

# The Midland Reporter-Telegram

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4 SECTIONS, 28 PAGES

## Lebanese parliament elects new president

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The Parliament today elected rightist Christian militia commander Bashir Gemayel as Lebanon's seventh president in 39 years of independence, despite strong opposition from most Moslem and leftist political leaders.

The 34-year-old lawyer, who was not present, was elected by a vote of 57-0, with five abstentions, on the second ballot by the 62 legislators who ignored a call for a boycott of the election. The session began after three hours of behind-the-scenes politicking to assemble the quorum.

"I hope that we can say today that the war has come to an end and that a new era of peace, security and tranquility has begun," Gemayel said later in an interview with the Voice of Lebanon radio from his Christian militia command center near the Beirut port.

Gemayel fell four votes short of victory in the first vote, which required a two-thirds majority of the 92 Parliament members. Subsequent ballots require only a simple majority.

When the 47-vote mark was passed on the second vote, Parliament members broke into applause and the Christian eastern sector of the capital erupted in a fusillade of victorious gunfire by supporters firing rifles into the air. The president-elect ordered the gunfire celebrations to stop, however.

Gemayel was officially declared president by Speaker Kamel Assaad, who had ordered the Parliament session moved from the bullet-pocked Parliament building in the center of war-ravaged Beirut to the military academy, in an area of east Beirut controlled by the Lebanese army but surrounded by Christian militias.

Gemayel, commander of the Christian coalition

known as the Lebanese Forces, is considered by his intensely loyal followers to be a forceful leader who could rally Lebanon's government, divided by sectarian feuding since the 1975-76 civil war.

But he was vehemently opposed by most prominent Moslem and leftist politicians, who called for a boycott of the election. In addition to opposing Gemayel, the boycotters did not want an election held while Israeli troops are in Beirut.

Before the election began, a rocket exploded about 10 yards from the Lebanese military academy. There were no reported injuries in the rocket attack, which occurred about two hours before the session, and no indication of who fired it.

Meanwhile, Israeli jets flew over the Moslem sector of Beirut, apparently on reconnaissance missions, drawing anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian batteries.

Former President Camille Chamoun, leader of the Christian political alliance called the Lebanese Front, sat in one of the front rows of the academy's conference hall, wearing dark glasses and filing his finger nails. He sat next to Pierre Gemayel, father of the candidate, and founder of the Phalange Party.

A huge portrait of incumbent President Elias Sarkis and a Lebanese flag hung behind the wall of the stage in the auditorium and a big blackboard was placed on the right. Two ambulances and two shiny firetrucks stood by outside the building, which was ringed by Lebanese army guards with machine guns.

There had been speculation earlier that a compromise candidate might be put forward or that Sarkis' term be extended for a few months. His term expires Sept. 23, and the constitution bars his re-election.

## Onward from Cypress

Two Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas wait at Larnaca Airport in Cypress Sunday morning after arriving from Lebanon, right. Amid piles of weapons and other belongings, they and other guerrillas wait for the planes to take them to Jordan and Iraq. Below, guerrillas are lined up and boarding the plane to Jordan. The plane for those guerrillas going to Iraq was ready immediately after this one took off.



AP Laserphotos



## For most part, PLO evacuation continuing smoothly in third day

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — An exploding car bomb halted a harbor-bound PLO convoy for about an hour today, but the trucks later brought about 1,000 Palestinian guerrillas to a ship that will take them to a new home in South Yemen.

The loading onto the ship was halted briefly while several guerrillas firing rocket-propelled grenade launchers were asked to turn over the weapons, according to Bruce Kashdan, Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman in Beirut.

While the evacuation proceeded into its third day, Parliament elected a new Lebanese president, Christian militia commander Bashir Gemayel, and Israel's military command said Palestinian guerrillas had made another attack on its east Lebanon forces, firing bazookas at soldiers north of the village of Mansoura.

The command said the Israelis returned the fire, but suffered no casualties in the attack Sunday night, which followed fresh Israeli warnings that skirmishes in east Lebanon must stop. It said artillery shells later were fired at the Israelis in the area, but added it did not know if Syrian troops or PLO forces were responsible and that fire was not returned.

In Limassol, Cypress, hundreds of Tunisia-bound guerrillas jammed the rails of the ferry Sol Phryne as it docked to unload 21 jeeps that had delayed the boat's departure from Beirut on Sunday.

The estimated 1,000 Palestine Liberation Organization members on board were the second group to leave Beirut in the scheduled two-week evacuation. The first batch of 397 evacuees arrived in Jordan and Iraq via Cypress on Sunday.

The third group loaded onto buses in west Beirut's sports stadium

as their leftist Lebanese Moslem comrades fired the thunderous machine gun and anti-aircraft volleys that have marked each PLO departure since the evacuation began Saturday.

About 15 minutes after it left the stadium, Associated Press correspondent G.G. Labelle saw the convoy stop as a car bomb exploded about a mile away, sending a cloud of thick black smoke into the sky. There was no immediate word on casualties from the car bombing.

The convoy was not endangered, but stopped for an hour at Bour Abu Haidar Street as PLO security men in jeeps checked the rest of the route for other bomb-laden cars.

The guerrillas' departure by boat for Aden, capital of Marxist South Yemen at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, will bring to about 2,500 the number of PLO fighters evacuated from Beirut in three days.

Gemayel, elected president on the second Parliament ballot despite the strong opposition of Moslem and leftist leaders, was in his command post near the Beirut port.

"I hope that we can say today that the war has come to an end and that a new era of peace, security and tranquility has begun," he said in an interview on the Christian radio station "Voice of Lebanon."

Gemayel, 34, was elected by a vote of 57-0, with five abstentions, by the 62 Parliament members who ignored an opposition call for a boycott of the election.

Portraits of PLO chief Yasser Arafat were attached to the muzzle of the unloaded sub-machine guns of the departing guerrillas.

## Unemployment will remain world trouble, report says

WASHINGTON (AP) — High unemployment is a growing problem for the industrial nations that probably will persist after the current global recession ends, the International Monetary Fund warns.

In its annual report on the state of the world's economy, the 146-nation lending organization noted that unemployment in industrial nations has been rising steadily since the 1960s during both good and bad economic times.

Therefore, prospects are growing that unemployment will remain high even if inflation is brought under control, the fund said in a report released Sunday.

It blamed the trend on sharp increases in labor costs for employers, a lack of job retraining and relocation programs, the growth of families with two or more wage earners and overly generous unemployment benefits that discourage people from seeking new jobs.

The report said unemployment in the industrial countries averaged 8 percent in mid-1982, up from 5 percent in 1979. Of the largest industrial democracies, Britain has the highest jobless rate, at nearly 13 percent, and Japan has the lowest, 2.4 percent.

According to the most recent U.S. government figures, unemployment is 9.8 percent in the United States, 10.9 percent in Canada, 8.8 percent in France, 6 percent in West Germany, 4.7 percent in Italy and 3.3 percent in Sweden.

For many countries, including the United States, unemployment is the highest since at least World War II.

The fund said recent rises in unemployment stem from the current recession much of the world has

fallen into as a result of tight credit policies imposed to lower inflation.

However, "unemployment problems could remain serious even after recovery from the present recession," the fund said. "Unemployment is likely to remain a problem in the future even with inflation brought under control, unless measures have been adopted to deal with its fundamental causes," it said.

The IMF tries to maintain a stable international financial system through loans to countries with problems meeting their debts to private and government lenders. Mexico, for example, is currently seeking a loan from the fund because of severe financial problems.

The fund observed that, with the exception of Japan, unemployment has been growing in the industrial nations from about 3 percent of the labor force in 1966 to 4 percent in 1973 and 6 percent in 1979. Japan, in contrast, has kept its unemployment rate below 2.5 percent over the past decade.

Young people, immigrants and minorities have been affected the most by unemployment, according to the report.

The fund said it would be a mistake for governments to try to bring down unemployment by turning to former policies of easy credit, deficit spending and trade quotas.

The fund also said incentives to seek jobs should be increased by curbing unemployment benefits, which have grown in value and in labor force coverage. With tax rates on earned income also growing, an individual may find it makes more sense economically to stay unemployed, the fund said.

## Reagan aids Wilson race

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP) — President Reagan is putting aside his political differences with San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson to try to ensure Wilson's victory in a Senate race the White House dearly wants to win.

