

Texas' Hispanic voters may be this year's 'sleeping giant'

By PHILLIP SWANN

WASHINGTON — You can't win in Texas without Hispanics. Gov. William Clements knows it and so does his opponent, Mark White. In fact, everyone knows it, except perhaps one group — the Hispanics themselves.

Election analysts predict that fewer Hispanics will vote this November than in last May's primaries.

"We still don't recognize that we have the potential to make the difference in elections," explains Hispanic Caucus Chairman Rep. Robert Garcia, D.N.Y.

Hispanics would seem to have good reason to flex their newly developed muscle at the polls this November. The Reagan administration has pushed through cuts of numerous special interest programs for Hispanics, such as legal services for the poor. And much of south Texas, where Hispanics

outnumber whites, is in financial shambles largely because of the devaluation of the Mexican peso.

But many Texas political observers say that Hispanics do not believe such hotly contested races as Clements-White and Rep. Jim Collins' bid to unseat Sen. Lloyd Bentsen will have much of an impact on their lives.

"They see little difference in White and Clements," says Willie Velasquez of the Southwest Voters Registration Project, which is based in San Antonio.

From Our Washington Bureau

Our polls show that Mexican-Americans see their problems at the local level, such as the school board. The statewide races don't do anything for them.

Approximately 21 percent of the Texas electorate voted in last May's primaries, but nearly 27 percent of registered Hispanics cast their ballots.

Those statistics would seem to indicate that there is a new, growing political awareness among Hispanics.

But there was a similar voting pattern in 1978, the last non-presidential campaign year. Twenty-eight percent of the registered Hispanic voters turned out for the 1978 primaries, compared to a 32.7 percent turnout rate for all voters. But 42 percent of the electorate voted in the general election, while the Hispanic turnout dipped to 27 percent.

"In general elections, just about every group (has a higher turnout) except for Mexican-Americans," says Velasquez.

There seem to be two reasons why there is greater Hispanic participation in Texas primaries:

—There are usually more Hispanic candidates in the primaries, which in turn gives Hispanic voters a heartfelt reason to go to the polls. There are no

(See STATE'S, Page 2A)

The Midland Reporter-Telegram

METRO EDITION

Vol. 53, No. 222 Daily 25¢, Sunday 50¢

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1982
4 SECTIONS, 32 PAGES

More striking urged

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Fugitive Solidarity leaders urged workers in four cities to stay home today in the second week of sometimes bloody protests over the government's banning of the independent labor union.

No new uprisings were reported over the weekend.

Sources with contacts among the underground union leadership said workers were asked to boycott their jobs in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and Nowa Huta — the model Communist city where police killed a young steel-mill electrician during three days of rioting last week.

Worker compliance with other recent Solidarity strike appeals has been spotty and generally ignored in the capital.

Authorities said last Wednesday's shooting of 20-year-old Bodgen Wlosik

Related Stories, Page 2C

remained under investigation. Earlier reports by the official PAP news agency said Wlosik was mortally wounded when a plainclothes policeman was attacked by demonstrators and opened fire in "self-defense."

Wlosik is the only officially acknowledged fatality in the new spate of unrest touched off by Parliament's Oct. 8 passage of a tough new labor law that banned Solidarity.

Witnesses said Nowa Huta, a Krakow suburb about 160 miles south of Warsaw, was virtually under police occupation as riot squads armed with automatic weapons patrolled the streets Sunday, allowing only small children to place flowers at the spot where Wlosik was shot.

Privately printed funeral notices posted in Nowa Huta said Wlosik would be buried this Wednesday, but official sources in Krakow said no firm date would be set until today. The sources, who requested anonymity, said they feared the funeral might cause tensions to escalate.

Wlosik was the 15th person reported killed in riots since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, when Solidarity was suspended and hundreds of its leaders were interned, including union chief Lech Walesa.

Union militants staged the first and biggest strike protesting the outlawing of Solidarity last Monday at the sprawling Lenin Shipyards in the Baltic port of Gdansk.



