" per justice. The three-man appeals panel on which he serves produces about 150 opinions a year, he said.

Arthur D. Hellman, a University of Pittsburgh law school professor, said complaints by the justices "puzzle me a little. The Supreme Court only must

consider a case if it is important, not if it was decided improperly" by a lower court.

"It ought not to take that much time," said Hellman.

Burger, at 75 one of five of the court's nine members over 70, did not assert that the court's capacity to decide cases diligently had been exceeded. But he said the trend is in that direction.

In the last 30 years, the number of cases appealed to the court have more than tripled, from 1,463 to 5,311, Burger said. Last year, the court issued 141 opinions. In 1953, the figure was 65.

Justices work about 60 hours a week and their three-month recess in the summer is no vacation because even then they must read hundreds of legal briefs to prepare for the upcoming fall session, he said.

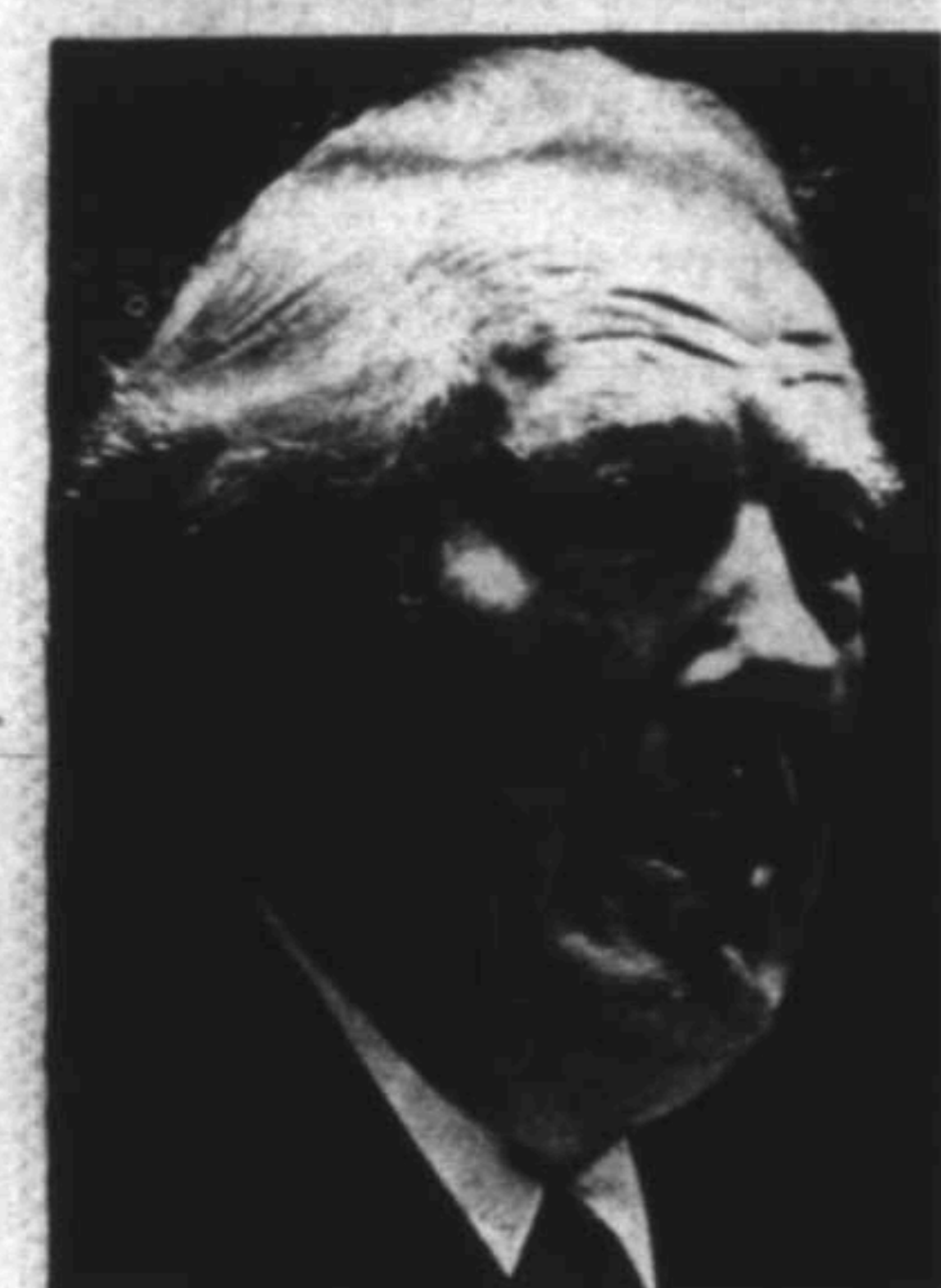
Last year, Justice John Paul Stevens

suggested establishing a new court that would tell the Supreme Court which cases to consider, so that the justices would not have to read so many petitions.

At a Sunday gathering of state and local bar association presidents, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the newest and youngest member of the court, agreed with Burger that the court's workload is becoming unmanageable.

Mrs. O'Connor did not endorse Burger's idea for a temporary appeals court but said "the statistics make it clear that action is needed once again" in Congress to ease the caseload.

On Saturday, Burger surprised a seminar on court reform with an impromptu preview of his concern. "We are approaching a disaster area, not just a problem, a disaster area," he said.



"We can no longer tolerate the vacuum notion that we can get along with the present structure 'because we have always done it that way.'"

— Warren Burger

Official predicts end of truckers' strike

By DEAN FOSDICK
Associated Press Writer

Seventeen men and women were arrested today on rioting charges after a rock smacked the cab of a truck in Ohio, but a federal official says such violence is down and predicted the eight-day independent truckers' strike will end soon.

The cost of getting products to market was up in some areas, shippers said, and the hike was expected to be passed on to consumers.

The police action in Ohio was the biggest arrest since the strike began. On Sunday night, four men had been arrested near Pittsburgh, Pa., after they forced a truck off the road, held a knife to the driver's throat and then assaulted a deputy who tried to help, said Allegheny County Deputy Sheriff Joseph Scherbeck.

Eight of the 17 people arrested near Youngstown, Ohio, and charged with

rioting identified themselves as truck drivers, the Ohio Highway Patrol said. The 12 men and five women were released on \$1,000 bond each, said Sgt. Walter Charko of the Mahoning County Jail.

A state trooper following a truck at 1 a.m. had seen a rock "about the size of a softball being thrown from the interior of a tent shelter used by pickets," said state patrol Capt. Arland E. Nelson.

The rock damaged the cab but caused no injuries, he said. Six people were charged with disorderly conduct at the same location Wednesday.

The worst incident of violence during the weekend also occurred in Ohio, where a driver leading a convoy was seriously injured Saturday night, his leg shattered by a sniper's bullet. Shots were fired Sunday at working drivers in Louisiana and Iowa, but no one was hurt, authorities said.

Just 24 new incidents were reported Sunday in Ohio and Pennsylvania, two

states on the crucial Chicago-to-New York corridor that had been violence-prone.

That compared with 748 incidents in those two states during the walkout's first week, authorities said. In all, more than 1,200 acts of violence have been reported in 38 states, including one death; at least 61 injuries and 74 arrests, authorities said.

While the independents represent less than 15 percent of the nation's truck fleet, they carry most of the fresh food, household goods and half the steel. Effects of the strike were difficult to judge Sunday, when many markets were closed.

Wholesalers at the sprawling Hunts Point Terminal Market in New York City said truck deliveries were down slightly early today, but some of the no-shows may have been caused by a snowstorm that blew through the mid-Atlantic area Sunday.

Independent Truckers Association, claimed again Sunday in Omaha, Neb., that 70 percent of the nation's 100,000 independent haulers support the shutdown, and he called the violence the work of "a small group of wackos."

The length of the strike would "depend on the drivers' determination," said Parkhurst, who called the strike to protest rising fuel taxes and highway fees.

Tom Blank, a Department of Transportation spokesman, said federal officials "see a clear decrease in overall violence over the last several nights."

"We think we'll begin to see an easing of the strike in terms of operators beginning to drive again at the beginning of the week," Blank said. At the start of the strike Jan. 31, Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said only 20 percent of independent drivers stopped work.

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INSIDE TODAY

Magical Midlander

Great scott! It's Great Scott, the magician, also known as Scott Wells. His magic is designed to entertain Basin residents, from birthday parties to ballrooms.