Interrupting a vacation at his mountaintop ranch, Reagan was flying to Los Angeles tonight to appear with Wilson at a \$1,000-a-plate fund-raiser.

The White House predicted that 1,000 people would attend the event, bringing the receipts to \$1 million.

The forum was a western movie set at 20th Century Fox studios where invited guests, in western garb, included Hollywood celebrities Roy Rogers and Dale Evans, Efram Zimbalist Jr., Robert Stack and country music singer Mel Tillis.

Wilson, a moderate Republican, is challenging Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. for the Senate seat being vacated by Republican S.J. Hayakawa.

Private Republican polls show Wilson ahead, but White House officials remain worried about the outcome of the race.

Wilson recently irritated administration officials by

publicly opposing the \$98.3 billion tax increase bill for which Reagan made an all-out effort to ensure passage in Congress. The proposal was narrowly passed by both houses last Thursday night.

Reagan, however, is eager to help Wilson, partly because the president has no affection for Brown, who succeeded Reagan as governor.

White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes, glossing over the differences over the tax bill, said Reagan is "not against Republican candidates who are running against Jerry Brown."

"He's for Pete all the way," said Speakes. "He's got strong feelings about Brown. He doesn't think he ought to be a U.S. senator. (He'd) be better as a former governor."

Equally important, the White House sees the California contest as the linchpin in its campaign to keep the Senate under Republican control.

Reagan himself has said frequently that the six-seat Republican advantage in the Senate has been the only way he has won his economic battles with Congress.

### INSIDE TODAY

Readying for the climb

Hugh Herr, 17, lost both legs below the knee when he and a friend were trapped on Mount Washington last winter. But the Pennsylvania is ready to climb again.

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### Weather

Fair and warm tonight. Fair and hot Tuesday with a high near 101. Details on Page 2A.

### Service

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## Houstoners at home with conservatism

HOUSTON (AP) — Residents of this boomtown are a little wealthier, better educated, have fewer children and are more likely to be divorced, a survey says.

They are conservatives but won't be labeled right-wingers, swear by the tenets of capitalism but don't blindly trust corporations, and believe a nuclear war in the next decade is "fairly likely" or "very likely."

They are concerned about the lack of police protection here, and favor handgun control. They support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and a woman's right to have an abortion, as well as reinstating the draft and the death penalty.

The conclusions about residents of the nation's fifth largest city were made in a survey by Rice University and Telesurveys of Texas, Inc., and

published Sunday.

"Forty-five percent grew up in small towns or rural areas. But that means nearly 55 percent grew up in a large metropolitan area or small cities. So are we a big country town or a cosmopolitan city? We're both," said Stephen L. Klineberg, associate professor of sociology at Rice.

In March, 412 adults, ranging in age from 18 to 78, were randomly chosen and questioned about their opinions on foreign aid, poverty, police protection, the environment, abortion, human rights and gun control.

Seven percent of those polled were Hispanic and 19 percent were black, Klineberg said. Fifty-seven percent were women, he said.

According to the survey, residents were most united on the work ethic, with 80 percent agreeing that "if you

work hard, you will eventually succeed."

"That appears to be the Houston religion," said Klineberg, noting that in a recent ABC News-Washington Post nationwide poll, only 63 percent agreed with the same statement.

Only 19 percent said they believed the government was spending too much money on the poor, while 60 percent said the government was using too much to help underdeveloped countries.

The majority of those questioned thought that mothers of young children should not work outside the home unless it is "financially necessary," but agreed that a woman has the right to an abortion "even if she is married and does not want any more children."

More than half rejected the suggestion that "the Communists are behind

just about all of the unrest in the world," but 65 percent agreed that in order to keep peace "it is essential for the United States to have a far stronger military than the Soviet Union."

Asked about the likelihood of nuclear war within the next decade, more than half said it is "fairly likely" or "very likely." Seven out of 10 rated as "poor" their chances of living through the holocaust.

"If you put it together, over half of Houston thinks it's fairly likely they'll die in a nuclear war in the next 10 years," Klineberg said.

On the positive side, Klineberg said, 47 percent say they are getting better financially all the time, while 63 percent expect to be better off "three or four years down the road."

The average income of the group polled was \$25,000, he said.



# Shultz calls for Israeli concessions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz says Israel should begin partial withdrawal from the West Bank to comply with terms of a United Nations peace resolution for the Middle East.

While Palestinian fighters were being escorted from Beirut on the second day of an international evacuation plan, Shultz said in a television interview that Israeli concessions in the disputed territory are called for.

"I think (resolution) 242 has that implication in it," he said Sunday. The secretary added, however, that the wording of the resolution is vague enough to permit "lots of room for negotiation."

Resolution 242, approved after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, requires Israel to withdraw from land it seized in that conflict.

Because of its security concerns as well as biblical interpretations, Israel has vowed to maintain final authority over the West Bank, which has a majority Palestinian population.

SHULTZ, APPEARING on NBC's "Meet The Press," said the language of the 1978 Camp David agreement on the West Bank issue, "obviously can be interpreted in many ways. Certainly one of those ways is that some shift in the practical borders now will take place."

Shultz said the Palestinian people "should have a part in determining the conditions under which they are governed," but he stopped short of endorsing the idea of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said the United States is developing a new plan aimed at achieving "peace

in the Mideast...so that all the countries could live in peace with each other behind secure borders."

Weinberger, interviewed on CBS' "Face the Nation," also refused to say whether the plan would include creation of a Palestinian state.

But he said "the Palestinian people certainly have to have some kind of understanding that they too are entitled to some of these normal attributes that other peoples in that part of the world have."

The discussions on establishing a system of Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been limited to Egypt, Israel and the United States, but Shultz said "we have to have more parties than three countries." The Reagan administration had hoped to arrange for a resumption of negotiations on the Palestinian issue this summer, but that plan was set aside after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

A NEGOTIATED settlement under which Israel would withdraw from large parts of the West Bank has been considered by Israel's Labor governments, but Prime Minister Menachem Begin has adamantly opposed that idea.

On a related topic, Weinberger said the issue of whether the Israelis had used U.S. weapons for defensive purposes in Lebanon is "being examined at this point."

He said there is a lot of "evidence that some of the weapons were not used in accordance with the law."



Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, gets a warm welcome from a Palestinian woman during his tour of the Arab University section of

west Beirut. Meanwhile, more of his forces were being deported — 1,000 men sailed for Cyprus enroute to Tunisia.

## Christians, PLO plan new beginnings

Beirut, Lebanon (AP) — Beirut's Christians grieved for their dead and planned for new beginnings on the second day of the Palestinian evacuation. The Palestinians also looked forward to new beginnings, to a rebuilding of their movement.

The Rev. Louis Ephram preached forgiveness to his Maronite congregation at St. Nohra's Church in Christian east Beirut.

"Jesus Christ taught his disciples to love each other and their enemies," he told them at Mass Sunday morning.

Outside the sun-bleached church, his parishioners quietly spoke of their hatred for the Palestinians and their hopes for a more peaceful future.

Two miles away, in the streets of Moslem west Beirut, young Palestinian guerrillas in a variety of uniforms fired their automatic rifles and pistols into the air and vowed to carry on their fight from their new homes in other Arab countries.

"It's not defeat," insisted Ali Taha, a 19-year-old PLO squad leader. "As guerrillas, we can fight from anywhere."

"When we get to Tunisia, I expect we'll have a training camp and we'll carry out attacks in the Israeli-occupied territories, especially against Arabs who collaborate with Israel."

Lebanon's Christians, who fought a civil war in 1975-76 in an attempt to expel the Palestine Liberation Organization and its guerrillas from Lebanon, regard the evacuation of the guerrillas as a major achievement, a "step toward an end to the wars," in the words of 49-year-old Father Ephram.

"The people are happy the country is being relieved

of the PLO," said the stubby-bearded priest as he sat on the broad portico of his church.

"This is the greatest thing the Israelis could have done for us, to get rid of the PLO," said newsdealer Philip Zamlouti, 60, at his stand across the tiny church square where half a dozen rockets or artillery shells have fallen in the past two and a half months.

"Now maybe we will have peace," added Sonia Bikhazi, 39.

The area, in the Furn Leil Chebbak district along the "Green Line" separating east and west Beirut, bustled with churchgoers in their Sunday best.

