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What's inside

Some diplomats say the lessons of American life are too enticing for their children; some say they are being "Americanized" enough.

LIFESTYLE — 3C



The parents of Earin Shaw of Venus, Texas, have been denied financial aid they need to provide the 2-year-old girl with \$100-a-week growth hormone.

STATE — 2C



Even in the distant mountain refuge of Telluride, Colo., there's no escape from Letters to the Editor.

SPORTS — 1B

Coming up: Swedish women are all they're reputed to be, says a Midland cultural exchange student.

LOCAL — Tuesday

Midland Reporter-Telegram

METRO EDITION
Vol. 54, No. 106 Daily 25c, Sunday 50c

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1983
4 SECTIONS, 28 PAGES

Marcos' opposition leader assassinated

MANILA, Philippines (AP) —

Mourners today filed past the open coffin containing the bloody body of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. slain by a bullet in the head minutes after he returned to the Philippines from self-exile in the United States.

One opposition figure charged that President Ferdinand E. Marcos must take "direct responsibility" for the Sunday slaying of his political rival at Manila airport.

Manila Police Chief Gen. Prospero Olivas said lab tests showed the man authorities said killed Aquino at Manila's airport Sunday had fired a gun. But he said the assailant, who was killed by soldiers immediately after Aquino was shot, still has not been identified.

The city was calm today as Aquino's body — still dressed in the bloody clothes in which he died — was placed in an open coffin in his home in suburban Quezon City. The face was disfigured, with bruises and an unadorned bullet wound. The body was clothed in a white safari shirt and jeans covered with dried blood.

His mother, Aurora Aquino, had demanded the body be returned untouched to her by the military. "She wants the world to see what they did to her son," said Aquino's sister, Lupita Kashiwaha. "It's not beautiful, and we don't want any mortician to make him

Aquino profile, family's reaction, Page 2A

look beautiful."

Opposition Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel said, "We question the mysterious circumstances in which the assassin was able to enter the restricted area." He spoke at a news conference at Aquino's home.

Laurel said if Marcos does not answer several questions about the assassination, it could be "the end of his regime."

He said the questions that needed answers were: Who killed Aquino, why was the killer there, who went aboard the plane to fetch Aquino, and were any of the security men involved in the assassination?

Asked if he was holding Marcos responsible, Laurel said: "I personally feel that under this situation there should be command responsibility and he should take direct responsibility."

Others in the opposition accused even more strongly. "The government did it!" political figure Salvador Gonzales shouted to scores of mourners at Aquino's home.

Political leaders in various nations called for a thorough investigation of Aquino's slaying as he stepped off an airplane returning from exile, and the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva cabled Marcos calling for an initiative for "restoration of full democratic rights and freedoms" in the Philippines.

(See MARCOS, Page 2A)



Death scene

Airport security men lift the body of former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. into a van after they killed Aquino's assassin. Aquino died from a single gunshot wound to the back of the head, officials said. Body to the left is the alleged assassin.

Eleven people die in plane crash

STANWOOD, Wash. (AP) — Skydivers on a parachuting outing with friends were forced to dive for their lives when the World War II-era plane went into a "classic stall" and plummeted to earth, killing 11 people, the survivors and authorities said.

Fifteen of the skydivers survived but nine parachutists and two pilots aboard the twin-engine Lockheed Lodestar were killed Sunday when the plane slammed into a highway embankment about 45 miles north of Seattle, officials said.

Some of the survivors who parachuted to safety before the crash said they had to struggle against gravity forces sucking them back inside the spiraling plane. No one on the ground was hurt.

Authorities sealed off the crash site Sunday night and did not plan to clean up wreckage until today, when investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board were scheduled to arrive.

Witnesses estimated the plane fell at least 12,000 feet and was approaching 400 mph at its nearly vertical impact.

One survivor, Mike Metcalf, 34, of Mercer Island, said the plane went into a "classic stall" just after he made his jump at about 6:30 p.m. Metcalf said he was one of the last six skydivers to get out of the plane.

Steve Dunlap, Northwest Area Safety Officer for the U.S. Parachute Association, said those killed

included the pilots of the plane and nine skydivers.

The victims officially were being listed as missing until their bodies could be identified, said a dispatcher for Snohomish County Sheriff's office.

The only victim identified, Mark Levering, 25, of Bellevue died at Cascade Hospital in Arlington of injuries suffered from the crash, hospital Administrator Joe Hopkins said. Another man was taken to Providence Hospital in Everett with fractures, he said.

Metcalf said the jumpers were all friends who had been skydiving from the same plane since June. He said all 24 had planned to form a cluster on the last jump.

Snohomish County Sheriff's Sgt. Dave Sargent said the plane had taken off from Arlington Airport about eight miles east of the crash site. It lay in twisted chunks of metal late Sunday, its engines resting on a hillside across the road. Bodies and clothing were scattered among the charred debris.

Rick McGuire, 29, who was in his barn when the plane crashed about 300 feet away, said the sound of the aircraft's engines drowned out the noise of the earth-shaking impact. "It seems like I heard this plane in a nosedive forever, because we thought it was going to hit us. I assumed it was either going to be the barn or the house," he said. "My



An unidentified survivor helps Snohomish County, Wash., officers identify the bodies of some of the 11 people that were killed Sunday when a twin-engine plane crashed near Stanwood. The plane carried 24 skydivers and two pilots.

whole barnyard has got pieces of people."

Metcalf said that as he was leaving the plane, he felt an unusual movement. When he looked up after jumping, he saw the plane go nose up, then fall backwards and go into a spin, passing him as he fell toward

the ground. Smoke was coming from the right engine, he said.

Tom Classon, 32, of Bellevue, a 10-year skydiving veteran, said he had to fight his way out of the plane after it stalled. He said his leg was injured when the tail of the tumbling aircraft struck him.



AP Laserphoto

Glenn E. Watts, right, president of the Communications Workers of America, shares a light moment with Rex Reed, vice president for labor relations for AT&T during strike negotiations Sunday.

AT&T, unions reach tentative agreement

WASHINGTON (AP) — A tentative \$3 billion contract agreement between American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its unions seems certain to end the strike by nearly 700,000 workers. Normal telephone service would be restored later this week upon completion of additional bargaining at the local level.

Leaders of the Communications Workers of America and two smaller unions voted Sunday to accept a proposed three-year pact providing substantial job security guarantees and economic gains. It also could mean higher telephone rates for customers.

Glenn E. Watts, president of the CWA, hailed the agreement "in this volatile information age" as a pace-setter that will help all Americans faced with the possible loss of work due to rapidly changing technology.

The proposed pact also was approved by leaders of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Telecommunications International Union.

The CWA represents 525,000 AT&T employees and the other two unions claim more than 150,000 people. The strikers will remain on the picket lines until some 100 local collective bargaining agreements, which must be included in the

Union reaction, Page 7A

national accord, are concluded across the country. Watts and the leaders of the electrical workers and telecommunications unions said they were confident there would be no setbacks in the local bargaining.

Watts said the CWA's members are poised to return to work at 12:01 a.m. EDT Thursday. Members of the other unions also will return to work later in the week when the local bargaining is finished. All strikers would work while awaiting ballots to cast votes in the formal ratification process.

Rex Reed, vice president for labor relations at AT&T, described the accord as a "balanced settlement and one really that serves all parties quite well."

Watts said the settlement, which would provide AT&T employees with \$3 billion worth of wage increases and improved benefits over the next three years, "contains very substantial improvements" over an earlier offer that had been rejected by his union's bargaining committee.

(See AT&T, Page 2A)

Four Illinois women found slain

JOLIET, Ill. (AP) — The brutal weekend slayings of four women have raised to 14 the number of unsolved multiple killings this summer in the rural area around Joliet, as frightened residents wonder whether "there's a maniac out there."

Gov. James Thompson ordered state law enforcement officials Sunday to beef up assistance to Will County investigators examining the fourth multiple slaying in two months in the area about 40 miles southwest of Chicago.

State Law Enforcement Director James Zagel said Thompson ordered a score of investigators to join the investigation. Investigators drawing up a list of suspects would be looking at names of people recently released from nearby prisons and mental institutions, he said.

Thelma Miller, who lives about six blocks from a store where the four women's bodies were discovered Saturday, said she fears for her chil-

dren, who deliver newspapers in the dark early morning hours.

"I'm kind of afraid for them going out at that time of the morning," she said. "You never know what might happen."