Greetings for Gemayel

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, right, greets Cardinal Terence Cooke Sunday upon the former's arrival in New York City. Gemayel, in the United States to address the United Nations General Assembly today

and meet with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington, D.C., Tuesday, is on his first trip abroad since being elected president last month.

Gemayel seeking aid for his country

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel came to the United Nations today seeking help in his campaign to rid his country of foreign troops and rebuild it after years of war.

Gemayel and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar shook hands at the entrance to the Secretariat building and then took an elevator to the 38th floor for a private meeting.

Later in the day, Gemayel was scheduled to address the General Assembly and the 15-nation Security Council.

Gemayel said after his arrival at New York's Kennedy airport Sunday that he had come "to carry to the international community and the American people the hopes and aspirations of the people of Lebanon."

A senior Lebanese official said Gemayel was hoping to negotiate the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon in talks at the United Nations and with President Reagan in Washington on Tuesday.

Gemayel, who took office Sept. 23 after the assassination of his brother, President-elect Bashir Gemayel, was also expected to ask President Reagan for American help to rebuild his country. Lebanese officials said that could cost \$12 billion.

Lebanese Housing Minister Bahaeddin Bsar and the chairman of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, Mohammed Atallah, accompanied Gemayel and were expected to be present at his talks with U.S. officials.

On his arrival, Gemayel referred to "the urgency of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the need for a comprehensive program of reconstruction."

In a speech later Sunday at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the Lebanese president told 4,500 Lebanese Americans that "very soon, your country will be free and sovereign."

Syria and Israel have said they are willing to withdraw from Lebanon, but Israel insists that Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas still in northern and eastern Lebanon must be the first to leave.

Israeli officials have said they want Syria to persuade the PLO to leave Lebanon before the Syrian and Israeli armies begin a simultaneous withdrawal.

In Washington, Reagan administration officials said the Israeli conditions did not present "insurmountable problems."

There are an estimated 70,000 Israeli troops, 35,000 Syrians and 10,000 Palestinian guerrillas remaining in Lebanon. About 8,000 PLO guerrillas were evacuated from Moslem West Beirut to other Arab countries in August and September following Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon and subsequent siege of the capital.

Alfred Mady, Gemayel's special adviser, said Gemayel would ask the U.N. Security Council for a three-month extension in the stay of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

Troops may pull out soon

By BARRY SCHWEID

WASHINGTON (AP) — If all the pieces fall into place, the United States could be ready to announce an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon by the end of the week.

That would allow the Reagan administration to shift its attention to finding a way to open negotiations on Palestinian self-rule.

The principal sticking point on the pullout plan is Israel's insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization leave first.

Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who also wants PLO forces out of the country, is apt to support the Israeli position when he meets with President Reagan on Tuesday.

It would then be up to Gemayel to use his influence with Syria to persuade the PLO to exit before the Israelis and Syrians.

Gemayel is expected to assure Reagan that Lebanese troops will be able to maintain order after the Israelis depart. That peacekeeping role in Beirut, the Lebanese capital, is now being filled by U.S. Marines, French and Italian troops.

During Tuesday's visit, Gemayel probably will be offered sizable U.S. aid for post-war reconstruction.

Peter McPherson, the administrator of the Agency for International Development, will return to Lebanon soon to make another assessment of the situation. He has been there three times over the last several months.

Having made progress on other parts of the plan during talks here last week, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is ready to return from a sidetrip to Costa Rica if the agreement can be wrapped up during Gemayel's visit.

Administration officials say none of the Israeli conditions presented "insurmountable problems," but the timing of the PLO pullout was difficult. U.S. and Israeli spokesmen said Shamir's talks with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger went well.

A withdrawal agreement would set the stage for an attempt to reopen negotiations over the Palestinians.

Reagan will receive an Arab delegation on Friday, getting their views on his "fresh start" proposals for a settlement.