"You know, a week ago you would not have found anyone here. We were all in our shelters," said Ernest Cotone, a 47-year-old construction worker.

Ephram said 800 of his 20,000 parishioners were killed during or since the civil war. Five of them died during the Israeli siege of west Beirut, when artillery and rocket fire crisscrossed the Green Line.

In the shade of a hotel patio in west Beirut, the young guerrilla Taha also reflected on the dead.

"In my squad of 15, three were killed and five were wounded by Israeli phosphorous bombs, some of them maimed," he said.

In the nearby streets, teen-age guerrillas wandered aimlessly firing off their weapons. A trio of PLO fighters clad in hospital pajamas picked their way among the debris on crutches. Jeeps plastered with pictures of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat careened around corners.

An airplane passed overhead at a high altitude. Everyone looked up, fearing new Israeli attacks.

## School helps refugees live in U.S.

BOSTON (AP) — Teaching the basics of urban life to Asian refugees is an uphill struggle that begins with the English language, says the founder of a summer school to help the immigrants.

"You can tell the new ones," said Holly Lockwood, 32, director of the Asian Newcomer Youth Program, which is helping 130 young Cambodian, Hmong and Laotian refugees. "They walk around with their eyes glazed for the first few months."

Seventeen-year-old Meak Savun, for example, the daughter of a slain Cambodian soldier, understands only one question so far: "What is your name?" She answers with great eagerness.

Savun arrived in Boston in June from a Thai refugee camp with a sick mother and younger sister, not knowing how to read and write her own language, Khmer. She is trying to learn enough English to start Boston public school in September and says she wants to be a nurse.

"We operate trilingually," Ms. Lockwood said. "Everything happens in three languages, Khmer, Lao and English. It's slow, but it says something about our respect for their languages."

The refugees aren't used to the urban environment, Ms. Lockwood said. "They squat on the sidewalks to chat," she said. "They don't understand about garbage. There's a real misunderstanding between them and many Bostonians."

"We try to teach them to cope," said Ms. Lockwood.

"and yet preserve some kind of pride in their own culture and language."

The young refugees are taught the basics needed to help them function in their new surroundings. Jeff Sine, 27, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Malaysia, teaches conversational English, for example, by spreading out a map of Boston's rapid transit system and coaxing discussion about tokens and trolley cars.

"We have a lot of multi-problem kids," Ms. Lockwood said. "They have cultural shock and they face a language barrier. Many are the children of peasants. Many are illiterate in their own language. There is the psychological trauma of the war, the breakup of families. There is racism in Boston, in housing and on the streets."

"We don't deal with racism straight on," she added. "If you can't deal with the English language, you can't deal with racism. Learning the language comes first."

Ms. Lockwood, who formerly taught Hong Kong refugees in Boston's Chinatown, opened the summer sessions in 1981 with a \$12,000 donation and the borrowed premises of the Commonwealth School, a Back Bay private school she attended 14 years ago.

This summer, she has \$47,000, gathered from public and private agencies, and a paid staff of 21, including several Indochinese.

About 1,300 Cambodians and 500 Laotians live in Boston, Ms. Lockwood said. Most arrived within the past year.

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## Adult Basketball Leagues



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# Now There's



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Q: What is The Stronghold?

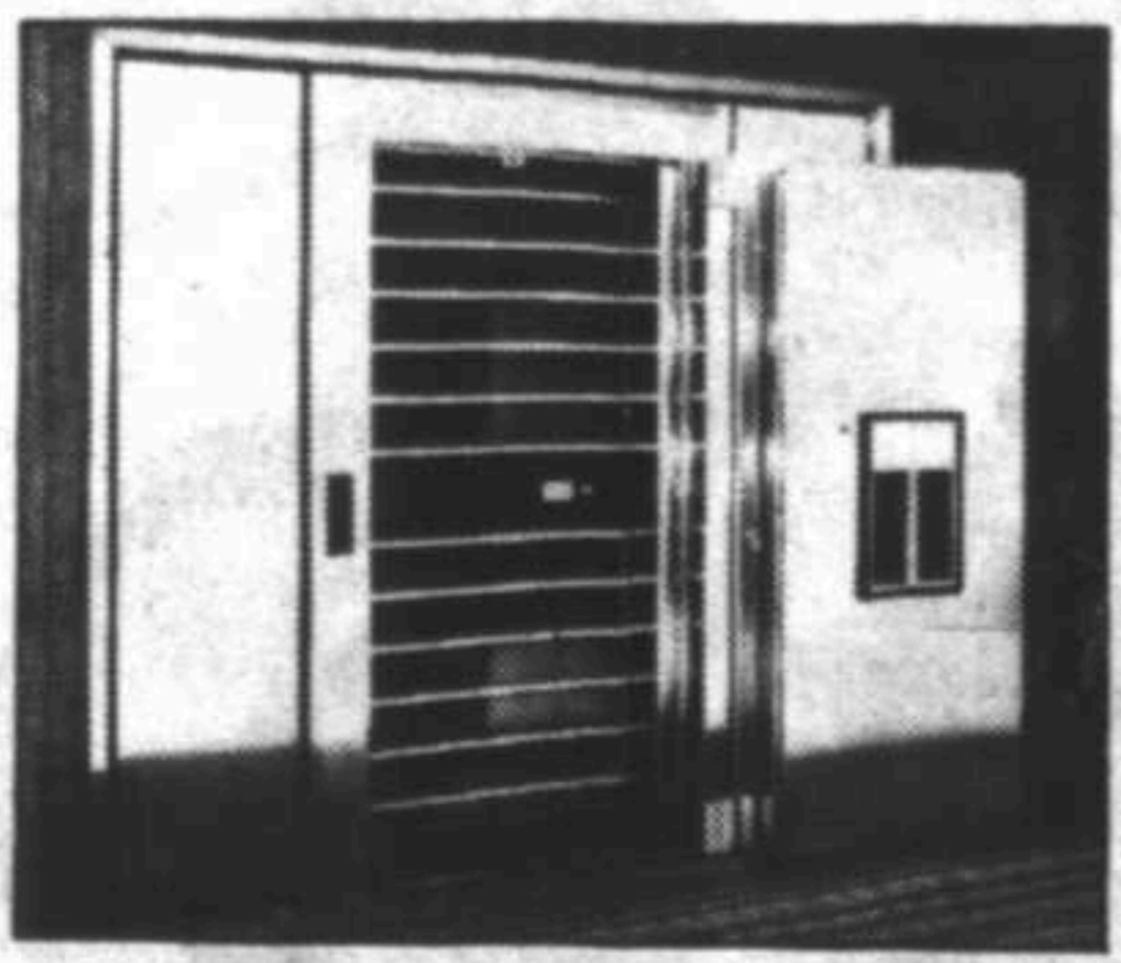
A: The Stronghold is a private secure safekeeping facility located in Midland's Western Park Plaza. It exists totally as a strictly confidential convenience for secure safekeeping of those irreplaceable jewelry, art objects or other valuables you may not want to leave in your home while away from the city. Included will be specialized storage areas for computer records, classified maps and other documents. A secure and comfortable conference room will be available.

Q: When will The Stronghold be open for use?

A: Opening is planned for late summer of this year.

Q: Why are you soliciting memberships now?

A: Many of the safekeeping boxes will be custom designed to store items in the Art Vault, such as rare paintings or gun collections, and special accommodations will be made for unusual



sizes. The Main Vault will be designed with bank standard boxes, two feet deep and ten inches wide, in three, five and ten inch heights. Larger sizes will be available at a later date.

Q: How much like a bank is The Stronghold?

A: From the standpoint of security, equal if not better. As for convenience, much better. The Main Vault is secured with a 7 1/2" Diebold steel vault door with triple interlocks. The vault itself is constructed with a concrete floor and one-inch thick steel floor, walls and ceiling. The entire vault area conforms to the Bank Standards Act. Access to the area is obtained only with carefully checked authorization.

Q: How does The Stronghold differ from a bank?

A: Convenience. Operating hours at The Stronghold are 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. For example, a valuable necklace may be removed from the vault for a Saturday evening gala and returned later the same evening.

Q: You said that security at The Stronghold was comparable to banks. How?

A: Twelve television cameras with recording equipment operate at all times, inside and outside. The Stronghold is as secure as modern day electronics can make it. A variety of sensing devices detect any unusual activity and report it immediately. Only the viewing booths are exempt from observation — for total privacy.