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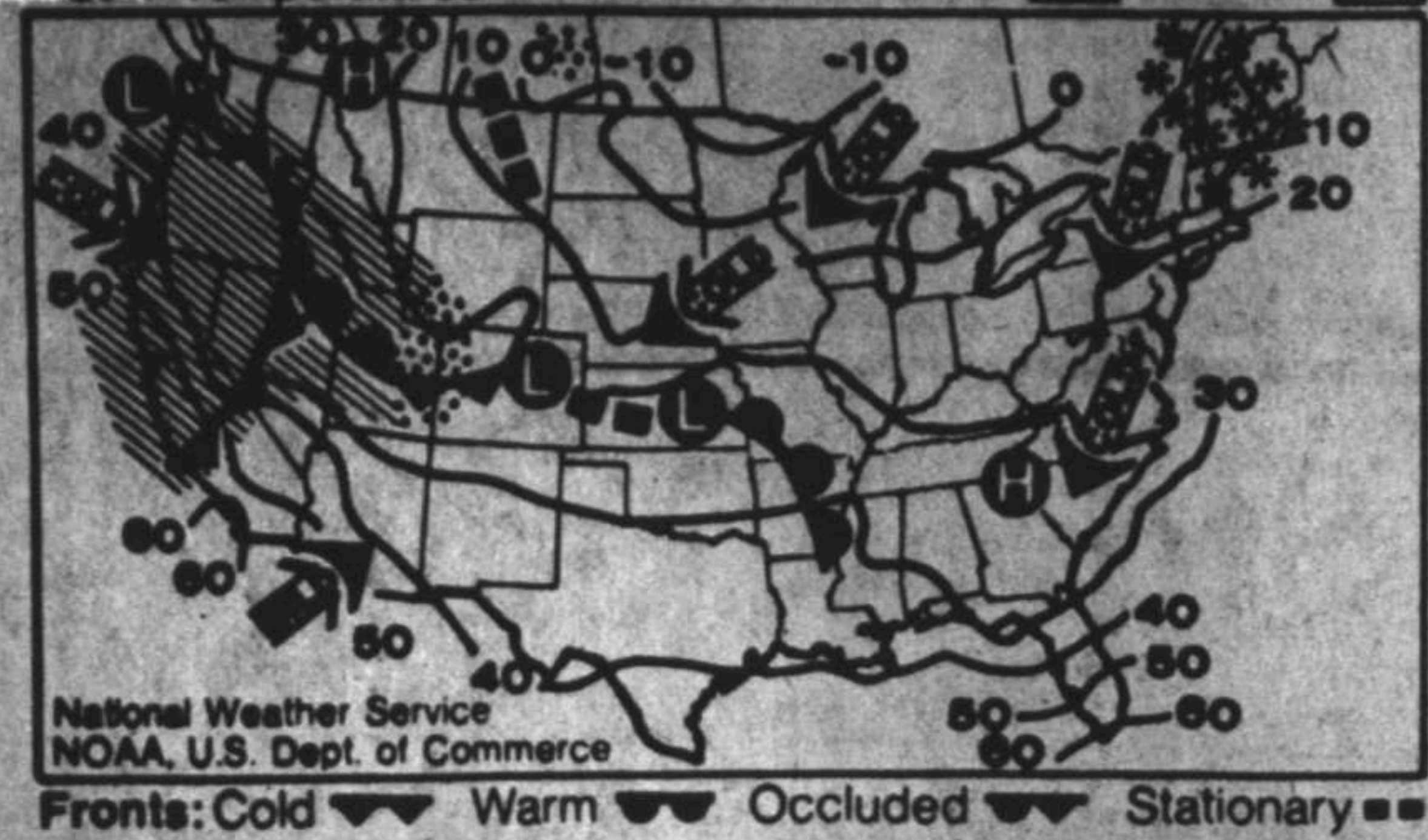
Partly cloudy and not so cold tonight. Fair and warmer Tuesday. Details on Page 2A.

Service

Delivery..... 682-5311
Want Ads..... 682-8222
Other Calls..... 682-5311

WEATHER SUMMARY

The Forecast For 7 a.m. EST
Tuesday, February 8
Low Temperatures



Fronts: Cold Warm Occluded Stationary

Warmer temperatures forecast for area

Sunday morning's light snow should be the only trace of precipitation in the Tall City, at least for the next few days. According to the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport, warmer temperatures and partly cloudy skies should prevail tonight with lows reaching only into the middle 30s. Tuesday's pleasant forecast calls for fair skies with temperatures climbing into the middle 60s. Winds will be southwesterly at 5-10 mph tonight, shifting west to southwesterly at 5-15 mph Tuesday. Sunday's high of 44 was almost 40 degrees cooler than 1950's summertime temperature of 83. The overnight low of 27 was 25 degrees warmer than 1933's frosty record of 2 degrees.

Midland statistics The weather elsewhere

Table with columns for Forecast, National Weather Service Readings, Local Temperatures, Southwest Temperatures, and Texas Area Forecast. Includes data for various cities and weather conditions.

Texas area forecast

West Texas: Generally partly cloudy through tonight. Fair Tuesday with a fast warming trend. Lows tonight 20-30. Highs Tuesday 47-50. Highs Tuesday 50 to 55.

Extended forecast

Wednesday through Friday: West Texas: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer daytime temperatures most sections. Highs Wednesday low 30s. Highs Thursday 40s. Highs Friday 50s. Lows mid 20s. Highs Tuesday 47-50. Highs Tuesday 50 to 55.

Texas temperatures

Table listing temperatures for various Texas cities including Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, Brownsville, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Lubbock, McAllen, Midland, Odessa, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Shreveport, Sioux Falls, St. Paul-Tampa, St. Petersburg, St. Louis, Topeka, Tucson, Tulsa, Wichita, and Wink.

Pontiff's planned Central America tour probably 'most dangerous yet'

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II's trip to war-torn El Salvador and other restless Central American nations next month may be the pontiff's most risky foreign mission, Vatican sources said today. John Paul, who plans to fly to San Jose, Costa Rica, on March 2 for a weeklong, eight-nation tour, also will make stopovers in Nicaragua and Honduras, two countries plagued by border clashes and internal unrest. The pope, who officially announced his 17th trip abroad on Sunday, also is scheduled to visit Guatemala, where government troops are fighting leftist guerrillas. The tour also includes Panama, Belize and Haiti. Vatican officials, clearly worried about papal security, have taken note of a reported statement by an Haitian opposition group that it could not guarantee the pope's safety should he show support for Haiti's President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier.

Leaders threaten to step up Britain's water, sewer workers' strike

LONDON (AP) — Leaders of 29,000 striking water and sewerage workers threatened today to intensify a two-week-old walkout after negotiations with the state-run National Water Council collapsed. Officials expressed concern at the serious impact of a prolonged strike, which already has left 25,000 homes without water. The water council said that by Sunday night, 7.4 million people in England and Wales out of a total 47 million population had been warned to boil water to guard against contamination. "The effect has not been as bad as we feared," a water council spokesman said. But he cautioned that "the number of people affected is creeping up inevitably as time goes on and will get worse." Officials said high levels in rain-fed rivers have kept at bay the dangers of pollution from untreated sewerage dumped in waterways in some regions. Eddie Newall, chief negotiator for the three unions in the pay dispute, charged the strikers had been "totally conned" as he stalked out of the 12-hour party at the headquarters of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the government's industrial peacemaker. He said a productivity deal the council had claimed would boost manual workers' weekly earnings by an average \$7.50 to \$10 only meant "a miserable pittance" of 75 cents more a week for about two-thirds of the striking workers. The productivity clause was on top of a 7.3 percent pay hike offer by the water council. The unions want a 15 percent boost for their average weekly

Barbie's case compared to Eichmann's

By CAROLYN LESH
Associated Press Writer

PARIS — Former Nazi officer Klaus Barbie, called the "Butcher of Lyon," will be retried in France in the most important war-crimes trial since that of Adolf Eichmann, who was executed in Israel 21 years ago.

There will be at least one major difference: under current law the former World War II German commander faces a maximum penalty of life in prison.

Barbie, 69, was expelled from Bolivia last week and flown to France — a move hailed by the Soviet Union on Sunday and one that prompted an offer of prosecutorial help from the Israelis.

France has accused Barbie of sending 7,501 Jews and resistance fighters to concentration camps and ordering another 4,000 executed while he served a Gestapo chief in Lyon from 1942-44.

Frenchmen who suffered at Barbie's hands in Nazi-occupied Lyon — and those who remember him — are infuriated he no longer faces the death penalty after twice being sentenced to death in absentia.

"I want to put a bullet in his head! He tortured everyone in my family!" screamed a middle-aged woman as police took her into custody Saturday at the Lyon airport, where she had expected the plane carrying Barbie to land.

Renee Moulin, widow of France's most famous resistance fighter, said Barbie "should be shot or hanged high with a short rope." Barbie is accused of beating to death Mrs. Moulin's husband, Jean.

"Death would be too mild a punishment for him," said Lise Lesevre, a French resistance messenger who is one of Barbie's surviving victims.

Eichmann, a Nazi who oversaw the deportation, torture and murder of millions of Jews during World War II, was tried and executed in Israel in 1962. He had been located by Israeli agents and abducted to Israel, where he was convicted for crimes against the Jewish people and against humanity.

French Premier Pierre Mauroy said Sunday the government will retry Bar-



French Nazi-hunter Serge Klarsfeld and his wife Bette seem relieved that former Gestapo official Klaus Barbie has been expelled from Bolivia and will be tried in France. The couple held a news conference Saturday.

ble for "crimes against humanity" to remind French youth of the Nazi era. Mauroy said in a statement after Barbie's return: "The younger generation must know what happened so they can be ready to protect the dignity of their country at all times and, even more so,

the dignity of man." Officials said no date has been set for trial and cautioned that it could take months before prosecutors are ready to present their case against Barbie. West German authorities have also

Barbie reportedly on U.S. payroll

DETROIT (AP) — U.S. military intelligence hired Klaus Barbie — the Nazi "Butcher of Lyon" — as an informant and kept him on the payroll after learning of his crimes even though he provided little useable information, a former counterintelligence officer says.

"He had sold a bill of goods to one of my superiors that he could provide information because he still had contacts in Europe," Erhard Dabringhaus, now a professor at Wayne State University, said Sunday.

Barbie, 69, is in prison in Lyon, France, awaiting trial for the torture and death of thousands of French resistance members and Jews in the early 1940s. He lived in Bolivia for many years, but was expelled by that country Saturday and flown to France, where he faces trial for "crimes against humanity."

Barbie was paid by U.S. intelligence

\$1,700 per month for at least the last six months of 1948, Dabringhaus said.

"I suppose somebody else continued to translate his information," he said, adding Barbie still was working for the U.S. Counter-Intelligence Corps in 1949, although Dabringhaus was transferred from Augsburg, Germany, after 1946.

Barbie did provide good information about a uranium mine in northern Czechoslovakia, information of particular interest to the United States, which then had a monopoly on atomic technology, Dabringhaus added.

A U.S. Justice Department Nazi-hunter questioned Dabringhaus' report. "That kind of surprises me," said David Marwell, a historian in Justice's Office of Special Investigation, which investigates U.S. residents who may have been Nazis or cooperated with them before and during the war. Marwell, in New York City on Sun-

day, said the fact that Barbie was in West Germany at the time he was reported to be a post-war informant made the report surprising.