"It makes you think there's a maniac out there," added her husband, Al.

"It would take a very deranged person to do this to four women," Will County Coroner Robert J. Tezak said after spending Saturday at the ceramics shop just east of town where the bodies were found.

An autopsy Sunday revealed multiple stab wounds in the bodies of all four victims. The oldest victim, 75-year-old Anna A. Ryan, had been shot in the neck, Tezak said. He added in a recorded statement that he will hold an inquiry in three weeks, but declined comment on any other aspects of the case.

"It makes you feel funny," Brett

Weiler, a muscular ironworker said after police found the bodies, three of them bound and gagged, in the store next to Weiler's house.

"It gives you the heebie-jeebies," said a friend of Weiler who lives a few blocks away and who asked not to be identified. "I think people are going to keep their eyes open a lot more."

"Could it be there's a nut out there who will go out and mass murder?" asked John Bourg, mayor of this city of 78,000 which is also the location of Stateville Correctional Center, a state prison. "We don't know. That's one of the fears."

"I've got a little brother — he's scared to death," said Timmy Hare, 13, who grew up in the neighborhood where the latest killings occurred. "He won't come out of the house."

(See FOUR, Page 2A)

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Markets	6B
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Solomon	4C
Sports	1B
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Weather

Partly cloudy through Tuesday with afternoon highs expected to be near 100 degrees.

Service

Delivery	682-5311
Want Ads	682-6228
Other Calls	682-5311



AP Laserphoto
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\$9.00 \$1.00
\$3.00 \$0.50
\$0.50 \$0.25
on request. All

business/energy

Interest in housing high

By ARELO SEDERBERG
Hearst Feature Service

Housing, which has been in a virtual depression the past few years, has recovered sharply, but now may be plunging back into the doldrums. Interest rates again are rising. FHA and VA rates are 13.5 percent. Private lenders are charging 14 percent or more for long-term money. That means the old problem of affordability is back — or perhaps it never left.

If you're a potential buyer with a roll of cash, you're in good shape. You can bid sharply under posted prices and probably get your way.

If you're a seller, however, you could be in trouble. You may have to take fire sale prices, especially if

the property is re-financed with a new loan.

Building in June was up a blistering 92 percent from a year ago, an annual rate of 1.7 million units. But since then, it has edged down. And some forecasters, such as Fred Case of the University of California-Los Angeles, see starts of only 1.4 million units for the year.

Housing economist Michael Sumichrast recently told builders: "Let's enjoy it while we can. But by September or October, we will see a sharp drop in activity." And Seattle developer Harry Ryde comments: "This could go down as the shortest housing recovery in post-war history. It started last October and could end this summer."

Forecasters blame the higher interest rates on the massive Treas-

ury funding to cover the fat federal budget deficit. In other words, you're competing for funds with Uncle Sam, and apparently Uncle's needs come first. Of course, rates could come down as unemployment improves — that results in more tax revenues — but it's unlikely that long-term rates will come down very much this year, or even next.

"With interest rates at 14 percent, we're right back to where we were in October," says Dennis O'Brien, president of the California Building Industry Association. "And then we were looking at rates that had dropped two percentage points since August. Now they're headed in the opposite direction."

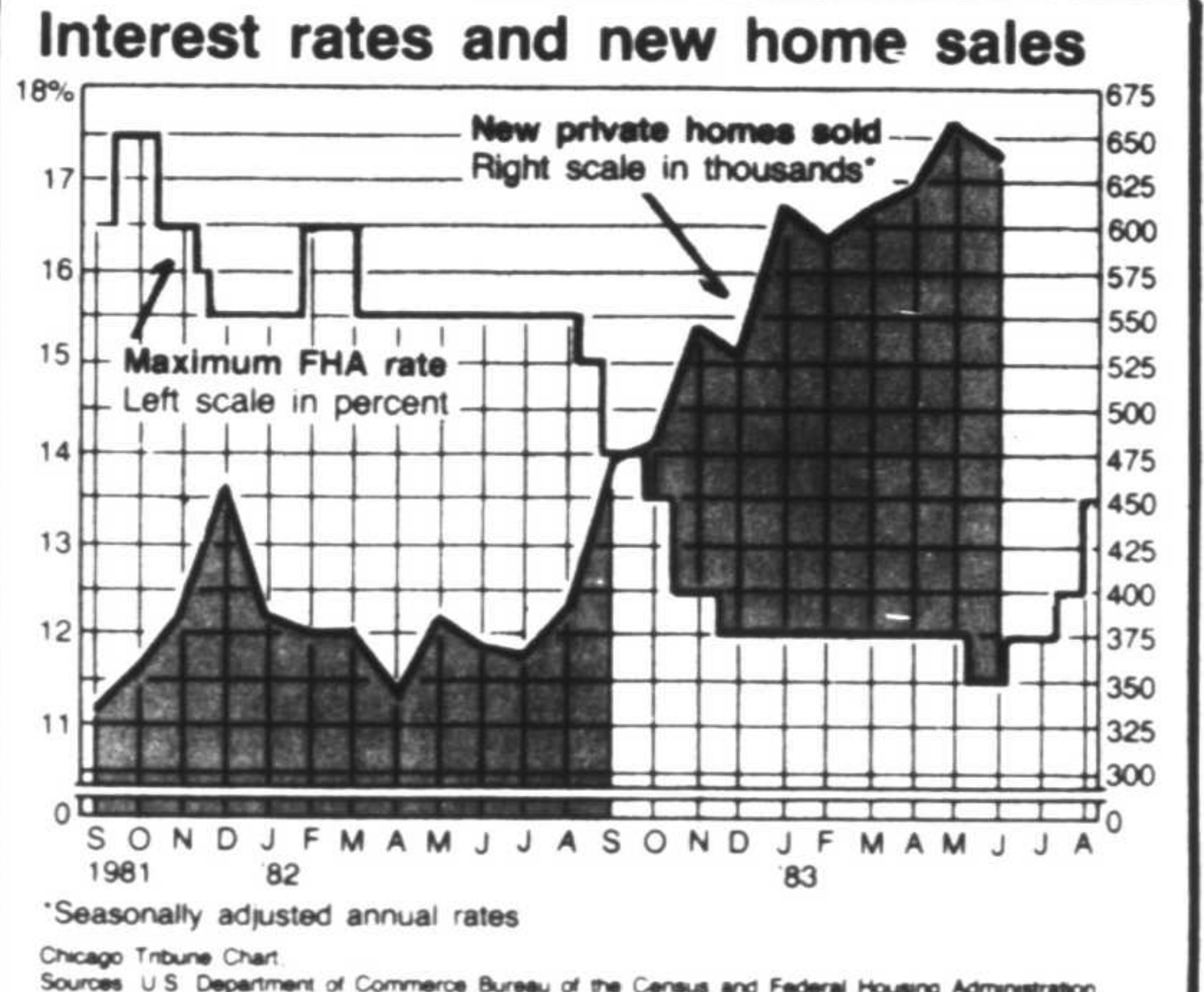
O'Brien estimates that the rise of two percentage points in rates priced 282,000 Californians out of the market. Only 9.6 percent of households can afford a median-

priced home with rates at 14 percent.

A study by the U.S. League of Savings Institutions comes to the rather dismal conclusion that the issue of affordability is still very much with us. The league concludes that the economic realities for home buyers are no where near as bright as conventional wisdom suggests.

The "affordability gap" is the difference between what potential buyers can pay and what houses cost. It's now about \$14,000 nationwide — not much better than in recent years, when housing sales were virtually frozen by high prices and high interest rates.

Another analysis, by Verle B. Johnston of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, also is far from optimistic. He concludes that the 1980s will hardly produce the record housing boom so widely forecast.



Gas lease sale this week

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Bidding later this week for natural gas drilling rights in the mineral-rich Gulf of Mexico, off the Texas coast, will be the second lease sale conducted under a profitable new Interior Department policy.

It used to be that oil companies got up a list of the most desirable tracts and then let the Interior Department pick which to accept bids.

Last May, the Interior Department discarded that policy and let oil companies bid without restriction for drilling rights.

The result was a record-setting \$3.5 million in bidding for tracts off the Louisiana coast.

Speculators do not expect this Wednesday's sale to bring in as much money.

For one thing, natural gas is not

the first choice these days in the petroleum business. And some companies spent more than they had expected to in May.