Q: Why do you also have a conference room?

A: For the convenience of examining art objects or jewelry and exchanging certificates or valuable papers in comfortable surroundings, with the knowledge that total security is in effect at all times. Non-members may also reserve the conference room.

Q: If I need a custom-designed strongbox, how big can it be?

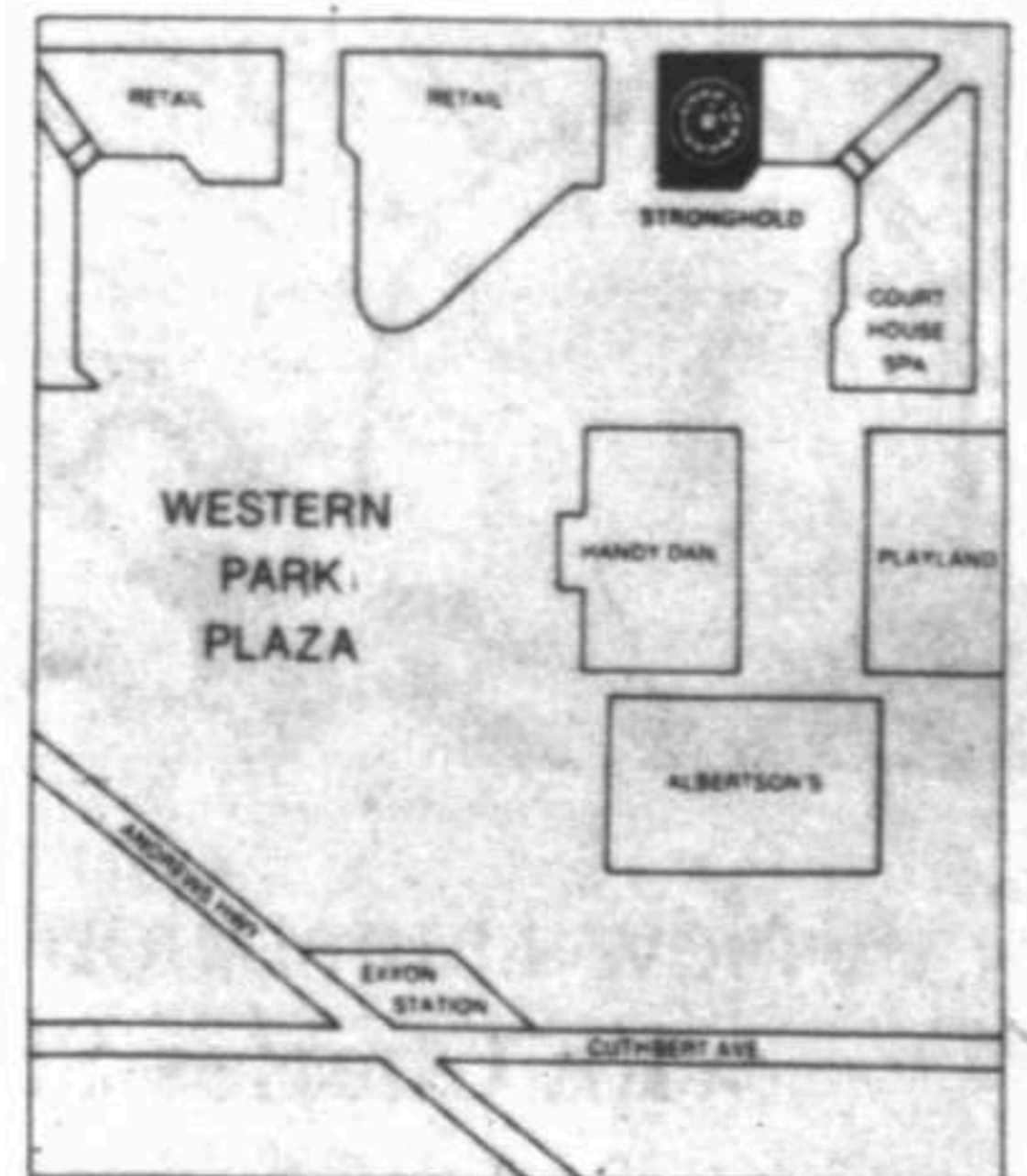
A: The Stronghold will accommodate anything you can carry through the door.

Q: I know my paintings will be safe — what about their condition?

A: The Art Vault is kept under constant temperature and humidity control. We want your art collection to remain valuable as well as secure.

Q: What about cost?

A: Strongbox rentals begin at \$200 a year. Please feel free to call us if you need more information. Our number is 694-7754.



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**Value City Weekly Specials**

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**DEATHS**

**Fannie Hazelwood**

**BIG SPRING** — Services for Fannie Hazelwood, 88, of Big Spring will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the First Baptist Church chapel with burial in West Brook Cemetery under the direction of Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Mrs. Hazelwood died Saturday evening in a Big Spring hospital.

She was a member of the First Baptist Church.

**Pablo D. Biaza**

**McCAMEY** — Services for Pablo Dodson Biaza, 72, were to be at 2 p.m. today in the Assembly of God Church here with burial in Resthaven Cemetery under the direction of James Dennis Funeral Home in McCamey.

Biaza died Saturday in Rankin.

He was a retired West Texas Utilities plant employee.

**Anna Haney**

**BIG SPRING** — Services for Anna Haney, 78, were to be at 11:30 a.m. today in the Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home Rosewood Chapel with burial to follow in Trinity Memorial Park.

Ms. Haney died Saturday in a Big Spring hospital.

**R.H. Sample**

**BIG SPRING** — Services for R.H. "Henry" Sample, 67, of Knott, were held Sunday in the Nalley-Pickle

Funeral Home Rosewood Chapel in Big Spring. Burial was in Trinity Memorial Park.

**E.H. 'Buck' Heiser**

**CRANE** — Services for E.H. "Buck" Heiser, 70, of Crane were Sunday in the Richard W. Box Funeral Home chapel with the Rev. Jim Hester officiating. Burial followed in the Crane County Cemetery.

Heiser died Friday afternoon at his residence.

He was born Oct. 4, 1911, in Buda. He married Mabel C. Flippin at Millersview on Oct. 27, 1934. They moved to Crane in 1956 from London, where he was employed with the County of Crane until his retirement in 1974. He was a member of the First Christian Church.

Survivors include his wife of Crane; a daughter, Joan Davis of Garland; three sons, Richard C. Heiser of Tulsa, Okla., Harvey L. Heiser of Midland, and Bill M. Heiser of Kermit; three sisters, Emelle Simpson of Clovis, N.M., Freida Young of Odessa and Gertrude Johnson of Midland; two brothers, Frank Heiser and T.B. "Bud" Heiser, both of Crane; 11 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

**Loiuse Lewis**

**BIG SPRING** — Services for Loius Lewis, 66, of Big Spring were to be at 4 p.m. today in the Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home Rosewood Chapel with burial in Trinity Memorial Park.

Mrs. Lewis died Saturday afternoon in a Big Spring hospital.

She was a salesperson at Swartz Department Store and a Baptist.

**Psychic Fair attracts some far-out folks**

**GRAND PRAIRIE, Texas (AP)** — The Psychic Fair Sunday was, like, wow, Far Out.

The tarot card readers were there by the dozens, along with the palmist, Hare Krishnas, astrologers, iridologists (folks who read the future by looking at your eyes), numerologist, acupuncturists, spiritual counselors — and some guy selling carpet cleaner.

And no psychic fair would be complete without the Aquarian Practitioners of Light Energy (APLE) School of Light.

APLE spokeswoman Elizabeth Jackson denied that she was a bird colonel admiral in the Space Cadet Corps, and then went on to explain that after four years of APLE-a-day, "I no longer feel like a weirdo. I am not a weirdo. I am me."

The APLE School of Light was founded to use the "principles of light energy and a simple meditation procedure set forth by the Masters of the White Brotherhood," says a brochure distributed at the fair.

Ms. Jackson hastened to explain that the Masters of the White Brotherhood is not a racist organization, but rather "wise old souls who are no longer on Earth, who have worked through all the different levels."

The White Brotherhood has its special symbol, the Star of David.

"But we're not Jewish," Ms. Jackson said.

APLE is big on colors, and mediating on the inner, spiritual hues such as purple.

"Purple, Ms. Jackson said, is "the goodwill ray" and blue is the "wisdom ray."