At that time, Marwell said, American intelligence priorities centered on the Soviet Union, and Barbie presumably would have had little or no contact with the Soviets.

If Barbie had been based in Eastern Europe, Marwell added, he would have been a more likely informant.

Dabringhaus said the money paid to Barbie was to have been split with Kurt Merck, an associate of Barbie's from Nazi military intelligence in France. It also was to be used to buy information from a network of informants stretching across Europe.

Despite the fact that Barbie was "a very capable intelligence officer," with few exceptions the information he provided was worthless, Dabringhaus said. "Once he copied a newspaper article

said they want to try him for his World War II role.

Barbie's trial in France will focus attention on the period between 1940 and 1944, when the Nazis ruled France with the collaboration of the Vichy government.

During those years, 75,000 French men, women and children of the Jewish faith were deported to Nazi death camps. Most never returned.

Barbie is being held in Lyon's Fort de Montluc prison, where officials say he sent many of his victims to their graves four decades ago.

The former Nazi had been living in Bolivia under an assumed name since 1951. He was arrested last month on fraud charges and expelled Friday night for violating immigration laws.

Barbie was tried in absentia by French military courts and sentenced to death twice.

However, France abolished the death penalty in 1981. Barbie will be retried under a new French law intended to deal with cases involving war crimes and genocide.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass hailed Barbie's expulsion to France, saying the French would punish him "for heinous crimes against humanity."

French political and public organizations were in agreement that the hangman of Lyon must be punished for the heinous crimes against humanity committed by him, for personal executions of French patriots from the resistance movement," Tass said in a dispatch from Paris.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli government said it is willing to help France prosecute Barbie, and is considering an effort to extradite him for trial.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told reporters Sunday that "Israel will provide evidence to help the French authorities if it is necessary."

Justice Ministry spokesman Yitzhak Feinberg said the Israeli government might seek Barbie's extradition pending the outcome of his French trial, basing such a request on a law it passed in the early 1950s claiming jurisdiction to prosecute Nazi war criminals regardless of where their crimes were committed.

from a Yugoslavian newspaper and sold it to U.S. agents," Dabringhaus said.

"There was a lot of infighting within the various (U.S.) intelligence services. Each wanted the best information and Barbie gave us information about the soon-to-be lowered Iron Curtain," he said.

It was Merck who first told Dabringhaus that Barbie was the infamous "Butcher of Lyon."

"He said, 'If the French ever find the mass graves that Barbie was responsible for, even Eisenhower wouldn't be able to save him.' Merck said there were 200 French resistance fighters in one grave alone," Dabringhaus recalled.

Dabringhaus also heard that Barbie hung some 200 resistance fighters by their thumbs until they died. Dabringhaus said the Americans did not pay Barbie's passage to Bolivia.

Druse militia claims Lebanese town

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Druse militiamen say they've seized control of the central mountain town of Aley and killed 25 Christian Phalangist fighters in a snow-shrouded clash between the two sectarian factions.

The Christians today asserted they've taken control of a nearby town. In other Mideast developments, U.S. officials angrily denied an Israeli news report that an American Marine's breath smelled of alcohol when he used a pistol to halt three Israeli tanks last week in Beirut.

The Israeli officer who headed the column was slightly wounded in a bomb explosion Sunday.

Meanwhile, the 13th round of Lebanese-Israeli talks aimed at getting Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops out of Lebanon got underway today in the suburban Beirut town of Khaldé.

Lebanese negotiator Antoine Fattal opened the session by accusing Israel of failing to stop the Christian-Druse sectarian fighting, Lebanese spokes-

man Daoud Sayegh said.

"The Geneva and the Hague conventions on occupation and security of occupation forces hold the occupiers responsible for the security of the population in occupied areas," Fattal was quoted as saying, in reference to two major international agreements.

Police said Christian and Druse militiamen were battling with artillery and multiple rocket launchers today in the towns of Souk el-Gharb and Aitah, both within four miles to the south of Aley.

The Christian Phalangists' "Voice of Lebanon" radio station in Beirut said Christian fighters have "established military control" of Aitah following the loss of Aley. But police said no Christian forces had actually entered the town of Aitah.

The Druse political party said its militiamen took Aley on Sunday and set the Christian Phalangist Party headquarters ablaze during a raging snowstorm.

The Druse claimed 25 Christian fighters died in grenade, artillery and

rocket attacks in Aley and surrounding areas east of Beirut.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio station said Christian militiamen pulled out of Aley as "socialists (Druse) burned and looted houses" in the town.

Police said 17 people were killed and 43 wounded, and several houses were set afire in Aley and two other central mountain towns.

A few stray small-arms rounds landed near U.S. Marine deployed as part of a multinational peacekeeping force around the Beirut airport, but caused no injuries.

Nearly 160 people have been killed in Christian-Druse sectarian fighting since November.

The Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel, a Christian Phalangist, has been demanding an Israeli withdrawal from the central mountains. Gemayel wants the Lebanese army and the multinational peacekeeping forces in Beirut to move in and stop the sectarian warfare.

Earlier, the Phalange Party, political arm of the militia that cooperated with Israel's invasion army against the Palestine Liberation Organization last summer, accused Israel for the first time publicly of supporting the Phalangists' Druse opponents.

"Israeli forces are preventing our forces from confronting attacks mounted against us by Druse socialists in Aley," said the Phalangist-controlled Voice of Lebanon radio.

In the latest round of fallout from Wednesday's tank incident, Marine spokesman Lt. Col. Walt DeForest in Beirut called "absolutely false" the report that Capt. Charles B. Johnson's

breath smelled of alcohol.

Another Marine spokesman in Beirut, Capt. Dale Dye said: "We are not going to dignify such charges with a statement."

In Tel Aviv, a front-page story in the Haaretz newspaper said Israeli Lt. Col. Rafi, who led the tanks, detected "a heavy smell of alcohol" on Johnson's breath.

The newspaper said its report came from military sources. Johnson claimed the tanks were not allowed in the area where he confronted them.

The Israelis have complained that Palestinian guerrillas attack Israeli targets and flee to safety behind U.S. Marine lines.

On Sunday, the guerrillas set off two explosive devices at the side of a road south of Beirut as an Israeli tank patrol passed, slightly wounding Rafi, an Israeli spokesman said. Rafi's last name has not been released by the Israeli command.

In west Beirut, the death toll rose to 22 from Saturday's bombing attack on the Palestine Research Center and the neighboring Libyan Embassy offices.

In Tel Aviv, the military command said two members of the Israeli security force were wounded by gunfire in the Lebanese city of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

Israel invaded Lebanon last June 6 and drove thousands of PLO guerrillas from west Beirut last August.

In another development today, PLO chief Yasser Arafat arrived in Amman, Jordan, for talks with King Hussein on a proposed Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and Middle East peace plans.

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energy / business

Global recession a problem bigger than solutions

EDITOR'S NOTE — "The world is in an economic crisis. The perpetuation of stagnation raises the specter of a possible breakdown." The warning comes from 26 economists of 14 nations who gathered recently in Washington. This is the first of a five-part series examining the recession in both its global dimensions and its impact on individuals in several countries.

By CHARLES J. HANLEY
Associated Press Writer

The world is scraping bottom in the deepest economic slump in a half-century.

A quarter-million beggars crowd Mexico City's streets. Hundreds of merchant ships ride useless at anchor in Singapore harbor, castoffs in a time of shrunken trade. Men and women without work loiter in London's Trafalgar Square and pack soup kitchens in Paris. In Japan, farmers fearing a flood of cheap American oranges and beef march on the U.S. Embassy.

The global recession, a period of slow or no economic growth stretching back to 1979, "has begun to resemble the Great Depression of the 1930s," the Independent Commission on International Development, led by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, pronounced after its latest meeting.

And, it added darkly, "the magnitude of the problem dwarfs the magnitude of the practicable solutions."

Economists in Washington feel a faint pulse of recovery in the United States — housing and automobiles sales are up. But few expect more than a half-hearted U.S. rebound this year, and most expect continued stagnation in many countries.

ALTHOUGH THE recession has reached every corner of the planet, the impact is uneven.

Western Europe has been hit harder than the United States, and Japan less. Some relatively self-reliant poor countries, such as India, have been partly insulated. But others that survive from day to day by selling sugar, copper or whatever raw material to the great manufacturing nations are desperate.

"Economic growth in the developing countries is less than the rate of growth of their populations. Their per-capita income is falling. That's a pretty bleak situation," Indian economist P.N. Dhar, an assistant U.N. secretary-general, said in an interview.

"In southern Africa, this means an increase in absolute poverty, an increase in malnutrition."

The concerns of world leaders are not purely economic.

The recession has already helped topple governments or prime ministers in West Germany, Japan, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Prolonged high unemployment will threaten the current leadership in other capitals as well, and it could ignite violent upheavals in some of the most hard-pressed lands.

MEXICAN BUSINESSMEN reportedly counseled U.S. diplomats that the financial crisis in Mexico — where the standard of living may be whittled back down to the 1970 level — will make the Mexican masses "easy prey for demagogues."

Politicians and economists, businessmen and the unemployed all look ahead uneasily in a world they hope has reached the depths:



ECONOMIC GROWTH
The global economy that boomed in the 1960s, growing at an average of 5.5 percent a year, and pushed ahead at a 4.3 percent-a-year rate in the mid-1970s, simply stopped growing in 1981-82. Industrial nations may inch ahead in the next two years, forecasters say, but not at a "healthy" pace.

UNEMPLOYMENT
At least 30 million workers are without jobs in 24 Western industrial nations, three times the number of unemployed in the early 1970s. That does not include the uncounted millions of Third World jobless and penniless.

The 10.8 percent U.S. unemployment rate is expected to dip slightly by 1984. But Western Europe's 10 percent jobless rate is expected to hit 12 percent by mid-1984.