"It's not a bottomless pit" for oil companies these days, one industry official said.

Still, 86 companies by the middle of last week had filed papers indicating they intended to participate in the sale — a good showing by government standards.

More than 5,800 tracts on 32.6 million acres are up for lease.

In May, deepwater tracts in the central Gulf got the highest bids. However, Texas' Matagorda area, closer to shore, is one where oilmen have made recent natural gas discoveries and may try to put together lease blocks to support the finds they've already made, according to one industry watcher.

DRY HOLES

HOWARD COUNTY
Cochoma (Mississippi)
Mabee Petroleum Co. No. 1
1,980 fcl, 1,980 fcl sec 8, blk 56
36, blk 31, T-1-N, T-1-P, 1-C
home, TD 9,260, oil, perforations
8,840-8,854
Completed 8/17/83 Plugged
7/20/83
Howard-Glasscock
Kobal Producing TX & NM Inc.
No. 4 Chalk Estate 330 fcl, 1,320
fcl sec 3, blk 30, T-1-N, T-1-P
36, blk 26, W-2-N, 1-C
Cochoma, TD 2,924, oil, perfora-
tions 2,006-2,183, 2,770-2,924
Completed 4/5/88 Plugged
7/20/83
Istan, East Howard
ARCO Oil & Gas Co. No. 54
Granville M. Dodge Estate 980 fcl,
2,310 fcl sec 3, blk 30, T-1-N, T-1-P
36, blk 26, W-2-N, 1-C
Cochoma, TD 2,790, oil, perfora-
tions 2,360-2,782
Completed 4/19/83 Plugged
7/20/83

MARTIN COUNTY
Spraberry (Trend Area)
Continental Oil Co. No. 1 Altar
980 fcl, 1,980 fcl sec 21, blk
36, T-1-P, 4-W, Stanton, TD 8,890,
oil, perforations 7,970-8,248,
8,890-8,820
Completed 1/28/75 Plugged
6/8/83
Fort Worth Oil & Gas, Inc. No. 1
Hastings Sec 36, blk 37, T-1-N,
T-1-P, 10-W, Stanton, TD 9,080,
oil, perforations 8,072-8,310, 8,530-
8,896
Completed 6/27/70 Plugged
7/20/83
Great Western Drilling Co. No. 2
Leonard M. Allen, 1,320 fcl, 1,320
fcl sec 41, blk 37, T-1-N, T-1-P, 10-
W, Stanton, TD 9,112, oil, perfora-
tions 8,225-8,419, 8,796-8,997
Completed 8/15/85 Plugged
7/19/83

MITCHELL COUNTY
Coleman Ranch
American Petroleum Co. of TX
No. 802 Coleman Ranch Unit,
1,486 fcl, 2,576 fcl sec 70, blk 97,
H-2-C, 2-W, Cuthbert, TD 3,286, oil,
Completed 8/17/47 Plugged
7/20/83
Westbrook
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. No. 803
North Westbrook Unit, 330 fcl, 980
fcl sec 2, blk 28, T-1-P, 7-W, West-
brook, TD 3,126, oil, perforations
2,967-3,118
Completed 9/15/85 Plugged
7/19/83

PECOS COUNTY
Dayton
Three B Oil Co. No. 1, 1,103 W. C.
Payton Pool Yates Sec Unit, 1,700
fcl, 1,140 fcl sec 81, blk 8, H-2-N,
3-W, Grandfield, TD 2,040, oil, perfo-
rations 1,893-2,040
Plugged 7/19/83
Pecos Valley (High Gravity)
Six S Properties Inc. No. 11

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Top-To-Bottom
Deepening
Lease Holding
Todd Aaron
312 N. Big Spring
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Midland, Texas

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Permian Basin Petroleum Assoc.
(915) 684-6345

MIMS AND STEPHENS
701 West Indiana 682-3721

ANDREWS COUNTY
Meane
J. Cleo Thompson No. 17-5 W. Meane (Grayburg, San Andrea) Unit,
1,980 fcl, 2,640 fcl, sec 6, blk A-36, PSL, 9-W, Andrews, TD 4,580, PB
3,718, completed 8/26/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 4,588 Perforations 4,354-4,508.5 Acid: 2,500
gallons
Potential 8/1/83 Pumping 25,000 barrels oil, 26.8 Mcf of gas, 2
barrels water daily Gravity 34 Gas oil ratio 85
Completed 8/7/83
Formation tops: Queens 4,021, Grayburg 4,250, San Andrea 4,543

CRANE COUNTY
Block 31 (Devonian)
ARCO Oil & Gas No. H-11 Block 31 Unit, 7,040 fcl, 4,820 fcl of lease,
sec 36, blk 31, ULS, 6.3 W Crane, TD 9,100, PB 8,830, Elev 2,567
Completed 8/7/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 9,100 Perforations 8,144-8,780 Acid 10,000
gallons
Potential 8/1/83 Flowing 79 barrels oil, 3,048 Mcf of gas, 24 bar-
rels water daily on 32/84 inch choke Gravity 44.6 Gas oil ratio
38.545:1
Formation tops: Grayburg 2,928, Penn. Detrital 7,087, Devonian 8,123
Sand Hills (McKnight)
Exxon Corp. No. 274 J.B. Tubb A/C 1, 1,320 fcl, 1,428 fcl of lease, sec
13, blk B-27, PSL, 18-W Crane, TD 4,790, PB 4,105, Elev 2,504, Com-
pleted 7/29/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 4,783 Perforations 2,948-3,386 Acid 2,850
Frac 25,000 pounds sand and 26,382 gallons
Potential 8/4/83 Pumping 9 barrels oil, 30 Mcf of gas, 81 barrels
water daily Gas oil ratio 696
Formation tops: Juddins 2,837, McKnight 2,898, San Angelo 3,392
Sand Hills (Juddins)
Exxon Corp. No. 286 J.B. Tubb A/C 1, 2,015 fcl, 2,640 fcl of lease, sec
29, blk B-27, PSL, 18-W Crane, TD 3,988, Elev 2,483, Completed 8/4/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 3,983 Perforations 2,829-3,102 Acid 7,080
gallons, Frac 86,000 gallons and 172,000 pounds sand
Potential 8/4/83 Flowing 42 barrels oil, 348 Mcf of gas, 63 barrels
water daily on 24 3/4 inch choke Gravity 36.1 Gas oil ratio 8,238:1
Formation tops: Juddins 2,837, McKnight 3,108

ECTOR COUNTY
Cowden S. (Canyon 8790)
Flag-Retford Oil Co. No. 4 Reading Moss, 1,845 fcl, 1,967 fcl of lease

GLASSCOCK COUNTY
sec 37, blk 43, T-2-S, T-1-P, 1/2 W Odessa, TD 9,300, PB 8,752, Elev
2,833, Completed 8/8/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 9,298 Perforations 8,782-8,922 Acid 3,250
gallons
Potential 8/1/83 Pumping 143 barrels oil, 166 Mcf of gas, 6 bar-
rels water daily Gravity 43.8 Gas oil ratio 1:154
Formation tops: Cisco 8,587, Canyon 8,772
Goldsmith, N. (San Andrea)
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. No. 24 W. F. Cowden—C. Upper R. A. B. 880 fcl,
1,997 fcl sec 7, blk A, PSL, 7-W Goldsmith, TD 8,193, PB 7,880, Eleva-
tion 3,168, Completed 7/12/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 8,136 Perforations 4,163-4,263 Acid 5,000
gallons
Potential 7/12/83 Pumping 23 barrels oil, 16 MCF gas, 2 barrels
water daily Gas oil ratio 696
Formation tops: Ellenburger 8,126, Clear Fork 8,136, San Andrea
4,100

GLASSCOCK COUNTY
Blotack Lake S. (Wolfcamp)
BTA Oil Producers Co. No. 11 7613 JV—P. Cox-D. 880 fcl & hf of lease,
sec 22, blk 36, T-1-P, 8-W Garden City, TD 8,320, PB 8,141, Elev 2,809
Completed 8/8/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 8,320 Perforations 8,088-8,114 Acid 500 gal-
lons
Potential 8/12/83 Flowing 226 barrels oil, 212 Mcf of gas, 186
barrels water daily on 24 3/4 inch choke Gravity 42.4 Gas oil ratio
938:1
Formation tops: Aahyrdit 1,135, San Andrea 3,254, Upper Spraberry
6,315, Wolfcamp shale 7,880