"We're really into pink right now," she said.

Not far away was Nevada Hudson, astrological consultant and fair organizer.

No more sorcerer's caps and quill pills for astrologers today. Now they use the Digicomp DR-70 astrological computer, which spits out planetary charts based on 100,000 years worth of planetary gyrations stored in its memory.

By running a reporter's birthdate through the DR-70, she gave him a full readout in seconds.

It seems to work.

By learning that five of the reporter's planets were in air signs, she concluded he was an airhead.

Because of a Venus in Taurus, and other planets scattered in the wrong places, the reporter is prone to take a drink, more of a spectator than a participant ("You love activity, but you don't have much energy.") and, because of Mars in Cancer, sometime

has fits of temper.

Astrology will make you wish you had never been born — at least on that particular day.

The best of show, however, must go to Chicago psychic Kathy Minier, who, smelling publicity possibilities, dropped by with a handful of clippings from the "Star" and other "National Enquirer"-type tabloids.

Mrs. Minier said, "There's going to be another air crash in a New York airport, and some shooting at the United Nations, a terrorist-type situation. And there's going to be a news copter crash, but not in Texas. I'm as sure of this as I was of the fire at the MGM Grand."

Mrs. Minier did not have a booth at the psychic fair.

"I'm a professional," she said. "This (a booth) would be coming down for me. I don't feel like these people are real psychics. I just thought I'd come down here from Chicago and see what they were doing."

Hudson said Mrs. Minier "called me last week trying to rent a space, but we were all sold out."

Over by the APLE booth, Patalee Ford was seated on the floor, tossing what looked like hand painted tongue depressors. They were Atlantean Rune Sticks.

"I was playing with my mental blocks, but somebody took them away," she joked. "Now I'm playing with these."

Atlantean Rune Sticks aid her in her augury.

The guy selling plain old Fame Spot Remover and Carpet Cleaner was asked if he felt out of place among the metaphysicians.

"No," he said, looking down at Ms. Ford. "I've sold some carpet cleaner today. These folks spend so much time on the floor, they gotta have clean carpets."



**Palmist Lena Newsome of Fort Worth gets a close-up look at lifelines at the Psychic Fair held in Grand Prairie on Sunday. Tarot card readers, astrologers, iridologists, numerologists, acupuncturists and spiritual counselors were represented at the fair.**

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**Organization sells babies, paper says**

**MARIETTA, Ga. (AP)** — An organization that escorts adopted children from India to new homes in the United States has been "ruined" and may have to halt its service because of a London newspaper's charge that children were sold, one of the group's founders says.

Jody Darragh of Americans for International Aid said an article in the newspaper, Mail on Sunday, falsely accused her group of selling infants to American families for \$3,490 each.

"Our group is a nonprofit organization run by volunteers," Mrs. Darragh said. "All our escorts get back is the joy of escorting a child to its parents. They are reimbursed only for their expenses."

The group includes about 1,000 airline employees and their spouses who bring children to the United States after they have been adopted by American families through a licensed adoption agency, she said. Adoption agencies contact the organization to arrange an escort after arranging the adoption.

The airline employees can use their discounts to travel and thus cut costs for the agency.

The London newspaper accused AIA of selling infants found in Calcutta slums to American families at a fee. It said the babies were carried on scheduled British Airways flights by off-duty flight attendants.

The state-owned British airline said it was banning the travel pending a full investigation.

Mrs. Darragh said she's afraid the organization, which also delivers organs to people awaiting transplant operations, may have to shut down its services.

"We're ruined now. Our reputation is down the tubes," she said in a telephone interview Sunday. "Get the true story so we can help God's children. Burn me all you want but don't take God's children with it. We are helping these kids."

The staff of the weekly Mail on Sunday has Sunday and Monday off, and calls Sunday to the newspaper in London were not answered. The answering service at the Mail on Sunday's New York number said no one was available.

A spokesman for Mail on Sunday's sister newspaper, the Daily Mail, said the two newspapers have separate staffs and the Daily Mail was in no position to comment.

Officials of several adoption agencies who use AIA's escort service came to the defense of the organization on Sunday.

Tim Wicker, executive vice president of OURS Inc., the largest support group for adopting parents in the United States, called the newspaper's accusations "an absurdity."

"AIA has provided escort services for parents in the country adopting children overseas for many, many years," said Wicker, a Minneapolis insurance broker.

"Our daughter's 5 years old," Wicker said. "AIA arranged for her transportation from Mother Teresa's orphanage in New Delhi, India, when she was 4 1/2 months old. I think these are wonderful people who give of themselves, their time and their effort and their money, to help children."

The newspaper said one baby, named Nathan, died at 8 weeks old after being bought last month by Ron and Robbie Flanders of Oakfield, N.Y. The paper said the baby, underweight when he left India, died in a Buffalo, N.Y., hospital of acute dehydration leading to massive brain damage.

But the allegation that the Flanders bought Nathan was disputed by Bruce Baehr, director of inter-country adoptions for Evangelical Adoption and Family Services Inc. of Syracuse, N.Y., which handled the adoption.

Baehr said it costs "between \$3,500 and \$5,000" for an American couple to adopt a child through a Calcutta agency called International Mission of Hope. Roughly half of the fees goes for court costs and agency fees in India, another \$1,000 goes to air fare and about \$1,000 more is for the legal costs and paperwork done by the American adoption agency, he said.

"It costs anywhere from \$2,000 to \$7,000 for a private adoption in this country," he said. "Would you call that 'buying a baby?'"

Efforts to reach the Flanders by telephone were unsuccessful Sunday.

Mrs. Darragh said, "I'm sorry little Nathan died, but at least he died with parents who loved him and in a good hospital."

The International Mission of Hope is a service at a refuge clinic in Calcutta run by Sherry Clark, an American nurse. The Mail on Sunday quoted Ms. Clark as saying all the babies transferred to the clinic had been abandoned by their mothers. Ms. Clark said she had received hundreds of applications for the infants, who otherwise would "almost certainly die."

**'Good Samaritan' steals from victims**

**HOUSTON (AP)** — One of three passing motorists who pried the doors off a wrecked car and dragged its driver and two passengers outside stole the dead victims' wallets and purses, investigators say.

"That's sick," accident investigator J.L. Bertolini said Sunday. "Times aren't that hard."

The theft hindered identification of the man driving and two women, all of whom were riding in the front seat at the time of the Saturday afternoon accident, officials said.