TRADE
World trade, lifeblood of the post-World War II global boom, has begun contracting.

In West Germany, for example, orders for the autos, steel and other goods that Germans ship to the world fell 10 percent in 1982's last three months.

Economists expect international trade to shrink 5 percent in 1983.

Another statistic is the most chilling for many of the experts:
The nations of the Third World owe more than \$600 billion to foreign banks

and governments, debts that have almost doubled in four years — debts that suddenly are not being repaid.

Such big borrowers as Brazil and Mexico are caught in a classic economic squeeze. When world interest rates rose in recent years, the payments due on their loans ballooned. But those same high rates slowed economic activity in the Western industrial nations, which consequently no longer needed as much Mexican oil or Brazilian sugar, and then only at lower prices.

WITHOUT MORE dollars, German marks, British pounds, the Third World countries cannot pay their debts, or even — in extreme cases — feed their people.

This cycle was repeated around the world, from the Philippines to Bolivia. The world price of cotton dropped from 82 cents a pound in 1980 to 57 cents, sugar fell from 43 cents a pound to 6 cents, copper is selling for less than the cost of production.

The Third World's problems back-lash on the industrial countries, pushing world trade deeper into its downward spiral.

The Mexicans, for example, are no longer the hungry customers they once were for U.S. goods. U.S. exports to Mexico are estimated to have slid to \$12 billion last year, from \$18 billion in 1981.

The world recession illustrates better than ever how intertwined the world's economies have become. But behind the financial-flow charts, beyond the staggering statistics, the specialists still argue over what precisely caused it all.
"Some people say the whole thing started with the 1973 'oil shock,' like the Book of Genesis," said Dhar. "But the inflation really started before that."

SOME WORLD prices were rising sharply in the early 1970s — traceable to U.S. overspending for the Vietnam War and overproduction of dollars. But the quadrupling of oil prices intensified the inflation and pushed the world into the 1974-75 recession.

High inflation persisted into the late 1970s, when a new redoubling of oil prices kicked it over into double digits. Western leaders decided to fight high prices by restricting money supplies and encouraging high interest rates.

The "dearer" money brought down inflation, from an average 14 percent in 1980 to 7 percent in the industrial West.

But these tight-money policies also discouraged new business investment, big trade deals, new loans to consumers — in short, they slowed world economies.

A further complication: money created in the 1970s inflation were moving in vast, uncontrolled streams around the world. Much of it poured into U.S. dollar investments, because of lucrative interest rates and other considerations. This made the dollar more valuable relative to other currencies. And that meant a Japanese automobile that once cost an American consumer \$10,000 now cost \$8,000.

THE RESULT: pressures from U.S. automakers and workers to keep out cheaper competition. Such protectionism, repeated around the world, drags down world trade still more.

Who or what is to blame for the world recession?

The United States? The oil sheiks? Japan? An uncontrolled world currency system? Third World borrowers?

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan's opinion: "For too many years, the world has been mesmerized by the modern-day money mentality... Too many nations — including the United States — have bought and bought and bought on a massive scale. And instead of paying, they say, 'Charge it.'"

The opinion of Charles L. Schultz, who was chief economic adviser in the Carter White House: "Monetary restraint was overdue, especially in 1981 and the first half of 1982. Monetary policy attempted too much too quickly."

THE ARGUMENT will go on. For years, governments and economists will theorize and tinker with policies and institutions.

At the core of the debate is a quandary expressed plainly by The Times of London:

"The main problem of the industrial world is that it has found no way of reducing inflation without raising unemployment."

The British should know. Inflation has fallen to its lowest point there in 13 years. But at the same time almost one in seven British workers is without a job.

NEXT: Part II—Jobless in Liverpool

Growing number believe OPEC only gigantic bluff

By BERNARD D. KAPLAN
Hearst European Correspondent

PARIS — So OPEC turns out to have been a paper tiger in your tank after all.

The current and, in the growing view of experts, probably fatal bust-up among the 13 nations belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has raised the question of whether it was always much overrated as an economic and political force by the U.S. and other Western governments.

Professor Edouard Lubitsch of the University of Paris is one of an increasing number of political scientists and economists who believe that, right from the start, OPEC was little more than a gigantic bluff. The bluff was aided and abetted by the deliberate alarmism of the major oil companies who rightly foresaw unprecedented profits accruing to them. It was given a decisive boost by the faint-heartedness of Western politicians.

According to this view, the oil consumers, beginning in 1974, submitted unnecessarily to a vast blackmail operation that produced a 15-fold increase in crude oil prices in less than six years. It need never have happened. If it hadn't, the world almost certainly wouldn't be bogged down in the present longlasting slump which, by now, is being compared to the Thirties Depression.

"The basic error was to consider that OPEC was a cartel," Lubitsch contends. "A cartel is a grouping that exercises a true monopoly over production and therefore over price and therefore over the market."

"As far as OPEC is concerned, that was always a myth. Recent events have clearly demonstrated this. But it really was fairly obvious from the start. OPEC never had the required political cohesion to be an effective cartel. Its members differed drastically in their economic aims. Counter-pressures by use of the demand factor would have broken it up long ago if Western governments had applied that factor with a will. They never even made the attempt."

Instead, he said, OPEC was accepted at its own evaluation as a monolith which could dictate terms to a world powerless to retaliate. Rather than uniting in confronting what was never much more than a bigtime con game, the industrial nations vied with each other in breaking ranks to bow to OPEC's demands in order, so they thought, to ensure their energy supplies and their prosperity.

Even vague postulates voiced in some Western political quarters in the mid-1970s that the solution lay in using military force to grab the oil wells of the Persian Gulf worked to OPEC's advantage.

"The idea of sending troops to occupy the oil fields was so extreme and frightened so many people that it served to reinforce the erroneous idea there was no other practical solution than submission to OPEC and thereafter somehow living with vastly inflated energy prices and all that this implied," he asserted.

The real solution, he argues, would have been to test OPEC's solidity immediately by refusing to buy at arbitrarily quadrupled prices, as they then were.

Lubitsch believes that Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State at the time, wanted to do this but was dissuaded by State Department oil "experts." More important, America's panicky European allies wouldn't hear of it.

But, it ought to have been apparent — as it has since become — that OPEC was inordinately fragile, grouping as it does governments that are divided by basic economic needs (as, for example, are those with large populations and those with extremely small ones), geography, race and politics. Faced by a falling demand for oil, these are the factors that are finally causing OPEC to fall apart. He is convinced they could have been made to do so nearly a decade earlier.

If the West had stood up to OPEC, he thinks the Russians would have been among the first to undercut it by selling oil to Europe and the U.S. at reasonable prices. After that, the flood gates would have opened.

"It's no surprise the Soviets have been among the first now to lower prices in an attempt to grab a better market share," he said. "They are usually out to make a good deal for themselves. But nobody, absolutely nobody, exploited that possibility back when the first so-called energy crisis occurred in 1974."

Instead, the West allowed itself to be taken for a ride — a joy ride for OPEC, but an agonizingly bumpy one for itself. It still is paying the price.

TI reports higher earnings

DALLAS (AP) — Texas Instruments officials say home computer and government electronics product sales helped boost earnings 33 percent in 1982.

The company Sunday announced earnings of \$144 million for the year, compared with \$108.5 million for 1981.

Sales for the year increased 3 percent over 1981 levels, to \$4.327 billion, while earnings per share rose from \$4.62 to \$6.10.

TI chairman Mark Shepherd Jr. and president J. Fred Bucy, in a letter to shareholders, mentioned no possible further layoffs. In the last three quarterly reports, the company said layoffs either were imminent or possible.

The company laid off more than 6,500 employees in 1982, but by the end of the year had 80,000 employees worldwide, only 3,700 less than at the close of 1981.

"While these reductions were necessary in order to cut expenses, selective people additions were also made to support growth in government electronics and home computers," the letter said.

Oil and gas needn't fear alternatives

By WILLIAM GARLAND
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The oil and gas industry probably will live another year or two without being run out of business by the sun, the wind, the waves, hot springs or conservation.

Or, for that matter, by the nation's plentiful supplies of garbage.

The Arabs first said 10 years ago, in a rude intrusion into the day-to-day oil-consuming comfort that most Americans took for granted, that they would no longer send their oil-bearing tankers to our shores.

It was called a crisis, even after the tankers started coming back, and out of the woodwork came almost every imaginable idea to turn other natural resources into energy. Who would have thought, looking at stacks of urban garbage 10 years ago, that it might theoretically hold some percentage of the energy the country needed?

We daily watch the "hopper" of bills that are introduced in Congress for yet the latest innovation or idea on energy.

A personal favorite would be a bill for "lunar energy." We've got the sun already, so why discriminate against the moon?

Moonlight might obviously be too blunted to charge up an energy cell, and that would only be a reflection from the sun anyway. But, if the moon can pull the tides, why couldn't it stimulate some modified form of turbine?

Needless to say, the wait for that one would be long.

However, in spite of the Reagan administration's continued determination to cut into alternatives, other bills, by now more traditional in nature, keep popping up.

Rep. Robert A. Roe, D-N.J., is particularly persistent. He was the vice-chairman two years ago of the National Alcohol Fuels Commission, and the list of bills he has introduced already this session includes incentives for about every form of energy source, excluding oil and gas of course.

His bills would establish demonstration projects for the conversion of garbage into fuels or accelerate research into such conversion, speed-up the program for research into wind energy and create a Council of Oil Importing Nations. He considers the latter a good idea, according to an aide, so that oil importers "would not singly be at the mercy of OPEC."

Roe's general philosophy on energy? "He doesn't believe in any one form of alternative energy, but if we look to develop the best technique we can and the most alternative forms we can, it would certainly help make a dent in our dependency on foreign oil," said his energy aide, Alan Friedman. "And it's understood that even though there's an oil glut now, the situation can change."