MITCHELL COUNTY
Istan, East Howard
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. No. 74 W.L. Foster 1, 1,900 fcl, 4,330 fcl of lease,
sec 6, blk 29, T-1-P, T-1-P, 8-W Coahoma, TD 3,026, PB 2,987, Elev 2,380
Completed 7/30/83
Casing 5 1/2 inch at 3,024 Perforations 2,827-2,902 Acid 4,200
gallons, Frac 38,000 gallons and 80,000 pounds sand
Potential 8/8/83 Pumping 78 barrels oil, 15 Mcf of gas, 139 barrels
water daily Gravity 32.0 Gas oil ratio 142:1
Formation tops: San Andrea 1,724, Gloria 2,822, Clearfork 2,781
John R. Coffee No. 3 Maude Farmer, 2,310 fcl, 330 fcl of lease, sec
14, blk 29, T-1-S, T-1-P, 10-W Westbrook, TD 3,410, PB 2,120, Elev

ANDREWS COUNTY
Deep Rock (Penn)
Maralco Inc. No. 1 Shell-Petroleum, 880 fcl, 1,980 fcl, sec 7, blk A-43, PSL,
6-W Andrews, TD 9,800, Elev 3,181.5, oil

CRANE COUNTY
Sand Hills (Juddins)
Exxon Corp. No. 282 J.B. Tubb A/C 2, 780 fcl, 490 fcl, sec 10, blk B-27,
PSL, 18-W Crane, TD 3,950, gas
Sand Hills (McKnight)
Exxon Corp. No. 1261 W.N. Waddell et al, 1,350 fcl, 850 fcl, sec 19, blk B-26,
PSL, 22-W Crane, TD 3,800, oil
Same No. 1261 W.N. Waddell et al, 2,000 fcl, 5 fcl, sec 19, blk B-26,
PSL, 22-W Crane, TD 3,800, oil
Same No. 1262 W.N. Waddell et al, 1,300 fcl, 1,980 fcl, sec 20, blk
B-26, PSL, 14-W Monahan, TD 3,800, oil

ECTOR COUNTY
Cowden, M.
Cities Service Oil & Gas No. 453 Rhodes Cowden Unit, 2,080 fcl, 676
fcl, sec 24, blk 43, T-1-S, T-1-P, 12-W Odessa, TD 4,300, oil
Same No. 458 Rhodes Cowden Unit, 880 fcl, 1,386 fcl, sec 24, blk 43,
T-1-S, T-1-P, 12-W Crane, TD 4,300, oil
Same No. 455 Rhodes Cowden Unit, 880 fcl, 2,700 fcl, sec 24, blk 43,
T-1-S, T-1-P, 12-W Odessa, TD 4,300, oil
Same No. 456 Rhodes Cowden Unit, 2,632 fcl, 640 fcl, sec 24, blk 43,
T-1-S, T-1-P, 12-W Odessa, TD 4,300, oil
Goldsmith
Gulf Oil Corp. No. 1393 C.A. Goldsmith et al, 1,480 fcl, 2,800 fcl, sec 16,
blk 44, T-1-S, T-1-P, 4-W Goldsmith, TD 8,800, oil
Goldsmith (Devonian)
Gulf Oil Corp. No. 1396 C.A. Goldsmith et al, 1,456 fcl, 1,400 fcl, sec 16,
blk 44, T-1-S, T-1-P, 4-W Goldsmith, TD 8,800

GLASSCOCK COUNTY
Spraberry (Trend Area)
McIntire Co. No. 1 Schrader, 12,800 fcl, 15,480 fcl, sec 16,
blk 35, T-2-S, T-1-P, 21-W St. Lawrence, TD 8,100, Elev 2,882, oil

HOWARD COUNTY
Enduro Oil Co. Inc. No. 1 Frazier, 15,510 fcl, 10,230 fcl, sec 17, blk 33,
T-1-S, T-1-P, 8-W Big Spring, TD 3,500, oil
Same No. 2 Frazier, 8,910 fcl, 15,510 fcl, sec 17, blk 33, T-1-S, T-1-P, 8-W
Big Spring, TD 3,500, oil
Same No. 3 Frazier, 8,250 fcl, 14,860 fcl, sec 17, blk 33, T-1-S, T-1-P, 8-W
Big Spring, TD 3,500, oil

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Five Dollars
1 Coupon per Family-Coupon not redeemable on "Sale" merchandise!

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Mid-morning report

NEW YORK (AP) — 11 a.m. national prices for New York Stock Exchange issues
PE Sales Last Chg.

ACF1.40	40	21	34 1/2	+	+
AMF.50	40	21	10 1/2	+	+
AMRC.50	40	21	20 1/2	+	+
AMT.50	40	21	10 1/2	+	+
AMT.50	40	21	10 1/2	+	+
AMT.50	40	21	10 1/2	+	+
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AMT.50	40	21	10 1/2	+	+
AMT.50	40	21	10 1/2	+	+

Nations delay payment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Poor countries are arranging to delay payment on over \$40 billion worth of debts coming due in the next few years — four times the amount delayed in 1982, according to officials of the World Bank.

The cost of delay is estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars.

On Friday, Brazil requested other governments to hold off on \$1.5 billion worth of debts due this year and next. It already has an agreement to "reschedule" \$4.4 billion due this year alone to private banks, which have lent much bigger sums than governments in recent years.

There are 22 countries that have started or completed reschedulings so far this year, including Mexico and Brazil, the world's biggest borrowers with debts of about \$90 billion each. Negotiations involving 13 countries are still under way.

The list also includes the poorest of the poor, such as Uganda and the Central African Republic. In those countries the average citizen earns a dollar a day or less and he may be worse off at the end of the century than he was in 1980.

Two countries with Communist governments, Poland and Romania, are also included.

A country in financial trouble virtually has to reschedule its debt payments. The alternative is to continue to pile up arrears.

"Such an action has serious drawbacks," says an article in the September issue of the quarterly "Finance and Development," published jointly by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. "It will undermine confidence in the country, making it difficult, if not impossible, for it to borrow in the future."

Until 1979, there were only two or three reschedulings a year, amounting in 1978 to a total of \$1.8 billion. India, Zaire and Turkey were among the perennially hard up.

Seven negotiations have begun in the past three months, compared with 11 during the whole of last year. The additions include Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa and a big oil supplier to the United States, as well as smaller ones like Peru and Liberia.

Pending conclusion of some of the agreements, overdue payments on loans were apparently well over \$14.3 billion, the total logged at the end of 1982 by the fund. Since then, Brazil alone has fallen behind on some \$2 billion worth of debt.

Dollar retreats in trading

LONDON (AP) — The dollar retreated early today after a second straight set of surprise money supply figures from the U.S. Federal Reserve. Gold was higher.

The Federal Reserve disclosed Friday — after European markets had closed for the week — that its M1 index of money in circulation had dropped \$500 million. Investors had been expecting a slight increase, dealers said.

The news, coming a week after the Fed's last money supply figures showed a smaller-than-expected increase, put an end to a brief dollar rally that started Friday.

Shrinkage in the money supply generally foreshadows lower interest rates, which cut the dollar's investment value.

The U.S. currency has been sliding since hitting record highs Aug. 11 and since central banks, led by the Fed, intervened in the market to sell blocks of the U.S. currency.

Foreign money pouring into U.S.

"The British Pound is coming. the German Mark is coming. the Japanese Yen is coming. the French Franc is coming. the Russian Ruble is coming."



By LOUISE COOK
Associated Press Writer

Foreign money is pouring into the United States these days, but that doesn't mean sacks of francs, yen or other currency. It's all done with bank accounts. The actual cash never changes hands.

To most people, foreign exchange means buying foreign currency when they go on vacation in another country.

Recently, however, the foreign exchange market has made headlines. High U.S. interest rates and a stable economy have made investments in American securities and property attractive to foreigners. In order to make those investments, the foreigners need dollars — dollars they buy on the foreign exchange market through commercial banks.

"The changes that take place are in ownership of bank deposits," said Scott Pardee, senior vice president of the Discount Corp. of New York. Investors — mainly corporations — buy dollars through commercial banks. The money is deposited in a dollar bank account. Later, it can be used to buy anything from stocks to real estate.