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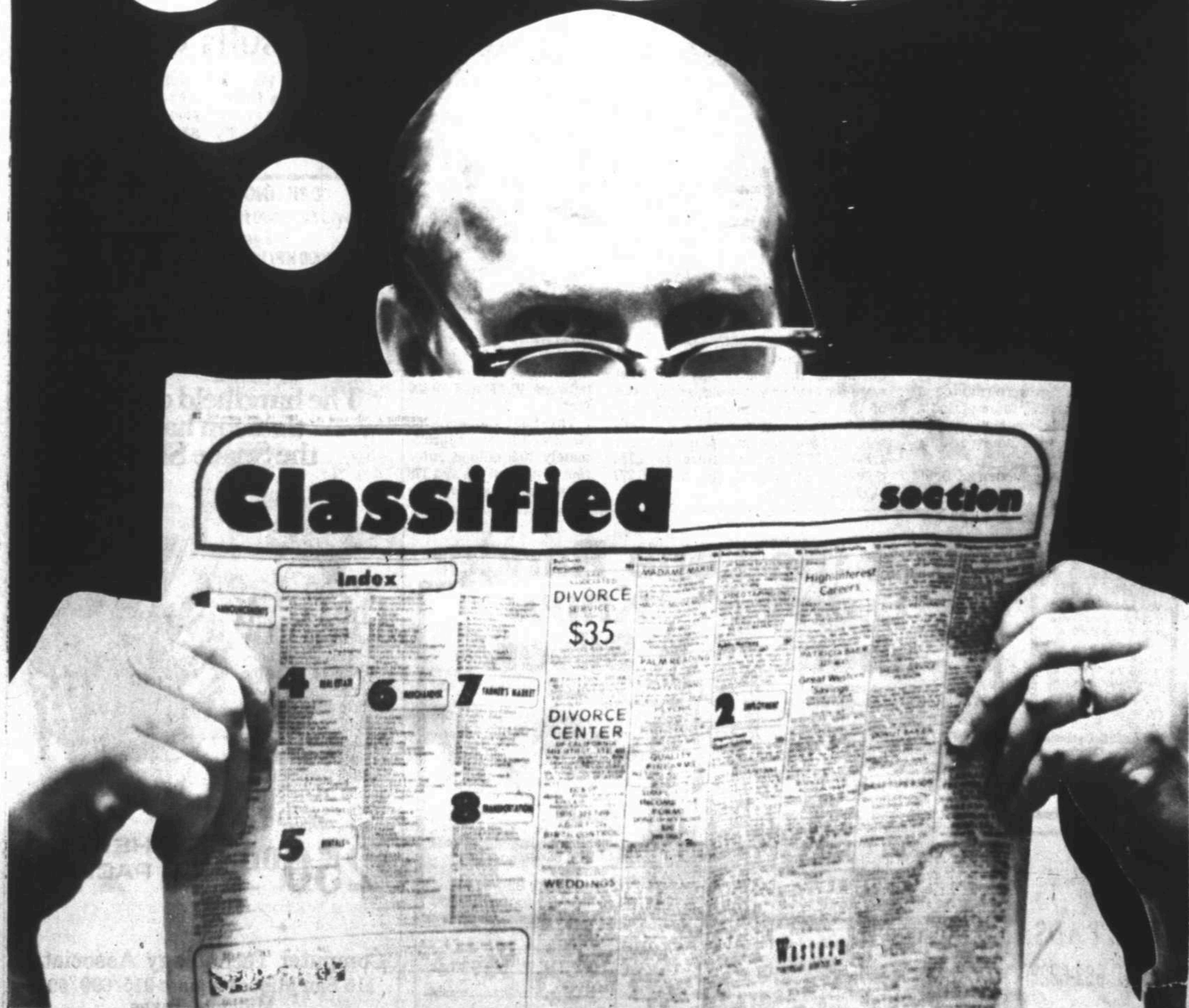
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INVESTOR'S GUIDE

## Tax angle only good aspect of 'sell' advice from broker

By BILL DOYLE

Q. Our broker wants us to sell our \$20,000 of long-term U.S. Treasury bonds and buy other bonds. He says our present bonds are worth only \$10,000. He also says that, if we make the switch, we will receive \$500 more interest each year and can take a loss on our income tax return.

May we have your comments?

A. Although wondering where he keeps his gun, my comments about that broker will have to be toned down to be printable. All U.S. Treasury bonds are now trading at prices higher than 50 percent of their face values.

Going through the list of "Treasury," we find only one bond issue due to mature in August 1983 with a 7.5 percent interest rate. Those "Treasury 7 1/2's of '83" have been trading recently around "67" — \$670 for each \$1,000 face amount. That means your \$20,000 face amount of bonds are worth about \$13,400.

Because Treasury bonds normally trade in amounts of \$100,000 or more, if you sell, you'll most likely have to take less than \$13,400. But, \$3,400 less? There's no way \$10,000 would be a fair price for your bonds.

You're getting \$1,500 a year interest from the bonds you now own. In order to get \$2,000 annual interest, you would have to use the money from the sale of your present bonds to buy bonds of lower quality and/or longer maturities.

The sale of your bonds would be a capital loss. Assuming you have owned the bonds for more than a year, it would be a long-term capital loss. On your income tax return, you can use that loss to offset capital gains. If you have no capital gains, half of your long-term capital loss can be used to offset ordinary income — up to a maximum of \$3,000 a year.

Other than the tax angle, which may or may not be worthwhile for you, that broker's suggestion is full of holes.



Doyle

Q. My broker insists there are no commission charges when I buy and sell bonds through his firm. If that's so, how do he and his brokerage house make money on my bond purchases and sales?

A. Through "markups" and "markdowns." Technically, they're not commissions. But they're still charges.

A broker can act either as an agent or a principal. When he acts as an agent, the broker buys or sells securities for you and charges commissions. When he acts as a principal, he sells securities to you and buys securities from you — tacking on a markup when you buy and deducting a markdown when you sell.

Many brokers explain this to their customers. But some say there's "no commission," with the obvious intent of conning customers into believing there is no charge.

Q. My wife and I are interested in buying a "zero coupon" bond for our new great-grandson. Where can such bonds be purchased?

A. Through almost any securities brokerage firm. And buying "zeros," as they're called, for a youngster can be a good idea.

A zero coupon bond pays no annual interest. Instead, it is issued at a "deep discount," way below face value. The owner collects the face value when the bond matures. That face value includes the purchase price plus accrued interest.

The interest that builds up each year is taxable income. But, if the child has no other taxable income, he pays no income tax. As long as he's taken as a dependent on his parents' income tax return and his annual interest, dividends and other so-called "unearned income" doesn't reach \$1,000, he doesn't even have to file a federal income tax return.

Doyle welcomes written questions, but he will be able to provide answers only through his column. Address questions to Bill Doyle, King Features, c/o The Reporter-Telegram, Midland, Texas 79702.

BUSINESS MIRROR

## Who really knows for sure cause of last week's surge?

By JOHN CUNNIFF  
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — One of the lessons of credit and stock market upheavals during the past week is that you should never try to bet on short-term twists in prices. Not even the pros or the crashshooters are good at that.

Just two examples provide an idea of what can happen: International Moneyline, a \$282-a-year weekly newsletter, told readers in its Aug. 16 issue that conditions were so bad they had "all but eliminated any hope for a summer rally."

The Ruff Times, which publishes 50 editions a year for \$145, carried just a brief section in its Aug. 13 issue. Beneath the headline "Dull, Dull, Dull" it said in full: "Last week's market comments are still in effect."

These two newsletters were not alone. Some of the best-known economists had grown increasingly concerned during the past few weeks. And some of the most quoted people on Wall Street were worried sick.

Even economists Albert Wejnflower and Henry Kaufman, whose acknowledgment that interest rates might continue to fall may have had much to do with the surge in stock prices, couched their economic views in essentially bearish terms.

The truth is that nobody so far has come forth with the claim that he or she had it all figured out and knew what would happen last Tuesday. And until they do, it is a fair statement that nobody was ready for what happened.

What happened, of course, is that the Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 30 points on both Wednesday and Friday, and ended the week with a gain of 81.24 points, by far the biggest one-week numerical advance ever.

That this surge was accompanied by the heaviest trading witnessed on the New York Stock Exchange adds to the evidence. Such volume could be achieved only by big institutions, a great many of whose representatives had only days before proclaimed that the stock market was hardly ready for any kind of rally.

What few forecasters could foresee is the sudden change in Federal Reserve policy from a death grip, as one analyst put it, to one of "aggressive accommodation," as described by Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

Neither could they foresee the reasons for the change, and to this day they do not know the answer unless there has been a rare leak at the Fed.

There are hints: recognition that the economy is in worse shape than was thought; fears that the national or international financial system was cracking; Mexico's troubles with credit and consequent problems for U.S. banks; and politics, especially in connection with upcoming elections.

Whatever the reasons, nobody could foresee the changes in all their many interrelationships and consequences. If they were capable of doing so, you wouldn't have witnessed the near-panic buying that developed on Tuesday, with pension funds, mutual funds, insurance companies and other institutions fighting to get in on a good thing before it was too late.

The big question now is whether the market is off on a prolonged climb, or whether it will back and fill...whether it will continue surging, or whether uncertainty will force some investors to take their gains early.

Those are questions about the short term, however, and you and the professionals have little chance of figuring it all out. The lesson for investors seems quite clear:

If you're going to invest, do so for the long term, accepting whatever might happen in between.

## Gold prices drop in European trade

LONDON (AP) — Gold prices dropped by up to \$11 an ounce in early European trading today, retreating from a seven-month peak late Friday. The dollar held steady against most major currencies.

Gold opened in Zurich at \$377.625 an ounce, sharply down from Friday's close of \$388.50. In London, the precious metal opened at \$378.625 an ounce, falling back from \$384.75 Friday.

Bullion prices edged higher in later deals, with the metal trading in the \$379-\$380 an ounce range.

London's five major gold dealers fixed their recommended mid-morning bullion price at \$381.75, down from the previous fix of \$386.50.

Gold soared \$30 an ounce Friday in Europe, boosted by worries over the monetary impact of Mexico's financial troubles and falling interest rates.