Roe, of course, is not alone. Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass., a well-respected member of the House Appropriations Committee, plans late this month to introduce a package of bills on solar and other renewable energy sources. He plans to entitle the package "SENSE," an aide said.

While the congressmen are going against the tide of the administration, federal energy officials note that Reagan is not being as hard this year on alternatives as he was last year.

His proposals for research and development of alternatives are still far below those of the Carter administration, and his emphasis is even more heavy than in previous years on nuclear energy.

Percentages of the Department of Energy budget for alternatives and conservation are slightly higher in this year's budget proposal than in last year's.

That still means that research and development for solar and renewable energy sources would comprise only 5 percent of the energy technologies budget, and conservation development would make up only 4 percent. Nuclear energy would get 61 percent of the funding, as opposed to the 43 percent that it got last year.

Reports says higher royalty should be charged

By PAUL SUSSMAN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Interior Department should take more of the money from some offshore oil and natural gas sites leased to energy companies, according to a recent government report.

A study by the General Accounting Office proposed that the department charge a higher "royalty rate" for shallow-water drilling sites that are likely to produce a large amount of oil or natural gas.

But the Interior Department says the higher rates would discourage bidding for some sites and would result in reduced government revenues and less exploration.

Historically, the federal government has taken 16.67 percent of the gross revenue of most wells drilled on the outer continental shelf. GAO suggested that it charge a 33.33 percent rate for more lucrative sites.

"An across-the-board increase in the offshore royalty rate may not be appropriate at this time," the report stated. "However... the federal government should make greater use of higher royalties to ensure that the public's interests are met in the sale of (offshore) resources."

GAO defined shallow water wells as those located in water less than 600 feet deep, but the agency did not define the criteria by which a well

would be considered profitable enough to qualify for the higher royalty rate.

Texas, which also leases offshore sites within three miles of its coast, charges a minimum royalty rate of 25 percent. States can charge the higher rate because their tracts are generally in shallow water and are more attractive to producers, according to the report.

Out of 9,862 offshore sites offered for lease by the federal government between 1964 and 1981, only 67 were leased at a 33.33 percent rate. In contrast, 8,290 were leased at the 16.67 percent rate.

About 251 tracts — mostly in deep water, where drilling and rig construction is expensive — have been leased at a 12.5 percent rate. GAO agreed that the government should continue to charge the lower rate for sites that are in deep water or that might not contain large reserves.

The government got about \$3.2 billion in royalties from offshore oil wells in 1981.

In a letter to GAO, the Interior Department agreed that certain attractive sites might be leased for the higher rate. However, a consistent policy of charging a higher rate would discourage bidding for the sites, resulting in less money for the federal government, the agency stated.

"The risks of offering tracts at higher royalty rates outweigh the possible gains," the letter stated. "The

department chooses royalty rates for sales that will encourage competition, result in fair economic return to the government and lead to the efficient development of (offshore) oil and gas resources."

However, GAO said the attractive sites that have been leased at the higher rate have actually drawn a higher number of bids than tracts

leased at the normal rate. In addition, the report stated that "several industry officials believe a modest increase in the royalty rate would not significantly affect competition."

GAO did not suggest any increase in the up-front "bonuses" that the government charges companies that are awarded tracts.

Africa may yield 58th variety

By the
Los Angeles Times
Washington Post
News Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — H.J. Heinz Co. of Pittsburgh recently bought, for \$30 million, a controlling interest in Olivine Industries, a vegetable-oil processing operation here.

The government of Zimbabwe, which is run by black former guerrillas, will be Heinz's partner.

It is Heinz's first investment in Africa, according to Richard B. Patton, a senior Heinz vice president, and the first major investment here by any

foreign company since the British colony of Rhodesia became the black-ruled republic of Zimbabwe almost three years ago.

Several precedents were established in the 18 months of bargaining that preceded the agreement between Heinz and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is an avowed socialist.

Mugabe had said that the government would insist on having a majority interest in any company involved in a change of ownership, particularly any firm that is basic to the national economy. But Heinz will have 51 percent of the equity in Olivine.

GENERAL ELECTRIC INFORMATION SERVICE USERS

GEISCO will be in Midland the week of February 14th for training in the following areas:

- Mon & Tues: Mark III Overview
- Wed & Thur: DMS Overview
- Fri: MARK 3000 (IBM) Overview
- Place: NABLA CORP. 2064 Market Street Industrial Park
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Mid-morning report

New York Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—An national price for New York Stock Exchange issues Feb. 7, 1983.

Table A: Market summary with columns for stock symbols and their respective price changes.

Table B: Market summary with columns for stock symbols and their respective price changes.

Table C: Market summary with columns for stock symbols and their respective price changes.

American Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Midday national price for American Stock Exchange issues Feb. 7, 1983.

Table D: American Exchange market summary with columns for stock symbols and their respective price changes.

Housing recession ending

NEW YORK (AP)— Things are looking brighter now for many people whose dreams of owning a home were dimmed by the recession. Since last fall, mortgage interest rates have fallen, and sales of homes both new and used are on the rise.

But as they shop the nation's towns, cities and suburbs in the months ahead, aspiring homeowners still will find it a challenging task to match up their financial resources with the house of their hopes.

Many experts believe inflation, volatile interest rates and the financial crunch of the early '80s have wrought some permanent changes in the home mortgage market. They say the days of long-term loans at low, fixed rates — if not gone forever — will be a long time coming back.

And while house prices and mortgage rates may now be cheaper, they are far from cheap. When such things as "points," or commitment fees, are taken into account, fixed-rate mortgages still average about 13 percent.

When all the pluses and minuses of down payments, house prices, the buyers' down payment and income are added up, the bottom line is affordability. According to a recent study by Salomon Brothers Inc., the Wall Street firm, about half the household heads between 25 and 34 years of age in this country in 1977 could afford to buy a house at the then-prevailing median price. By 1982, only 15 percent had the necessary means to do it.

Now, said Joseph Hu, a Salomon Brothers housing economist, "the nearest outlook for affordability is improving." However, he added, "in the long run, first-time home buyers will be frustrated each time house prices or interest rates rise, pricing them out of the dream of home ownership."

As the experience of the 1970s suggest, whenever mortgage rates reach attractive levels, the resulting demand tends naturally to push home prices up, leaving at least some buyers behind once again in the chase to catch up with the market.



With calculator in hand, budget director David Stockman prepares for an interview on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation," telecast from Washington Sunday morning. Stockman discussed President Reagan's federal budget.

Stockman: Easy to point to defense as problem

WASHINGTON (AP)— Budget director David Stockman says it is too early to say what kind of cuts in the proposed defense budget President Reagan would be willing to accept.

With Congress expected to seek reductions in the proposed increases in military spending, Stockman said, "it is easy to point to defense and say, 'that's where we'll solve the problem.'"

"If they can find some place where savings can legitimately be made, I think people will listen. But we don't think they will, and we're willing to provide them with the information so that they can come to the same conclusion," Stockman said, appearing Sunday on CBS' "Face the Nation."

"It's too early to say what will or will not be accepted," he said.

Stockman said he expects the budget eventually approved by Congress will "not be much different than what we have proposed."

While looking for a way to cut defense outlays, Congress also is expected to try to increase spending on domestic programs.

But Stockman noted that the administration's plan calls for \$500 billion in domestic expenditures and said he thinks the disagreement between Congress and Reagan lies in how the money should be spent.

"The problem is, the Congress isn't capable of making decisions in the aggregate that result in less because of the way it is organized."

"What people on the Hill are really saying is that here and there we disagree with priorities but in the aggregate we could probably do with less," he said. "The problem is, the Congress isn't capable of making decisions in the aggregate that result in less because of the way it is organized."

A jobs program that goes beyond the Reagan proposals also is expected to emerge in Congress' budget. But Stockman said the best thing for unemployment would be the recovery in the economy, even if the recovery is modest.

He said the administration would be looking at already scheduled construction programs in agencies such as the Veterans Administration, Interior Department or National Park Service to see whether some might be accelerated to employ more people.

But he emphasized that such a maneuver would not be the same as an emergency jobs bill, which the administration opposes.

BUSINESS MIRROR

Seers again hail signs of recovery

By JOHN CUNNIFF AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK — No, the recovery itself might not have been sighted, but signs of it have, like a dove foretelling the end of the great flood or a glow in the sky before the sun lifts over the horizon.

The trouble with such portents is that they have been sighted before, only to be followed by nothing, suggesting that when seers see signs it might mean only that they're bored with waiting.

Whatever, more people are seeing signs today than in the previous quarter, and some of these people believe so strongly in the signs that they are willing to stick their hesitant necks out and make tentative forecasts.

"We find good reason to look for an upturn," says Citibank once again. "Economic recovery is at hand," says Wharton Econometrics. "The American economy is showing some small signs of recovery," says Data Resources.

As always, President Reagan sees the signs clearly, and so does Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, who declared he finds "stronger and stronger signs that recovery is imminent."

Earlier this week the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker, came right out and said it, that there are "signs that we may be at the trough of the recession and that recovery may be taking its first steps."

There is a corollary to the tentative forecast: Never dare say that you see possible signs of a possible recovery without adding that the possible recovery might — not will — be modest or weak or less than robust.

And by all means suggest an alternative scenario, a fall-back position that might save your reputation. Feldstein did it. If recovery begins this month the 1983 gain in gross national product

could be 5 percent. If it is delayed until the second quarter, he warned, it could mean just a 2 percent increase.

What this suggests is that the signs themselves, or significance of them, isn't entirely clear.

"Let us examine the signs of recovery," says Merrill Lynch's "Business Outlook." Among its long list of portents are these: The momentum of decline in industrial production has slowed, the index of leading indicators has risen in eight of the past nine months, the ratio of coincident to lagging indicators has risen for five months in a row.