U.N. agency vote will test U.S. strength

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — A U.N. agency that normally deals with technical matters such as allocation of short-wave radio frequencies faces a crucial vote today on an Arab-backed bid to oust Israel. The outcome will test America's clout in the world body.

The traditionally non-political International Telecommunications Union will be voting on an Algerian-sponsored resolution to exclude the Jewish state because of its invasion of Lebanon.

It will be the first test of American strength in a U.N. agency since the Reagan administration threatened to withdraw from the U.N. General Assembly or any other U.N. agency that expels Israel.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Saturday that the United States would quit the assembly if Israel were ousted and "withhold payments to the United Nations until Israel's right to participate is restored."

The United States contributes 25 percent of the annual U.N. budget.

Arab and Third World nations are backing the proposal by Iraq and Libya to kick Israel out of the assembly.

Shultz also said in the statement issued in Washington that the United States will withdraw its 28-member delegation from the telecommunications conference in Nairobi and suspend payments to the agency if Israel is excluded.

Michael Gardner, a Washington lawyer who heads the U.S. delegation to

the conference, said America contributes \$32 million annually — about 7 percent of the agency's funding.

Three weeks ago the United States withdrew from the U.N.-affiliated International Atomic Energy Agency after Israel was denied credentials.

Shultz said the United States is withholding all payments to that agency, which polices global use of nuclear technology, pending a reassessment of U.S. participation.

Clements, White both consider debate success

DALLAS (AP) — Gov. Bill Clements and challenger Mark White shook hands and came out singing — their own praises — in a rather subdued third gubernatorial debate where only "politician" was slung as a dirty word.

"I'm a businessman — not a career politician," Clements said, invoking his oft-used campaign one-liner.

"The governor prefers to play politics instead of getting laws on the books," White countered.

Both men claimed victory after Saturday's debate, the last in a scheduled series of televised exchanges between the incumbent Republican governor and his Democratic challenger, who currently is the state's attorney general.

Each used the hour-long format to answer questions with their campaign promises and point out the other's shortcomings.

Clements contended White was a "poor to mediocre" attorney general who, as a gubernatorial candidate, has not come up with plans to deal with essential issues — including teacher pay raises, immigration or funding for state highways.

"Those are all nice words," he said at one point, after White answered a question, "but there are no solutions there."

White refuted Clements' repeated statement that as governor he represented "all Texans."

INSIDE TODAY

Genius at work

In a workroom populated as much by hot pads and potted plants as electrical gizmos, dials and switches, Steve Watlington sifts through nature's ingredients and quenches his life-long thirst for knowledge.

— Page 1C

Classified.....6C	Horoscope.....5C
Comics.....4C	Lifestyle.....3C
Crossword.....5C	Markets.....7B
Editorial.....6A	Obituaries.....2C
Energy.....6B	Sports.....1C
Entertainment.....7A	TV Schedule.....5C

Weather

Fair and cooler through Tuesday. High Tuesday mid-70s. Details on Page 2A.

Service

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



Fort Stockton volunteer firefighters direct operations at the scene of a Sunday morning accident in which two men were killed. The Interstate 10 accident occurred when a parked trailer was hit by a tanker truck in the westbound lane. Ten West Texas traffic fatalities reportedly occurred over the weekend, including the deaths of two Midlanders.