In Hong Kong, gold closed at \$378.72 an ounce, down \$3.10 from Saturday's close.

Silver traded in London at \$7.61 an ounce, down from \$7.62 at the close

Friday. In Tokyo, meanwhile, the dollar declined for the fourth straight trading day to close at 255.40 yen compared with 255.80 yen on Friday.

In London, the dollar firmed in early trading against the British pound, which cost \$1.7373, compared with \$1.7422 at the close Friday.

TODAY'S ANSWER

BABA	CAISIE	ABBE
USER	TOUER	ROAD
LITST	BODDASGOND	
FIAT	FAH	FAHONY
SIFERT	ADIAL	
SINE	THE	PHONITHEIC
QUAITY	HAUTITHEIA	
CHIEF	ERS	NAIAD
IVE	ENHET	URGE
SE	HAETED	QUAISEP
BENDE	GANUP	
ASATA	QUINA	DWIN
BEAUFREY	LENDIA	QUINA
LEINA	FAHOLS	FAHON
LALES	LAHIALO	LAHNE

## Durable goods orders rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a good sign for the lagging U.S. economy, the government reported that new orders at factories for machinery, furniture and other durable goods rose 3.2 percent last month.

The increase in the number of orders was the biggest in almost two years but the value of the orders was still 12 percent under that of a year ago, the Commerce Department said in its new report Friday.

Commerce economist Ago Ambré called the new report "a hopeful sign" for the economy. "It's an uptick and it's always good to have an increase."

July's increase was fueled by a 10.4 percent advance in orders for non-military capital goods, to \$21.3 billion, after falling 5.2 percent in June and 10.1 percent in May.

Total new orders in July rose to a seasonally adjusted \$76.9 billion after falling 2.3 percent in June and 0.8 percent in May, the new report said. That compared with \$87.6 billion in July 1981, the department said.

## Money supply changes little

NEW YORK (AP) — The nation's money supply was virtually unchanged in mid-August. It was the eighth straight week that M1, a measure of funds readily available for spending, had remained within the Federal Reserve's growth targets.

Robert Sinche, an economist at the investment firm of Bear, Stearns & Co., said the report Friday signaled a "quiet time ahead" for interest rates.

The Fed reported that M1, which includes cash in circulation and checking-type deposits at banking institutions, fell \$100 million in the week ended Aug. 11, to a seasonally adjusted \$453.4 billion. Such a change is viewed as insignificant in financial circles, where Sinche called it "pocket change."

There would have been no change at all if the Fed had not first revised the previous week's figure up by \$100 million.

For the latest four weeks, M1 averaged \$452.2 billion, a 0.4 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of gain from 13 weeks ago.

The Fed has attempted to hold M1 growth to 2.5 percent to 5.5 percent this year. Too slow growth, however, can choke off economic activity.

The Fed began aggressively pumping money into the economy a month ago, in a series of three half-point cuts in its discount rate, the interest on its loans to banks and savings and loans.

## Grain deal extended one year

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has agreed to a year's extension of the grain purchase agreement scheduled to expire on Sept. 30, U.S. officials said.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday the extension "will allow American farmers to continue building this important market which was thrown away to our competitors during the partial embargo" imposed by former President Carter on Jan. 4, 1980.

Carter's embargo action did not apply to grain guaranteed the Soviets under the agreement. It did, however, cancel huge sales which would have been completed that year.

President Reagan lifted the partial embargo in April 1981, nearly 16 months after it was ordered by Carter in retaliation to Soviet military moves in Afghanistan.

"The willingness of the Soviet Union to accept this extension is proof that they believe the president's pledge that the U.S. will again be a reliable supplier," Block said.

Further, he said, "I will be contacting the Soviet Union immediately to determine a date for discussing additional grain sales" above the amounts specified in the agreement.

Block was in Des Moines, Iowa, for a speech to a meeting of the National Federation of Republican Women.

## FCC postpones investigation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Communications Commission has postponed the second part of an investigation of teleprinter exchange rates charged by the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Last March, an FCC administrative law judge concluded that rates charged by Western Union for its telex and TWX services between Aug. 10, 1978, and May 1, 1981, were too high for short-distance messages, and that the firm had never substantiated its costs.

Judge Walter C. Miller then ordered the company to refund \$74.6 million to its customers, with the bulk of the money going to firms that specialize in collecting messages in the U.S. for transmission overseas.

The second part of the investigation was to address the lawfulness of new rates Western Union put into effect on May 1, 1981.

Noting that "voluminous exceptions," or appeals, had been filed to the initial decision, the commission said Friday it could "better manage its resources" by delaying the second phase "until all issues related to Phase I are resolved."

## Seven-month strike ended

PORT ARTHUR, Texas (AP) — Members of the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers union have signed a new contract, ending a seven-month strike involving about 4,000 employees of the Texaco Inc. refinery.

The union and oil company representatives agreed Friday on a 3½-year contract calling for a 9 percent wage increase effective with a return to work next Monday and another 90-cent per hour raise in June 1983.

The agreement was similar to improvements negotiated at other Texas refinery locations earlier this year, a company spokesman said.

Members of the OCAW struck the plant in January when the previous work agreement expired.

Texaco said the unions agreed to a number of changes designed to increase productivity and to reduce operating expenses.

## Some S&Ls cut mortgage rate

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Several major California savings and loans institutions have cut their rates on home loans in what some analysts see as the beginning of a trend towards lower mortgage rates.

American Savings & Loan Association, the nation's third largest S&L, and Glendale Savings both cut their rates by three quarters of a point to 15 percent on adjustable home loans of up to \$150,000. In San Diego, Home Federal Savings & Loan Association dropped its prime home loan rate from 15½ percent to 15 percent.

Two smaller lenders, Central Federal in San Diego and United Federal in San Francisco, reduced their mortgage rates to 14½ percent, the first time the rates have been below 15 percent in at least a year.

"There is probably a fair chance this is the start of a decline in rates," said Richard Pickering, the deputy director of policy and research at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, D.C.

# Latin America's largest conglomerate struggles to survive Mexico's recession

MEXICO CITY (AP) — After a burst of growth that made it the largest private conglomerate in Latin America, Grupo Industrial Alfa is breaking up its empire in a desperate struggle to survive Mexico's economic recession.

While losing an estimated \$124 million last year, Alfa began shedding 13,000 of its 49,000 workers through layoffs or sales of more than a dozen of its 157 subsidiaries in an effort to meet debt obligations of \$2.3 billion — two thirds of it owed to U.S. banks.

But two major currency devaluations this year have more than doubled the peso burden of that debt, forcing the company first to suspend principal payments on most of it in April and then, in August, to defer about \$140 million in interest payments until next January.

Meantime, Alfa told creditors at a New York meeting Aug. 4, its 40 money-owing subsidiaries will negotiate individually with bankers to reschedule their debts and more properties will be sold or offered in exchange for outstanding loans.

On Aug. 13, the company published a list of \$70 million worth of assets being put up for auction, including two executive jets, art works valued at \$155,000, ranches and other real estate in 16 Mexican states and Texas, plus 28,000 head of cattle.

The Monterrey-based conglomerate,

built around its Hylsa steel operation, is so vast it accounted in 1980 for 1.2 percent of the Mexican gross national product. Now its belt tightening is both a cause and a reflection of Mexico's economic crisis, brought on by declining oil prices.

"Practically all Mexican companies with foreign debts are in trouble," said a U.S. financial analyst in Mexico City. "They are following the same road as Alfa, trying like crazy to reschedule their loans."

Because Alfa's castoff properties have few takers among private companies, the crisis could lead to increased state control of the economy. The prospect worries Alfa and its creditors.

The government has proposed buying at least 12 Alfa subsidiaries at current stock market prices and is withholding the remaining \$15 million of a \$170 million bail-out loan as leverage. Alfa, whose shares on the Mexico City stock exchange have declined from 130 pesos apiece in 1979 to 3 pesos last week, is refusing to sell.

Instead, Alfa has proposed that the government aid it by granting price increases and tax concessions and by bending its foreign investment law to give U.S., European and Japanese banks the option to take over some of its properties in debt settlements.

The bankers have tolerated Alfa's difficulties so far because Mexican

bankruptcy law is not clearly defined and they fear being trapped for years in Mexican courts. But some wonder whether Alfa can stay alive through the long negotiations.