And more: The purchasing managers' diffusion index rose in December, commodity prices have rebounded from October-November lows, short-term interest rates have receded, the Fed has been accommodating.

And still more: The inventory of new single-family homes is at its lowest since 1971, initial unemployment claims have fallen to their lowest level since August 1981, durable goods orders and shipments rose late in 1982.

But there are negative signs too, which "Business Outlook" dutifully lists, among them: Personal income gains appear to be weak, interest income has fallen of late, excise taxes will reduce discretionary consumer buying power, business is in a cost-cutting mood, there are many incentives to save rather than spend.

And more, of course. Sign-watching is an entertaining — and often financially rewarding — pastime that may be enjoyed by anyone. There are signs everywhere, and that means you can assemble enough to support almost any position.

But if you do indulge in this pastime you will find that numbers of signs mean relatively little. What really matters is what you make of them.

That is, you must use them to take a stand — but not too firm a stand lest you reduce your maneuverability and mobility. That is, your option to change your mind.

INVESTOR'S GUIDE

DJ average shows market trends

By BILL DOYLE

Q. Can you explain how the Dow Jones Industrial Average is figured? That average sometimes goes up or down 25 points or more in a single day. No stocks change that much. Isn't the DJ average out of whack?

A. That average is calculated by adding up the prices of 30 industrial company stocks and dividing by a "divisor." Like many people, you might expect the divisor to be 30. Wrong!

That divisor is adjusted downward, every time one of the stocks used in the average is split, pays a stock dividend or one stock is taken out of that average and another is put in. As this goes through the typewriter, the divisor is 1.356.

Don't confuse the "points" in that average with the actual dollar values of stocks. There's no relationship between the two. On that score, the "DJ 30" is out of whack. Changes in that average tell you whether stock prices, in general, are up or down — not how much.

The DJ average has been in use since 1897 — pretty much in its present form since 1928. Despite its obvious faults, it provides a continuity of overall trends in the stock market and remains the most widely followed indicator of stock market performance.

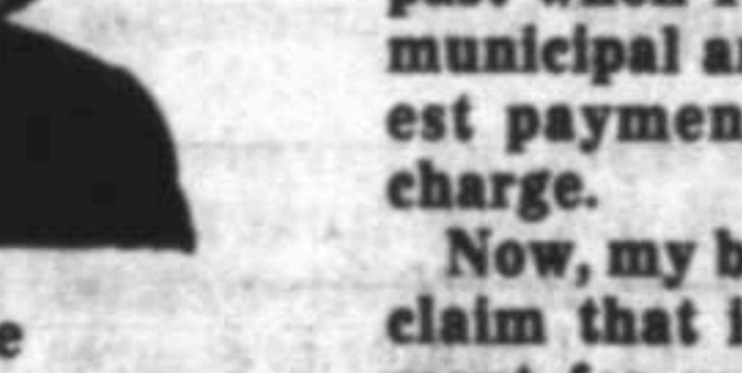
Q. Where can I learn the names of the 30 stocks used in the Dow Jones Industrial Average?

A. They're printed every Monday on the next to last page of The Wall Street Journal, along with the 20 stocks in the DJ transportation average and the 15 in the DJ utility average. All 65 stocks in those three averages are used in the DJ "composite" average.

Q. Aren't there other stock market averages, which provide more accurate measurements of the market than the Dow Jones averages?

A. There are a fair number of other averages. Standard & Poor's Stock Price Indexes are probably the best known. They are calculated on 400 industrial, 40 financial, 40 utility and 20 transportation stocks, as well as a composite of all 500.

The New York Stock Exchange computes a composite index of all common stocks traded on that exchange and subindexes of four industry groups. The American Stock Exchange has its market value index for all common stocks traded there.



Doyle

Gold drops as dollar stays firm

LONDON (AP)— The value of gold bullion plunged about \$10 an ounce in Europe today as the dollar firmed against most major foreign currencies.

Gold, which broke through the \$500 level last week, turned lower in New York Friday amid speculation of tighter Federal Reserve policies to stem a sharper-than-anticipated \$2.7 billion rise in the basic U.S. money supply, M1.

One bullion dealer described Monday's market as unsteady, with a few pockets of buying appearing occasionally.

London's five major bullion dealers set a mid-morning gold-fixing price of \$489 a Troy ounce, down from \$499.50 at the close Friday.

In Zurich, the precious metal traded in a median indicative range of \$499.75 compared with \$498.50 Friday.

I invest in only one fund. Do I have grounds for my suspicions? A. You could very well be correct. Most load mutual funds have "quantity discounts" on larger investments — typically \$10,000 or more. On five \$10,000 investments in different mutual funds, you might pay five 8.5 percent commissions — a total of \$4,250 — most of which would go to that financial counselor. On one \$50,000 investment in a load fund, you might pay a single 4 percent commission — \$2,000.

You can avoid those charges, of course, by picking a "no-load" mutual fund, on which there is no commission.

Q. I have been a customer of the same bank for 10 years. In the past when I have clipped interest coupons from U.S. Treasury, municipal and corporate bonds, the full amounts of those interest payments were deposited in my bank account — at no charge.

Now, my bank charges me \$3.50 for each interest coupon. They claim that is what they are charged by the Treasury Department for redeeming T bond interest coupons and by "paying agents" for redeeming municipal and corporate bond interest coupons. Is this true?

A. No. Payment of interest on U.S. Treasury and federal agency securities is made by Federal Reserve Banks acting as fiscal agent for the U.S. government. Payment of interest on municipal and corporate bonds is made by the commercial bank or trust company that is the paying agent for each bond issue.

The Federal Reserve and the paying agents never charge bondholders for cashing interest coupons. The Fed is compensated by the Treasury and the paying agents by each bond issuer for that service.

There's no real gain against your local bank charging you, for the time and effort involved in forwarding interest coupons for payment. After all, banks are in business to earn profits. Many now charge for services they formerly performed free.

Also your local bank may be sending in the interest coupons for collection through intermediary correspondent bank, which lays on a charge. Again, there's no rule against that.

But it's flat-out wrong for a banker to claim — as the mailbag indicates some do — that the Federal Reserve or other paying agents charge for redeeming interest coupons.

Q. After reading the column in which you wrote, "You are not supposed to keep money in a bank lock box. Every safe deposit box contract I have ever seen specifically states the holder will not keep money there," I read our safe deposit contract. It forbids the storage of "bombs and explosives" but says nothing about "money."

What is wrong with keeping money in a lock box? It's safer than under the mattress and cleaner than burying in the ground.

A. You and other readers brought me up short on this one. It turns out the contractual prohibition against keeping money in a safe deposit box applies only in some states — including those where my blue eyed finance officer and I have had lock boxes.

But it's plain foolish to keep cash money in a safe deposit box, where it earns nothing for you. Your money should always be working for you. Rather than salt it away in a lock box, the very least you should do is put it into an interest-earning account.

Crossword puzzle grid with letters and numbers.

Answer to today's Crossword Puzzle

Grid of crossword puzzle answers.

section
C local/lifestyle

Great Scott

With magician supreme David Copperfield planning to make the Statue of Liberty disappear sometime in March, today's professional magicians had better be able to pull a rabbit out of the hat...at the drop of one.

As the world's superstar magicians devise increasingly elaborate illusions, and feed them to an incredulous public via television, or from the spotlight stages of Broadway and Las Vegas, the magical simplicity of a "coin from behind the ear" or some adroitly handled cups and balls might pale in significance.

But according to Midland magician Scott Wells, the Permian Prestidigitator, most magicians learn early that magic is purely for the sake of entertainment, whether performed at a birthday party teeming with runny-nosed 8-year-olds or a ballroom packed with tuxedos and gowns.

Wells concedes that a magician's greatness often is evidenced by the ability to fool not only laymen, but fellow magicians as well. He admits that he's still perplexed by Copperfield's proposed grand illusion.

YET, WELLS SAID one of his greatest joys is to smile and wave, or run over and tie a quick balloon animal, after seeing a little tyke yank on her mother's coat and whisper, "Hey Mom, there's 'Great Scott.'"

Wells longs to hear people leave his shows saying: "I really don't know how he did it, but I had a lot of fun."

He takes pride in having earned the reputation among his peers as "a good laymen's magician."

Because "magic is for the people," according to "Great Scott," who's been spreading his magical message throughout the area since he came to Midland in December 1979.

"You need to decide early on who you want to fool in magic," said Wells, who, at 10 years old, decided to befuddle the neighborhood youngsters in Salem, Ill., with a tiny magic kit.

Wells said he quickly dropped his fledgling act "after I fooled every kid in the neighborhood — or at least I thought I did."

After graduating from college and working in advertising for a Denver newspaper, Wells returned to work for Texaco in the oil fields near Salem. Once there, he became active in Boy Scouts and was the youngest director ever elected to the Salem school board.

HIS INTEREST in magic was rekindled by a scoutmaster who taught him several rope tricks. Wells later found an occasional flashy rope stunt "a good disciplinary tool" to get the attention of a rowdy pack of scouts.

Following a transfer to Tulsa, Okla., Wells stopped at the Spot Lite Magic Shop to buy a book on rope tricks. The shop dealer, Pete Peterson, began showing Wells some new tricks-of-the-trade.

Spellbound by the older magician's craftiness, Wells began spending hours each day listening, observing and absorbing a wealth of magical knowledge.

"Just like guys will hang around, oh, the cracker barrel at the barber shop, I guess magicians would hang around the magic shop," said Wells, who gleaned much of his patter, delivery and polish from observing the veteran illusionists.

"A demonstration is worth a thousand pictures," notes Wells, who credits Peterson with being his magic mentor and teaching him his most valuable lesson: "Fingers don't entertain, people do."

WELLS SAID HE missed the creative spark he got from mingling with magicians when he took a job with Northern Natural Gas and moved to Midland in 1979. Here Wells found only a smattering of serious magicians.