Bess Truman dies at 97

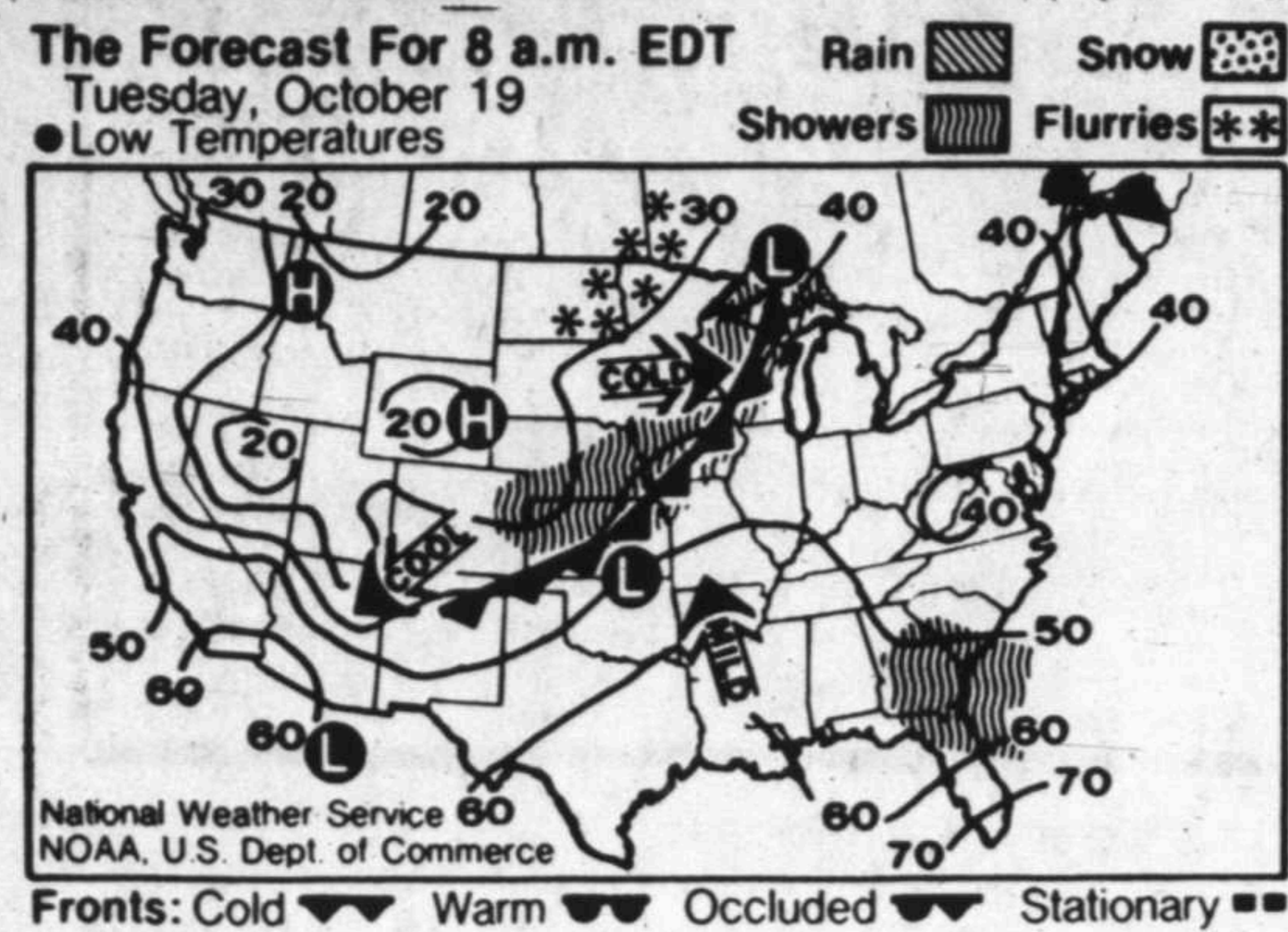
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Bess Truman, the nation's oldest former first lady and the lifelong sweetheart President Harry S. Truman called "The Boss," died early today. She was 97.

The Truman family physician, Dr. Wallace Graham, said Mrs. Truman died of congestive heart failure. Research Medical Center said she was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital at 4:38 a.m.

Mrs. Truman lived longer than any other former first lady. Mary Scott Harrison, the second wife of Benjamin Harrison, died in 1948 at age 90. Edith Wilson, wife of Woodrow Wilson, died at age 89 in 1961. The oldest living first lady is 70-year-old Pat Nixon.