In the United States, the bulk of the foreign exchange activity goes through a small number of

American and foreign banks and dealers, mostly in New York City. The trade is conducted by telephone, cable and mail. You can't take a tour of the foreign exchange market the way you can the stock market; it's not a place.

The New York banks also deal with banks overseas. They may, for example, get rid of an excess of a particular foreign currency by selling it to a bank in another country.

Here's an example of how the market can work:

Suppose an American importer wants some French wine. The French exporter quotes a price of 8,000 francs — currently equal to about \$1,000. The importer contacts his bank with an order to buy 8,000 francs; the money will be taken from his account. The bank cables its branch or correspondent bank in Paris to pay the 8,000 francs to the wine exporter. The exporter's account will be credited; the account of the U.S. bank in Paris will be debited.

The importer may not want to pay for his wine immediately, however. He may want to wait until it is delivered. But if he waits, he runs the risk that the franc could rise in value. He would need more dollars to buy 8,000 francs.

BUSINESS MIRROR

Higher interest rates command attention

By JOHN CUNIFF
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — All over America these days the big concern seems to be more about interest rates than the weather, vacations or baseball, or even about the situations in Central America or Chad.

All this concern is perfectly understandable because there are many more debtors than vacationers and many more people with a direct, personal, vested interest in the cost of money than in games of baseball or foreign affairs.

This concern has now turned to worry, and in the case of the housing industry, to near-hysteria, simply because most interest rates have ceased to fall and some have edged higher.

In the current jittery state of economic affairs, any little squiggle can grow up to be a trend, and once a trend is nourished through its adolescence, recent history seems to indicate, it can become a monster.

Do you recall the prime rate of 21.5 percent in December 1981? Do you remember those home mortgage rates of 18 percent? And the forecasts by otherwise reputable people that the prime rate would rise to 28 percent?

Who can forget?

It is the remembrance of such convulsions from the recent past that brings the latest interest rate squiggles to the forefront of concerns, especially in view of the big federal budget deficits that must be financed.

But, lest the almost universal concern undermine your spirits, you should know that there is another view of the interest rate squiggle, a view of the future that contains no monster at all, or else a monster slain.

Many people credit Donald Regan, the treasury secretary, with having sown the idea in mid-July when he told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that rates would be lower by the end of the year.

Anyone can make that statement, but Regan supported it with statistical calculations and other paraphernalia of research, which is often confused with wisdom. Besides, he

said what people wanted to hear.

"We expect they'll be down by the end of the year," he said of interest rates. The prime lending rate over the next few years, he said, could even be down as much as two percentage points from the existing level of 10.5 percent.

The recovery was swift enough, he explained, so that the enormous deficits would not crowd out private investors in the credit markets. The suggestion seemed to be that federal revenues would cut into deficit predictions.

In spite of a subsequent rise in the prime lending rate to 11 percent, that idea seems to have caught hold, although not sufficiently to allay the pervasive fears one hears throughout the country.

Asked if it would be wise to consider a second mortgage, a small-town banker thought it over last week and responded: "Why don't you consider waiting until later in the year when rates will be lower?" Lower? "Yes."

Lawrence Kudlow, a consultant now but a short time ago the chief economist at the Office of Management and Budget, continues to have faith in both the economy and the administration. The recent interest rate rise, he states, is a marketplace over-reaction. He believes fears are exaggerated.

And Jack Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch, offers the opinion that the very consternation in financial markets is already acting to head off higher interest rates because it is slowing the economic pace.

"The consternation in the financial markets acts as a brake on the dimensions of the forward momentum of the economy," he explains. "We think a renewed lessening of interest rates will emerge in the fourth quarter."

Will interest rates fall, or at least cease to rise? Can the monster be fended off? Will the recovery continue?

Nobody really can say — that much has been proven over the past few years. But in your concerned conversations, perhaps the views of Regan and Kudlow and Lavery can be included. Maybe they might moderate some of the fear.

Maybe they can even help slay the monster.

INVESTOR'S GUIDE

Check provisions of rollover IRA

By BILL DOYLE

Q. When I retired a year ago, I took my pension benefits in a lump sum, which I rolled over into an individual retirement account. I have not had to touch that money, because I have income from consultant work and investments. I expect to earn about \$28,000 as a consultant this year.

A. Can I add \$2,000 for this year to my existing IRA and avoid current income tax on that amount? If so, would I avoid self-employed Social Security tax on that \$2,000?

A. In order, the answers to your questions are "maybe" and "no."

Some IRA sponsors allow you to add your annual contribution — up to \$2,000 for an individual and \$2,500 for a spousal IRA of a married couple with only one working spouse — to a rollover IRA. Some IRA sponsors insist you set up a new IRA for your annual contributions. You'll have to check that out where you have your rollover IRA.

In any case, you can put either \$2,000 or \$2,500 into an IRA. And, because your consultant work produces self-employed income, you can open a Keogh plan — into which you can put up to 15 percent of your self-employed income annually, with the same tax advantages as an IRA.

You'll have to pay Social Security tax on your net self-employed income — your consulting fees, minus expenses. However, contributions to an IRA and/or Keogh plan do not reduce the amount of self-employed income subject to Social Security tax. For 1983, that tax is 9.35 percent on up to \$35,700 of self-employed income.

Q. My husband has a full-time job and is president of a part-time incorporated business, at which I am employed as vice-president and bookkeeper. In a recent column, you wrote, "When one spouse who is a proprietor hires the



Doyle

other spouse, no Social Security or federal unemployment tax is due" on the employed spouse's salary.

Our accountant says those taxes must be paid on my salary. Why?

A. Because that business at which you are employed is incorporated. It would be a different story if that business was set up as a proprietorship, with your husband as the sole owner. They key word, here is "proprietor." A corporation is not a proprietorship.

Q. We are living well on Social Security benefits and pensions. We receive about \$15,000 a year in interest from savings certificates. Next year, we expect to inherit \$10,000, which will make our total income more than \$32,000. As a result, we will have to pay income tax on our pensions, interest, the \$10,000 inheritance and up to half of our Social Security benefits.

It has been suggested we give the \$10,000 to someone, thereby paying only the federal gift tax. That would be better than giving the government half of our inheritance. Do you agree?

A. No! No! No! Unless you feel very generous and are sure you will never need that \$10,000, don't give it away. Even if you do make a gift of that money, there will be no federal gift tax. Each individual can now give up to \$10,000 to each of as many people as he or she pleases every year, without federal gift tax obligation. For a married couple splitting the gift, that number doubles to \$20,000.

You won't have to pay income tax on the \$10,000 you inherit. Inheritances are not subject to federal income tax. Nor will they be included in calculating the "threshold" of annual income — \$25,000 for an individual and \$32,000 for a married couple — past which up to half of Social Security benefits will be taxed, beginning in 1984.

Assuming you invest the \$10,000 and get interest on it, that interest will be added to your income and will be taxable. But, the federal government won't get any of the \$10,000 when you inherit it.

Paper: Corporation doesn't enforce rules

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. fails to enforce its own rule governing rates lenders may charge for the assumption of fixed-rate mortgages, according to a published report.

The (Cleveland) Plain Dealer in a series of articles reported that the corporation, known in financial circles as Freddie Mac, failed to tighten its rules about assumptions until 1983 and even then was lax on enforcement.

In a three-month inquiry, the newspaper reported, widespread abuses occurred by lenders in assessing fees for assuming mortgages.

The investigation was spurred by abuses in Cleveland, reported by the newspaper previously this year. As a result, 60 people got refunds totaling more than \$80,000, and in one case a borrower who was charged \$4,556.91 to assume a \$57,662 mortgage received a \$4,033.54 refund.

The newspaper's investigation uncovered similar abuses in such cities as Seattle, Salt Lake City, Houston, Memphis, Birmingham, Ala., and in Washington, D.C.

"People are so deathly afraid of the guy who holds their mortgage," Jon A. Iverson, a Seattle real estate lawyer, told The Plain Dealer.

The agency allows lenders to charge a fee for an assumption, but no more than the actual processing costs involved. The agency is a private business, chartered by Congress, that buys mortgages to encourage cash flow of funds into housing. It is controlled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the federal agency that regulates savings and loans.