But he quickly set about cultivating a new band of confidants. With an eye toward eventually conjuring a local magicians' club, Wells began teaching a magic course, "Introduction to the Art of Magic," at two area colleges.

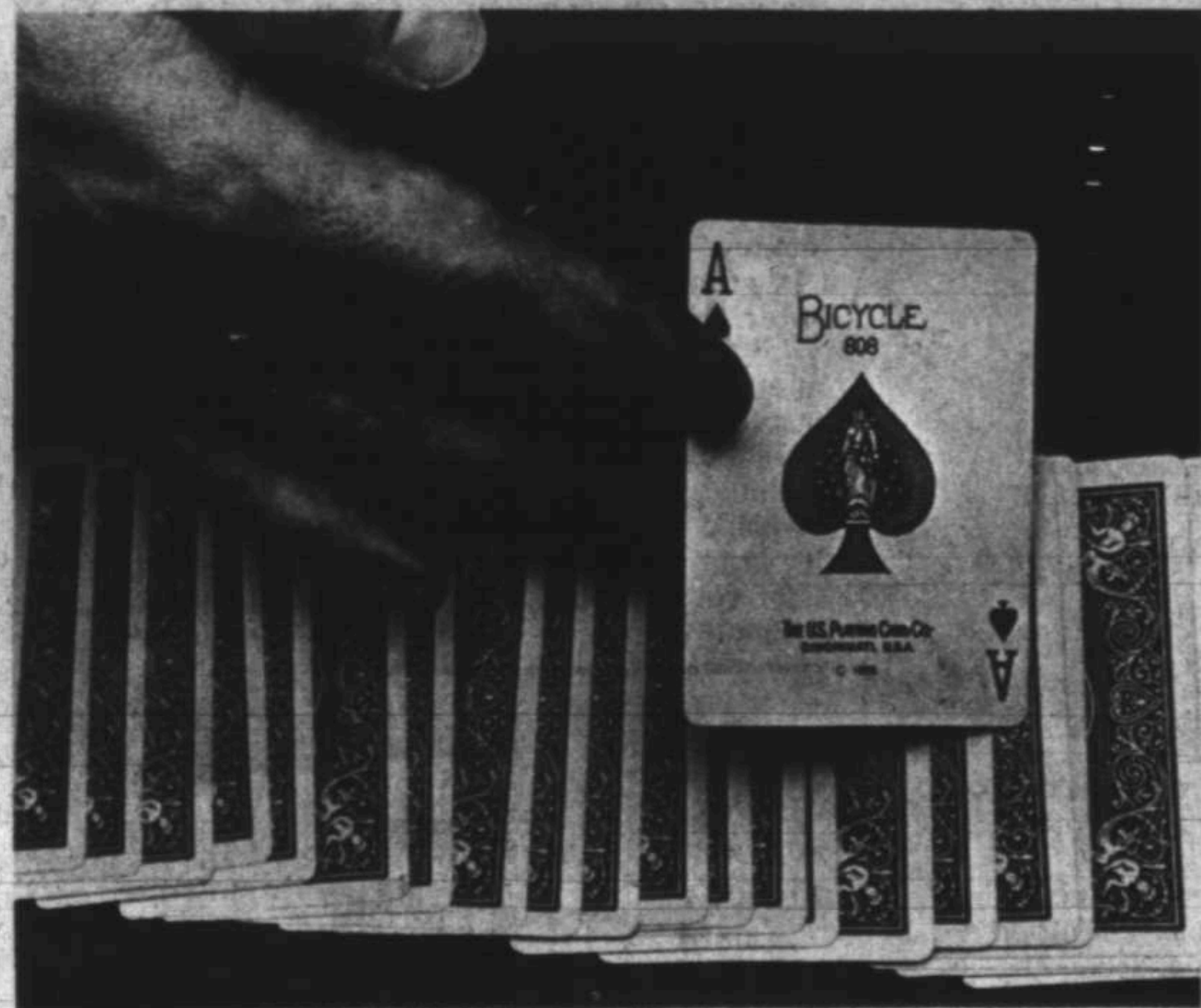
"A lot of people would like to get interested in magic, they'd like to get started. But they don't know how. I want to share it, I'm not a selfish person. I want them to enjoy it," he said.

"The West Texas Wizards" now number approximately 20 members, about half of whom are Wells' former students. "The club was the ultimate end to the means," said Wells, who now enjoys swapping ideas and reveling in a love of magic shared by fellow club members.

(See LOCAL, Page 2C)



Wells and three members of his magical menagerie.



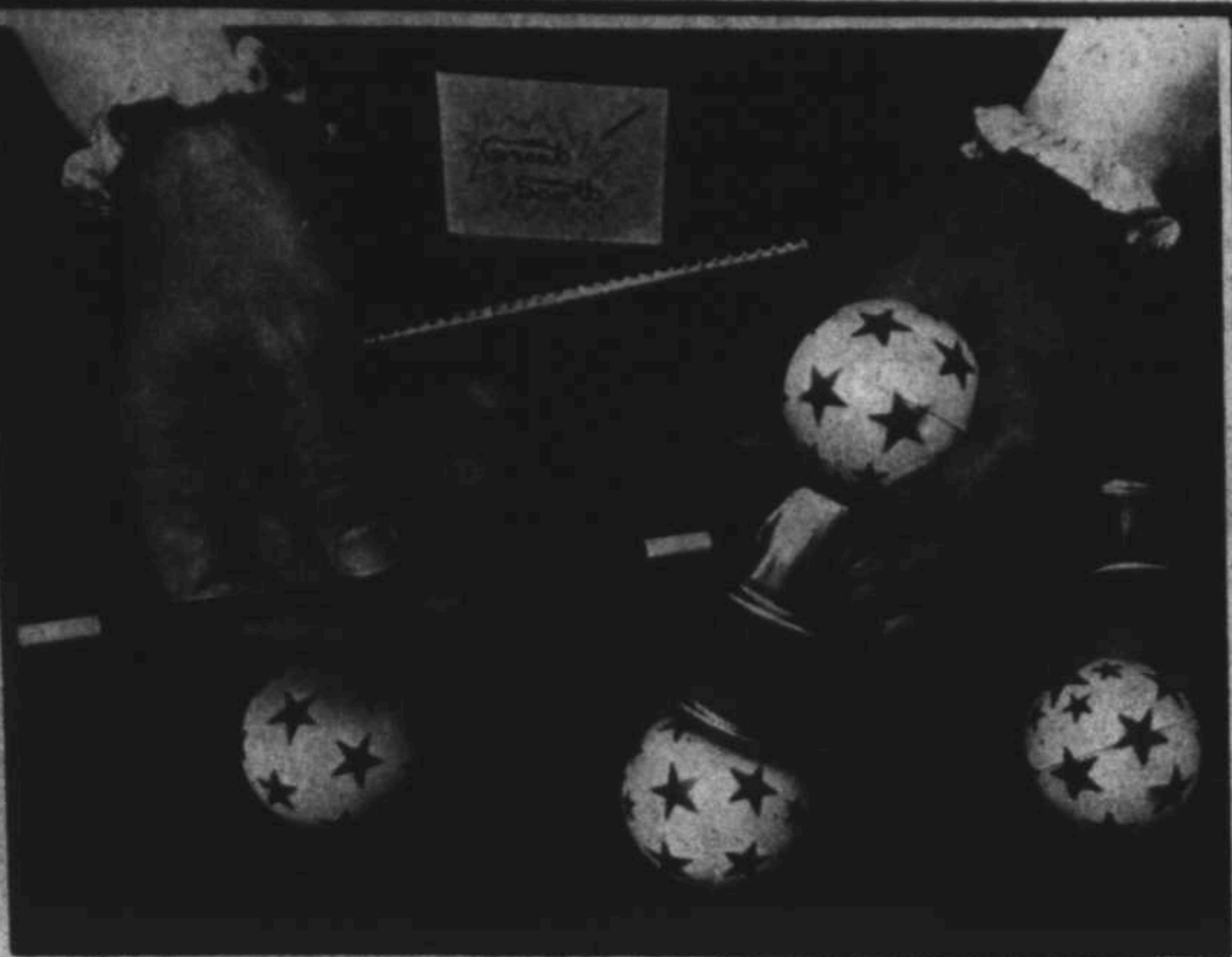
Close-up card tricks — a magician's ace in the hole.



The tools of "Great Scott's" abracadabra avocation.

Text by
Vince Giorgi

Photos by
Paul Gilbert



Staff Photo by Paul Gilbert

There's still magic in one of the oldest close-up routines — the mysterious cups and balls.

Local magician believes magic is for the people

(Continued from Page 1C)

Wells, 31, said budding Merlins take his class for a variety of reasons, ranging from the teacher in search of another educational tool to the grandfather excited about entertaining his grandkids.

AS DIRECTOR OF gas acquisitions for Northern Natural Gas, Wells always carries a trick or two to help smooth over tensions during difficult negotiations.

"I can't remember jokes, but I can remember card tricks," said Wells. "It's a good ice breaker. You're performing for the king, but you're not the court jester. You're performing in such a manner that he likes you, he respects you."

Wells displays excitement over Copperfield's "Project Magic," which calls upon magicians everywhere to cooperate with local medical experts in a program designed to combine magic and physical therapy.

Although he has not been taken up on the offer by local medical agencies, Wells said magic would make excellent, enjoyable therapy for the physically impaired. "It's not so fun to squeeze a ball, but they could work on a magic trick, rehearse it, feel better about it."

While relishing his role as a "people's magician," Wells reserves tremendous admiration for many of the "greats," including Copperfield, Slydini, Siegfried and Roy, Tom Ogden and his favorite, the mystical Haruo Shimada. Wells also yearns for the day he might present his act in Hollywood's Magic Castle, the Mecca of magic.

FOR NOW, Wells takes pleasure in performing about 50 shows each year and finds magic daily in his wife and assistant, Kathy, and their two boys, Sean, 4, and Nick, 1.