"Alfa's situation is very serious but not desperate," said the Mexican vice president of a large U.S. bank in Mexico City. "The company is not rotten in the wood. We have to wait. We have to be patient."

Although the U.S. recession, which ruined its export business, and Mexico's devaluations were beyond its control, Alfa has been criticized for diversifying too fast, getting into areas it had no ability to manage.

The empire developed from a brewery built in 1891 by Monterrey's Garza Sada family, which later added glass, paper and steel factories. In 1974 some of the family's major holdings were consolidated under the Alfa name and continued spreading into petrochemicals, electronics, tourism and consumer goods.

Between 1976 and 1980, loans by foreign bankers eager to profit from Mexico's oil boom helped Alfa's subsidiaries grow from 37 to 157 while its revenues and profits quintupled to \$888 million and \$79 million, respectively.

When the bubble burst last year, Alfa felt the weight of a top-heavy corporate structure. The company had a reputation for overpaying its top peo-

ple and attracting outside talent with lavish perks: huge expense accounts, company-catered parties, country club membership and weekend trips on company jets to the United States.

Three thousand Alfa executives lost their jobs last year as the company sold tractor, motorcycle, plastic products, electronic, television and tourism holdings. So many laid-off managers had to sell their expensive Monterrey homes that real estate prices declined all over Mexico's third largest city.

Although the government is reportedly interested in acquiring Hylsa, Alfa says it will not sell the still-profitable steel operation, calling it "the primary source of income to service the debt at the holding company level."

But under pressure from creditors of Hylsa — which owes \$900 million to banks including Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Mellon and Bank of America — Alfa recently agreed to run its businesses as separate units and stop siphoning cash from Hylsa into alling subsidiaries.

The program Alfa presented to creditors calls for paying half the interest on loans to Hylsa and its money-losing food subsidiaries and full interest to lenders to its profitable petrochemical concerns. Bankers who lent to other subsidiaries will receive no interest until the debts are rescheduled, Alfa said.

# Chrysler workers demand much, talk tough

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler workers want immediate pay increases of up to \$3 an hour and oppose a company proposal that they pay for part of their health care, say United Auto Workers officials.

But Chrysler Corp.'s chief negotiator insists the company probably cannot "find \$1 an hour to put in the paychecks without doing substantial things in the health-care area."

Joe Games, president of the 5,000-member Local 1183 in Newark, Del., said in an interview: "We're willing to go it all the way, even if it means Chrysler going out of business. We really mean that."

Thirteen UAW local officials from around the country were interviewed

last week. They represent about 61,500 workers, 73.9 percent of the 83,200 working and laid-off U.S. autoworkers at Chrysler.

Negotiations between the UAW and Chrysler on a contract to replace the pact that expires Sept. 14 have been under way, mostly in subcommittees, since July 20.

All the local union officials said workers oppose Chrysler's proposal for co-payments or deductibles in health care because such a move would constitute a concession, even if it were accompanied by a wage increase.

"The Chrysler workers here are all concessioned out," said David Wilkins, president of the nearly 3,000-member Local 1226 in Indianapolis.

Thomas W. Miner, Chrysler vice president of industrial relations, has said

health care this year will cost \$450 per vehicle and must be curbed. He said that is the only way workers will get more money in paychecks because "it is an economic reality" that Chrysler cannot raise its labor costs.

Autoworkers want immediate increases in their paycheck, with the amounts ranging from 50 cents to nearly \$3, the UAW officials said.

Currently, an assembler at Chrysler gets \$9.07 an hour, the company says. Autoworkers at General Motors Corp. get \$11.76 per hour, while at Ford Motor Co. they get \$11.58 an hour, the companies said. Benefits per worker at the Big Three cost another \$10 an hour, they said.

Games said his workers "realistically" expect close to \$3 an hour in the

paycheck in new money, but Larry Leach, president of the 3,600-member Local 1264 in Sterling Heights, Mich., said his workers "are looking for \$1.15 (per hour)."

That was the amount the Chrysler workers lost when they gave up a cost-of-living allowance in March 1981 in concessions so the automaker could qualify for \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees.

The workers also gave up a 3 percent annual wage increase, resulting in the \$2.60-per-hour disparity between them and their counterparts at GM and Ford.

The Chrysler contract was reopened twice after signing in 1979, with autoworkers giving up \$880 million in concessions to keep the automaker afloat.

# Lundberg says gasoline price lessening

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Gasoline prices continued to edge downward in August, according to the latest survey by oil industry analyst Dan Lundberg.

In his latest biweekly nationwide survey of 17,000 gas stations, Lundberg found an average price of \$1.2822 for all four grades of gasoline including taxes, down a half-penny from two weeks ago and a penny from July, the peak of the driving season.

Prices were a nickel a gallon less than August of last year, when the average was \$1.3383, Lundberg said

Sunday. He is publisher of the Lundberg Letter, an oil industry publication.

Also, prices for regular leaded gas at self-serve stations, which handle a major portion of total sales, declined sharply. A drop of 2.2 cents in such gas sales was reported in the Midwest, 1.46 cents in the South, .8 cents in the East and .23 cents in the Rockies.

Prices for the past several years have tended to decline during August as the peak vacation season passes and competition for motorists' business increases. Lundberg said this decline

generally continues through the fall.

The most recent Lundberg Letter, published Saturday, predicted the steep, decade-long trend of gas station closures may have bottomed out, but that major oil companies have become unusually quiet about their future marketing plans, if such plans exist.

About 147,000 service stations exist in the United States, compared to 226,459 a decade ago, Lundberg reported. In addition, gas stations being constructed today tend to be high volume, self-serve outlets located in populous,

growth areas.

The industry already may have reached a minimum number of gas stations necessary to maintain "America's automotive society," Lundberg said.

Also, the letter said total nationwide gasoline consumption has dropped from the all-time high of 115.4 billion gallons set in 1978 to an estimated 100 billion gallons this year.

"It's a deteriorating scene," Lundberg said. "No first-class stations have been built in the last five years — just high volume, self-service where you do it all yourself."

## More wells completed, API says

WASHINGTON — Although the number of active drilling rigs has declined in recent months, reports on the completion of oil and natural gas wells, plus dry holes, increased 28.6 percent during the first six months of this year as compared to the same period in 1981, the American Petroleum Institute announced.

Dr. Edward Murphy, director of statistics for the API, points out that "a lag between drilling and the report on the technical completion of a well is to be expected. In some cases, the lag can be several months or more. Thus, some of the completions in our current report reflect the level of activity early in the year, when rigs were running at a higher level than the same period a year ago, plus some completions that occurred last year, when a new drilling record was set."

The API's Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics showed that the total

number of wells reported completed (excluding service wells, stratographic and core tests) during the first half of 1982 was 43,718 as against 33,987 during the same period last year. Total footage drilled rose from 156,955,759 feet to 210,605,800 feet, an increase of 34.2 percent.

Of this year's reports, 20,610 were for oil wells, up 26.1 percent over the comparable 1981 figure of 16,345. Gas well reports totalled 9,237, up 23.3 percent over last year's 7,463, while dry holes numbered 13,871 compared to 10,149 in the first six months of last year, and increase of 36.7 percent.

Of the completion reports received during the first half of this year, 8,821 were for exploratory wells, an increase of 28.8 percent over last year's 6,847. The breakdown for exploratory wells was: oil 1,390 (first six months last year 1,008) up 37.9 percent; natural gas 1,154 (1,067) up 8.2 percent; dry holes 6,277 (4,772) up 31.5 percent.

## Nortex reports results offshore

HOUSTON — Nortex Gas & Oil Company, a subsidiary of InterNorth Inc., announced recently the completion of two offshore oil and natural gas wells approximately 39 miles southeast of Cameron, Louisiana in East Cameron Block 65.

The East Cameron 65 No. 1 well flowed approximately 7.2 million cubic feet of natural gas and 40 barrels of oil per day on a 32/64 inch choke. Perforations were in the Middle Miocene Formation between 10,730 and 10,800 feet.

The East Cameron 65 No. 2 well flowed approximately 10.8 million cubic feet of natural gas and 178 barrels of oil per day on a

18/64 inch choke. Perforations were in the Lower Miocene Formation between 12,340 and 12,380 feet.

InterNorth is a diversified energy-based company involved in natural gas, petrochemicals, liquid fuels, exploration and production.

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