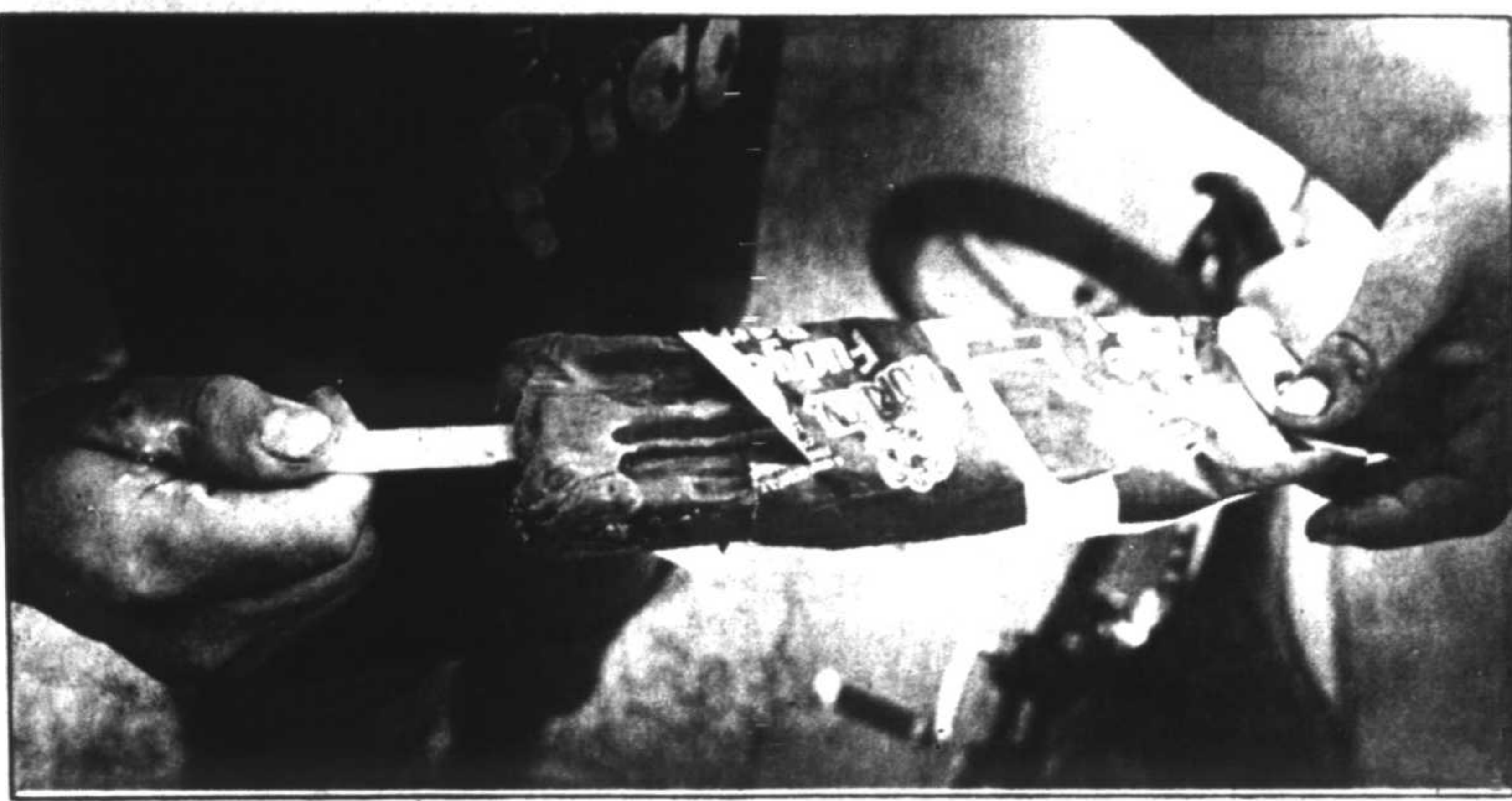
The newspaper reported that: —Even though Freddie Mac tightened its guidelines slightly in January, a number of lenders continued to charge excessive fees in the first six months of the year and in some cases increased fees.

—Freddie Mac officials considered surveying lending institutions this year to learn the extent of lender abuses, but decided against it for lack of time and personnel.

—Freddie Mac policy is to respond only when a complaint arises, though consumers usually don't know how to complain.

Answer to today's Crossword Puzzle

DOWN	ACROSS
1. A small, round, hard fruit.	1. A small, round, hard fruit.
2. A small, round, hard fruit.	2. A small, round, hard fruit.
3. A small, round, hard fruit.	3. A small, round, hard fruit.
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9. A small, round, hard fruit.	9. A small, round, hard fruit.
10. A small, round, hard fruit.	10. A small, round, hard fruit.



The fudgesicle is one of the better selling flavors.

We scream ice cream

Who could forget the fudgesicle or the Good Humor man?

Not Midlander Bill Koegler. While he's not bringing back the ice cream man in the white suit and black bow tie, Koegler is providing Midlanders ice cream on wheels.

"I've got this van that sits all summer and about three weeks ago I started an ice cream truck service," he said.

Koegler attached magnetic ice cream signs on the white van, hired a driver and stocked the truck with pre-packaged ice cream bars from Borden's.

Each afternoon, after completing an eight-hour work day, ice-cream vendor Lloyd Applegate garbs himself in jeans, a T-shirt and dark glasses wrapped around his eyes.

While a snappy jingle sounds from the van, the 22-year-old creeps along his route, stretching from Midkiff Road to A Street in south-west Midland.

"You don't want ice cream until you hear the bell," Applegate said. "The kids get into that music and start dancing."

The nutty-buddys and fudgesicles sell the best," Applegate said.

While business has been "a little slow," Applegate said "once people gain trust, I think it will pick up."

Mostly it's children that stop me," he said. "The ice cream van makes a lot of those little kids happy."

And Applegate has gained some notoriety. "They'll see me in stores and say 'hey ice cream man, where's your sunglasses'."

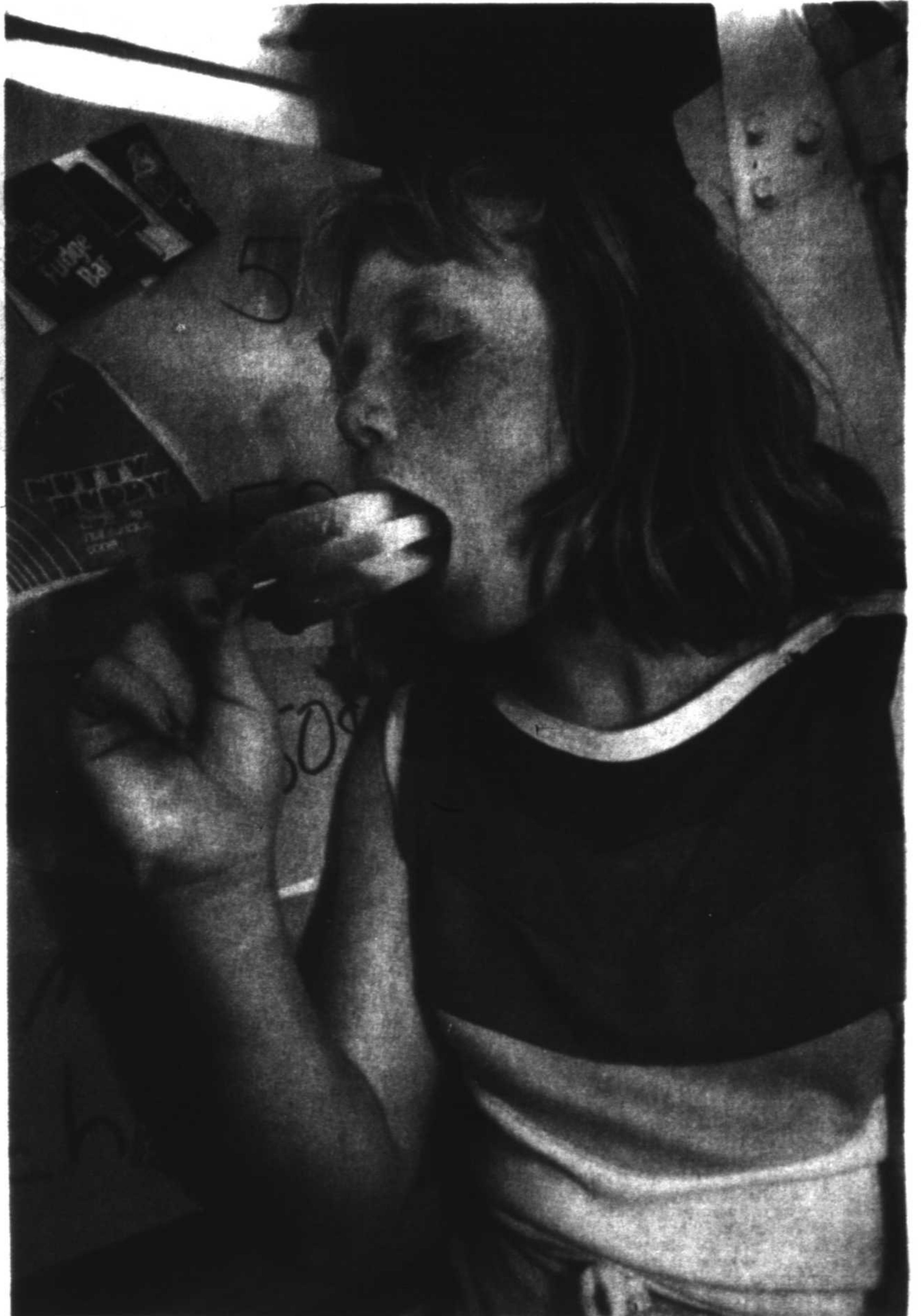
But ice cream hasn't always been sold out of trucks. While many