"It's not something I'd want to do as a full-time profession. This is just a fun hobby for me, and it's something that I get a lot of personal enjoyment out of. I'm as busy as I want to be."

Wells describes himself as a magician-of-all-trades, versatile enough to mix stand-up, close-up and even some juggling into his multiple magic routines. His trademark, the continually-flowing "Magic Water of Zanzibar," has delighted many an amazed viewer.

"I personally think that magic is something that happens in a split second," said Wells, referring to that moment when an audience collectively catches its breath. "Just for that instant, you think that magic has really taken place."

Wells conducts his performances by a special rule-of-thumb: "Every magician brings joy to his audience...some by walking on the stage, others by walking off."

"I want to be the former, rather than the latter," Wells said, with a soft sincerity not found in any act.

Licenses to be debated

AUSTIN (AP) — Among 14 measures on the Senate's calendar today was a bill that would make it harder for 15-year-old Texans to get so-called hardship driver's licenses.

The busiest committee week in the month-old legislative session also was on the legislative agenda.

The Senate, off since midday Thursday, was scheduled to convene at 11 a.m. The House, which adjourned Wednesday, returns at 2 p.m.

Interest in "hardship licenses" intensified here after a Sept. 15 incident in which two girls, aged 14 and 15, died when the Chevrolet Blazer they were riding in flipped over several times.

The 15-year-old driver, a sophomore at Austin High School, was charged with negligent homicide. His trial as a juvenile is set for Friday.

A bill approved by a Senate committee last week would require a 15-year-old who wanted to drive to complete a training course and would eliminate a provision that allows a 15-year-old to get a license if a parent says failure to grant it "would be detrimental to the general welfare of the applicant or of his or her family."

The Senate State Affairs Committee was told that 72,000 teen-agers in Texas applied for hardship licenses in the last fiscal year, and only 100 were denied.

The House is still limited by its 30-day rule against committee hearings on anything but matters that have been declared emergencies by the governor, but the 30th day falls on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, a steady stream of new bills continue to be introduced and have now surpassed the 1,000 mark.

Rep. Betty Denton, D-Waco, filed a bill that would prohibit telephone companies from setting rates based on the number or duration of calls made in a local exchange. She said Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. has attempted to initiate "local measured service," but so far has been turned down by the Public Utility Commission.

Rep. Al Edwards, D-Houston, offered a proposal to keep governing boards of state colleges and universities from investing in enterprises that conduct business or have investments in South Africa.



Staff Photo by Cody Bell

Mary Mann, a patron of the Midland County Public Library, drops some books into the library's new book depository on the sidewalk between Albertson's

and Handy Dan in the Western Park Plaza shopping center on Andrews Highway. The book drop was given to the library by the Friends of the Library.

DEATHS

Howard Stephens

BIG SPRING — Services for Howard H. Stephens, 71, of Big Spring were to be at 2 p.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel with burial in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

Stephens died Saturday afternoon in a Big Spring hospital.

A resident of Big Spring since 1935, he was owner and operator of Builders Supply for 38 years and was a member of the First United Methodist Church.

Daniel A. Rios

BIG SPRING — Services for Daniel A. Rios, 39, of Big Spring are pending with Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Rios died Saturday night in Big Spring.

He was a Catholic and worked as a roofer for West Texas Roofing Co.

Alton Lewis

BIG SPRING — Services for Alton Lewis, 66, of Big Spring are pending at Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Lewis died Sunday evening in a Big Spring hospital following a brief illness.

He was a retired farmer and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church of Big Spring.

Ralph M. Bennett

SAN ANGELO — Graveside services for Ralph M. Bennett, 66, of San Angelo, father of Charles Bennett of Midland, were to be at 3 p.m. today at Fairmont Cemetery with the Rev. Dr. Jerold McBride, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiating under the direction of Robert Massie Funeral Home.

Bennett died Friday night in a San Angelo hospital.

He was born Oct. 18, 1916, in Egypt, Ark. He was a veteran of World War II and was a teacher in the San Angelo school system for over 20 years, retiring in 1978. He married Mildred Schmidt Feb. 10, 1954. She died June 8, 1978. He was a member of the First Baptist Church.

Other survivors include two other sons, four brothers, two sisters and a grandson.

Willie Cantrell

BIG SPRING — Services for Willie Ada "Billie" Cantrell, 72, of Howard County, will be at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Burial will be at Trinity Memorial Park.

Mrs. Cantrell died Saturday evening in a Big Spring hospital following a four-month illness.

She was a housewife and had lived in Howard County for 30 years. She was a member of the East Fourth Street Baptist Church.

Carol Ann Ivey

BIG SPRING — Services for Carol Ann Ivey, 44, of Big Spring are pending at Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

She died Sunday morning in a Big Spring hospital following a brief illness.

Alfred F. Bell

SAN ANGELO — Services for Alfred Floyd Bell, 82, of San Angelo and formerly of Midland, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Johnson Funeral Home chapel with the Rev. Charles Johnson, associate pastor of the First United Methodist Church, officiating. Burial will be in Lawnhaven Memorial Gardens.

Bell died Saturday afternoon in a San Angelo hospital.

He was born Dec. 17, 1901, in Carrizo Springs. He owned and operated a Western Auto Store in Midland for 15 years before moving to San Angelo. He was employed by B&W and Harris Auto before he retired. He married Evelyn Pearl Laechelin in 1934 in San Antonio. He was a member of the Businessmen's Bible Class.

Survivors include his wife of San Angelo; a daughter, Lavonne Johnson of Midland; a son, Alfred Floyd Bell Jr. of Long Beach, Calif.; a brother, Richard Bell of San Antonio; a sister, Erma Mattox of San Antonio; and three grandsons.

Police seek restaurant armed robbers

Police are looking for two men who reportedly held up the Montana Mining Co. Restaurant at Garfield Street and Wadley Avenue Sunday night.

An employee told officers he was cleaning up about 10:15 p.m. when a man wearing a ski mask and brandishing a small, blue steel revolver came in through the back door and ordered him to lie on the floor.

A second man then entered the restaurant and the pair took an undisclosed amount of money from a safe and cash register before fleeing on foot. Both men were described as being

white, about 6 feet tall and weighing 200 pounds.

In a burglary complaint, Fred D. Mitchell of 2406 Haynes reported his house was entered sometime over the weekend. Jewelry and a coin collection were among the missing items that totaled \$1,368 in value.

In another burglary complaint, Ken Shoup of 303 E. Parker said his residence was entered sometime Sunday after someone kicked open a rear door to gain entry. Assorted household goods and a coin collection worth a total of \$652 were reported stolen.

Coyanosa man killed in accident

IMPERIAL — One man was killed and another injured in a two-vehicle traffic accident four miles west of here about 10 p.m. Sunday.

Pronounced dead at the scene by Crane County Justice of the Peace Wilma Clark was 34-year-old Alfredo R. Flores of Coyanosa. Released following treatment at Ward County Memorial Hospital in Monahans was Wade R.

Smith, 23, of Grandfalls.

According to the Department of Public Safety, Flores was eastbound on FM 11 when his 1962 Ford struck Smith's westbound 1979 GMC pickup on the driver's side. Services for Flores are pending at the Gutierrez Funeral Home in Fort Stockton.

The accident was investigated by DPS Trooper Jerardo Carrillo of Crane.

state in brief

Game, fish bill before senate committee

AUSTIN (AP) — The chairman of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources said today his committee will begin hearings Wednesday on a controversial bill that would extend state regulatory authority on fish and game to every county in Texas.

"In effect," said Sen. Tati Santiesteban, D-El Paso, "it would totally realign the way fish and wildlife have been managed in Texas for many years."

The bill would repeal state laws that give county commissioners the power to set at least some game laws in 71 counties.

The bill also would revoke the authority of commissioners courts in 30 counties to veto regulations adopted by the Parks and Wildlife Commission and would extend the commission's power over 13 counties where game and fish regulations are now controlled by "local laws" passed by the Legislature as long ago as 1925.

Santiesteban said supporters of the bill claim it will result in better management of Texas' wildlife because it would place control in the hands of scientifically trained officials of the Parks and Wildlife Department and would make certain that political pressures do not influence game and fish management.

Professor jailed on murder charges

CORPUS CHRISTI (AP) — An English instructor at Memphis State University has been jailed under \$100,000 bond on charges he murdered a fellow faculty member from the Tennessee college, officials say.

Timothy J. Albers, 28, of Memphis, is charged with the stabbing death of Gundi Martha Rassin, 25, while the two were vacationing together at Padre Island National Seashore, a federal park off the Texas coast, said Special Agent Ken Hayes of the FBI's Houston office.

Ms. Rassin's body was found on the beach Aug. 10. Last August, Albers told authorities he and Ms. Rassin were walking on the beach when he left her for a short time. Albers said he returned to the beach to find Ms. Rassin's body partially submerged in the surf.

Albers was charged with murder Friday when he surrendered to FBI agents at Corpus Christi, Hayes said.

High school football players die in wreck

JUNCTION (AP) — Two members of the Junction High School District 9AA champion football team and a third young man were killed in two-vehicle accident near here, authorities said.

Nick Haines, 18, Charles David Simon, 18, and Dennis Ray Mansfield, 23, were killed early Sunday when their GMC Blazer crashed into a tractor trailer parked alongside Interstate 10 about 16 miles east of here, investigators said.

Two Tent City residents await judge's ruling

HOUSTON (AP) — Two Tent City residents are awaiting a hearing before State District Judge William Blanton today concerning the fate of the controversial Tent City, located 30 miles northeast of here at a picnic and campground on the bank of the San Jacinto River.

Mike Kovalcik and George Lincavage have been camped at Tent City for about two months and are among the few residents remaining on the site after Harris County Fire Marshal J.J. Pruitt threatened to arrest those who were not out of the park by noon Friday.

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