Americans think the creamy blend was first produced on grandma's porch, it was actually first made in Italy about 1550.

The Italians, who used ice from the mountains to cool their beverages, discovered that ice and salt made a freezing mixture which resulted in a product much like today's modern ices.

By the time it reached the United States in 1700, cream was added. But the concoction was still considered a rare delicacy when Dolly Madison first served it at the White House in 1809.

Although the recipe for ice cream remained a secret for many years, the first ice cream factory was established in Baltimore in 1851. It was not until 1904 at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis that the first ice cream cone appeared.



Eleven-year-old Beth Merritt's favorite treat is the "bomb pop."



Six-year-old Chris Jones buys a snowcone from Kevin Kent.



Lloyd Applegate is a delivery man by day and ice cream truck driver by afternoon.



Ben Rodriguez chases the ice cream van.

**Text by
Gail Burke**

**Photos by
Paul Gilbert**

DEATHS

Don E. Brown

BIG SPRING — Services for Don E. Brown, 52, of Big Spring, are pending at Nalley-Pickie Funeral Home.

Brown died Sunday afternoon at an Odessa hospital.

Doris Crooker

BIG SPRING — Services for Mrs. William B. (Doris) Crooker, 84, of Big Spring, will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Big Spring with burial at Mt. Pleasant, N.Y., directed by Nalley-Pickie Funeral Home.

Mrs. Crooker died Sunday morning following a brief illness.

She was a legal technician for a national broadcasting company and a resident of Big Spring since 1965.

Eliseo Galindo

McCAMEY — Services for Eliseo Venegas Galindo, 23, of McCamey, were to be at 4:30 p.m. today at

Sacred Heart Catholic Church in McCamey with burial in Restland Cemetery, directed by James Dennis Funeral Home.

Galindo died Saturday in McCamey.

He was an oil field worker.

Oscar Gutierrez

LAMESA — Services for Oscar Hillburn Gutierrez, 34, of Pecos and formerly of Lamesa, will be at 8 p.m. Sunday in Brannon Funeral Home chapel in Lamesa. Funeral Mass was to be at 2 p.m. today at St. Margaret Mary Catholic Church in Lamesa.

Gutierrez died Friday in a Pecos hospital.

He was born Aug. 18, 1949, in Lamesa.

Survivors include his wife, Mickie Gutierrez of Pecos; a son, Oscar Gutierrez Jr. of Pecos; two daughters, Gilda Gutierrez and Liza Gutierrez, both of Pecos; a brother, Juan Gutierrez of Lamesa; six sisters, Julia Lozada, Minnie Cortez, Lupe Tejada, Lily Torres, all of Lamesa; Stella Guerra of Lubbock and Beatrice Molina of Denver, Colo.

Inmates, officials question TDC pesticide handling

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (AP) — State agriculture officials say they will look into the use of pesticides on Texas prison farms because some Texas Department of Corrections inmates have complained about exposure to the dangerous chemicals.

However, TDC Director W.J. Estelle says he knows of no problems with contamination of inmates.

"We don't use anything that any other farm or ranch operation doesn't use up in Dallas County," Estelle told The Dallas Morning News.

Dr. Armand Start, the prison system's chief medical officer, said he has seen no evidence of contamination although he has received complaints from inmates and from prison reform advocates.

"We've had a lot of people charge us with irresponsibility with exposing inmates to pesticides ... I have not seen what I would consider a legitimate complaint," Start told the newspaper in a story published Sunday.

Inmate Keith Roach, 30, who is serving a 60-year burglary sentence, said sores flared up on his arms after he worked at a TDC farm and he has had no response to his complaints.

"I've gone in to complain about the sores on my arms and nothing happens," said Roach, an inmate at the Eastham Unit near Lovelady. "I've been on the doctor's list for two weeks. And if they do anything, they'll just send me to a non-agricultural unit until the sores go away."

About 8,500 inmates harvest 45,000 acres of prison crops each year.

The News said State Rep. Ron Wilson, D-Houston, requested a list of

agricultural chemicals the TDC has purchased during the past four years. The list included several known cancer-causing agents, the newspaper said.

Texas Agriculture Department counsel Samuel Biscoe said state agriculture officials and representatives of the attorney general's office will meet prison officials in the next few weeks "to look at some of the problem areas and see if there are problems that need to be corrected."

The News said the TDC's 1982 budget request admitted pesticide storage facilities were not in compliance with state law and sought funds to build new facilities. The request said the main chemical storage plant near Sugar Land was in the same building where TDC food is processed and stored, the newspaper said.

"TDC cannot continue with the hazard that now exists with pesticide, insecticide and herbicide storage," said the budget request.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency spokesman Roger Meacham said TDC might be violating federal regulations in the storage of pesticides.

"We ... tell dealers, people who sell pesticide products, that it is to be kept so that it does not contaminate food or feed products or there is undue risk of public exposure," said Meacham. "It certainly shouldn't be stored near food."

The budget request for storage facilities was replaced with a \$2 million fund to be used at the discretion of TDC officials. James Anderson, director of the TDC's agricultural programs, said the chemicals have been moved to a different building.

Texas universities brace for enrollment increase

DALLAS (AP) — Officials at universities and colleges across Texas say they're bracing for another enrollment boom this fall that should hit private and public schools alike.

At the University of Texas, with an enrollment of 48,039 last fall, the student population is expected to grow by more than 12 percent, officials say.

Texas colleges got their first inkling about the student-population boom this summer when unprecedented numbers of freshmen-to-be showed up for orientation programs, officials say.

"Our program was up by 5,000 transferring and new entering students, and we still have another week of orientation," said Kathryn Van Ness, a UT spokeswoman.

Last year, enrollments at the 156 universities and colleges in Texas were 16 percent higher than the national average, according to the Texas Education Agency.

Texas ranks third in the United States with 625,447 college students behind California and New York.

Enrollments are growing at both private and public schools, officials say.

Carol Moak, President of Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas, said private enrollments are projected to grow by 2 percent each year through 1990.

"Nationally, independent and private college applicants are on the rise due to a better economic picture ... but Texas is slow to experience the change in economy," she said. "As the market recovers, students are more likely to turn to private institutions."

As enrollments grow, students are flooding business-related fields and engineering programs, officials say. And UT, for example, has tightened entrance requirements to hold down enrollments in those fields.

"Over the last three years, the schools of business, communication and engineering have increased the needed grade-point average," said Augustine Garza, associate director of admissions.

"Overall, the university has raised admission standards to 2.5," he said. But "in the most popular fields, the individual colleges have tightened their admission criteria even more, some to 3.0 level," on a scale of 4.

Girl without growth hormone denied aid

VENUS, Texas (AP) — Diane Shaw says her family cannot pay \$100 a week for a growth hormone here 2-year-old daughter Earin needs to keep from staying 32 inches tall for the rest of her life.

Mrs. Shaw said a state agency for crippled children refused to help because its programs do not cover the child's condition.

The 29-month-old girl, who weighs just 24 pounds, was born with a brain defect that prevents her body from producing needed hormones, causes seizures and has made her blind. It also keeps her from growing.

"She has not grown any in the last 11 months, absolutely nothing," said Dr. Jose Gonzalez, an endocrinologist and one of several pediatric specialists treating Earin. He said Earin suffers from septo-optic dysplasia and is missing part of her brain.

Earin is the same size as her 15-month-old sister, Krissy.

Her mother, Diane Shaw, says the family spends about \$30 a month on anti-convulsant drugs, cortisone and thyroxine to replace the life-sustaining hormones Earin's body does not produce. But Mrs. Shaw told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram the family cannot afford the \$100 a week it would cost for the growth hormone.

"I don't know what we are going to do," said Mrs. Shaw. "I guess she will have to stay this size."

Gonzalez said that when he realized Earin was going to need the

growth hormone for about 12 years, at a cost that will escalate as she gets older, he referred her to Texas Crippled Children's Services. But the agency rejected Earin's case.

"Basically, we cover physical defects," said the agency's administrator, Joe Horsley. "There has to be a physical defect, and it must be reasonable to expect improvement as a result of treatment."

"Endocrine disorders do not fall within the scope of this program," he said.

Horsley said a medical committee reviews each case, though "some of the things we cover, like cystic fibrosis and spina bifida, it is because the Legislature specifically wrote them in."

"Earin is missing part of her brain," Gonzalez said. "Are they saying, 'Sorry, we don't cover that part of the brain?'"

"It's unfair," said Mrs. Shaw. "Someone with club feet qualifies for help, and they say Earin doesn't. There's something wrong with a program like that. Earin is a lot worse off than a baby with webbed fingers."

Mrs. Shaw said the family has no medical insurance and has found most companies unwilling to provide it.

"Most companies won't cover Earin," she said. "My mother-in-law says it's because she has so many problems that they know it's going to cost a lot of money."



Two-year-old Earin Shaw, center, poses for a photo with her sister and mother at their Venus, Texas home. Earin was born with a brain defect that retards her growth.

She said her husband lays flooring to support the family.

"He was making five-something an hour, and we had insurance and qualified for Medicaid and SSI (Supplemental Security Income). Then

he found a better job that paid \$9.25 an hour, and we lost our insurance and the money for Earin's medical bills," she said.

"He's looking now for a job that pays less so we can get back on SSI."

Bridge workers get heavy doses of fumes

EL PASO (AP) — Some days, U.S. Customs Service inspector Allen Bell wants to slam the door when a smoke-belching vehicle approaches his booth at the Paso Del Norte Bridge.

His second impulse, though, says do the job, which he does.

"Sometimes there are days when I feel like if I take a deep breath of air out here, I could chip a tooth on it," Bell said, watching a steady stream of cars, taxis and buses pouring across into El Paso from Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

"Look, there goes another one," he said, pointing to a white pickup truck pouring out bluish exhaust into a hot July afternoon.

Fifteen years after the federal government first conducted air quality tests at El Paso's border bridges, customs and immigration officials face what many see as worse breathing conditions than ever.

Those tests demonstrated that carbon monoxide levels far exceeded federal standards at times, mainly at the Paso Del Norte Bridge downtown. The human exposure factor

was within accepted limits, though. Since then, the federal government has started a worker rotation system and installed blowers to disperse fumes.

But the problem has outpaced the solutions, inspectors say.

Many more El Pasoans, for example, are filling their tanks with the still inexpensive but lower-grade gasoline in Juarez. And the U.S. inspectors live with the aerial byproducts.

"I am resigned to the fact that I have to live with the air," said customs inspector Raul Mendoza, 52, a 12-year bridge veteran.

Little research evidence has linked heavy carbon monoxide exposure to later long-term health problems.

It is small consolation, though, to bridge workers, whose booth windows have to be washed every two days to remove exhaust soot.

Some inspectors say the federal government should consider giving hazard pay to bridge inspectors and allow them to take early retirement.

Other inspectors suggest building

a new bridge on the East Side to alleviate bridge congestion. They propose wearing masks or enforcement of federal air standards at American ports of entry.

Each answer — some tried, some too expensive — has its problems.

Masks cause a public relations problem, Mendoza said. "People think you are sick or something."

Customs inspector Joe Najar said he is not holding his breath that air quality changes will happen soon at the Paso Del Norte Bridge.

Najar is president of the 250-member National Treasury Employees Union in El Paso. The union includes customs inspectors, clerks and patrol officers.

Repeated federal and local air quality tests on the bridges have shown levels of carbon monoxide in excess of federal standards.

A 1979 federal study by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration showed Lane 1 — nearest the Paso Del Norte Bridge office — routinely exceeded carbon monoxide standards by 50 percent.

However, the Tri-Agency Border Survey noted that worker exposure

to the high levels of carbon monoxide in El Paso fell within federal standards.

The federal study recommended better air-conditioning maintenance, improved traffic control such as speed bumps and signals, and future construction with prevailing winds in mind.

"Available studies on the long-term effects of continued exposure to low levels of (carbon monoxide) are scarce," the study states. It said employees failed to document ailments related to air quality.

Telltale symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning include headaches, fainting spells, nausea, lethargy and irritability.

Immigration inspector Norman Fisher said he knows them. When he complained that fumes were making him ill, he was told to look for another job, he said.

"You can quote me on that. Most of us are told the same thing," said Fisher, who is president of the American Federation of Government Employees Local 1210.

County jail converted into western museum

PALO PINTO, Texas (AP) — Wags in this North Central Texas community say visitors to their museum worry about losing track of time with the exhibits and getting accidentally locked in after hours.

The two-story, native sandstone structure a few blocks from courthouse square is the old county jail.

"You could conceivably get locked into the museum," said Thelma Doss of the Palo Pinto County Historical Association. "It wouldn't be much fun."

Killers, cattle rustlers, rowdy cowboys and other rabble-rousers spent weeks and months trying to figure a way out of the jail before county officials began allowing visitors inside its recesses.

"Oh, one time some prisoners escaped with a dummy gun they made out of soap and stained with shoe polish. So you really can get out," said Nita Hall, historical association president. "But it is one museum you wouldn't want to get locked into."

The museum was the brainchild of association members who decided three years ago that families in the rolling hills surrounding the Palo Pinto county seat possessed memorabilia of the early farming and ranching days that was worth saving.

"There have been loans and donations," said John Winters, county tax assessor-collector who is a past association president. "I

have a whole display case in there from my family — all my father's ropes and rawhide hobbles he had in the ranching business, and spurs, boots and bridles and other Western gear."

"We've got some woman's cut glass and different things like that — just pretty much donations," said Winters, chairman of the county historical commission.

Some eye-catchers in the museum include a straight razor used twice to shave outlaw Sam Bass while he holed up in the county.

"Sam Bass hid out here in the 1890s, and came into town to Bill Hale, who was the barber at that time," Ms. Hall said. "Bass slipped into town and gave Hale a \$5 gold piece, and told him to keep quiet about it."

Hale's son, 92-year-old Bill Hale of Mineral Wells, donated the razor, she said.

"It was a close shave," she quipped.

But Bass, nicknamed the Robin Hood of Texas, never stayed at the jail. He later was betrayed by one of his own men at Round Rock and killed by Texas Rangers.

On a wall in the jail's first floor is a picture of every sheriff of Palo Pinto County since the structure was completed in 1880 to replace a log jail. The picture is framed with loaded dice that were confiscated from a raid.



Nita Hall, Palo Pinto County historical association president, displays an old telephone switchboard in the west Texas community's museum. The two-story sandstone structure is the county's old jail.

Historical buildings weather the storm

GALVESTON, Texas (AP) — Caretakers of Galveston's past say the island's historic buildings weathered the last hurricane for the same reasons it did others — quality construction with bricks, heavy beams and fine hardwoods.

"They're built much more strongly than most structures are today," said Peter Brink, executive director of Galveston's Historical Foundation.

"You either have heavy brick construction with heavy beams or you have really fine hard woods."

Brink said the historic district gets some protection from being located on the leeward side of the island. But

the construction of the buildings provides the greatest protection, he said.

"The lesson that we got out of it is that quality stood up," said Brink's brother David. "You look at the ticky-tacky."

David Brink is the overseer of Elissa, an 1877 sailing ship moored in Galveston to heavy-duty, flexible pilings.

He said about 40 volunteers helped batten down the hatches on Elissa.

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CORRECTION

On page 5 of Take Sears Back To School Supplement of August 17, the copy should not have stated "including cushion and installation." We sincerely regret this error.

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