(See FORMER, Page 2A)

WEATHER SUMMARY



The National Weather Service forecasts sunny weather for most of the nation Tuesday. Showers are expected from the central Plains to the upper Great Lakes. Snow flurries are forecast for the northern Plains. Showers are also forecast for the Southeast.

Midland statistics

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and cooler through Tuesday. Low tonight mid-50s with southerly winds 5-10 mph. High Tuesday mid-70s. Southwesterly winds 10-15 mph, becoming northerly 10-20 mph.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS

Yesterday's High 85 degrees
Overnight Low 53 degrees
Sunset today 7:13p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow 7:56a.m.
Precipitation .00 inches
Last 24 hours 1.01 inches
This month to date 12.63 inches
1982 to date

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

6 a.m.	59
7 a.m.	54
8 a.m.	50
9 a.m.	53
10 a.m.	62
11 a.m.	70
noon	74
1 p.m.	77
2 p.m.	80
3 p.m.	82
4 p.m.	84
5 p.m.	84
6 a.m.	55

Border states forecasts

Louisiana: Partly cloudy with warmer afternoons through Tuesday. Widely scattered showers tonight and Tuesday. Highs mostly in the 80s. Lows 58 to 65.

Arkansas: Partly cloudy becoming cloudy with a considerable chance of thunderstorms Tuesday. Highs 75 to 80. Lows 50 to 58.

Oklahoma: Fair to partly cloudy turning colder in the Panhandle tonight. Cloudy to partly cloudy Tuesday with scattered light rain Panhandle and scattered thunderstorms mainly southeast. Highs 55 Panhandle to 85 southeast. Lows 42 Panhandle to 65 southeast.

New Mexico: Fair through tonight, turning colder eastern plains. Increasing cloudiness and cooler statewide Tuesday. Lows tonight 30s mountains to 40s and 50s elsewhere. Highs Tuesday 50s and 60s mountains and north to mostly 70s elsewhere.

The weather elsewhere

Albany	50	35	city
Albuquerque	74	45	city
Amarillo	79	48	city
Anchorage	36	28	city
Asheville	65	35	city
Atlanta	64	46	city
Baltimore	52	32	city
Boston	61	63	city
Buffalo	55	35	city
Butte	70	39	city
Chicago	69	32	city
Cincinnati	63	32	city
Cleveland	68	40	city
Dallas	82	65	city
Denver	47	38	city
Des Moines	66	35	city
Detroit	65	54	city
El Paso	55	33	city
Fort Worth	62	40	city
Houston	67	38	city
Indianapolis	52	40	city
Jacksonville	58	40	city
Kansas City	51	35	city
Las Vegas	64	35	city
Los Angeles	52	39	city
Los Angeles	81	61	city
Los Angeles	53	37	city
Los Angeles	73	43	city
Los Angeles	70	50	city
Los Angeles	52	39	city
Los Angeles	62	49	city
Los Angeles	36	32	city
Los Angeles	68	42	city
Los Angeles	67	27	city
Los Angeles	60	25	city
Los Angeles	54	30	city
Los Angeles	59	31	city
Los Angeles	59	31	city
Los Angeles	78	66	city

Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Fair through Tuesday. Cooler temperatures Tuesday. Lows tonight 45 Panhandle to near 60 southeast, except near 60 mountains. Highs Tuesday 65 Panhandle to near 80 southeast to 92 Big Bend.

North Texas: Partly cloudy with warm days and cool nights through Tuesday. Highs 80 to 90. Lows 62 to 68.

South Texas: Partly cloudy and humid through Tuesday. Highs 85 southeast to 92 inland along the Rio Grande. Lows mostly in the 60s.

Fort Worth to Fort O'Connor: Southerly and southwesterly winds tonight through Tuesday. Seas 3 to 5 feet daytime and 4 to 6 feet at night. Isolated showers.

Fort O'Connor to Brownsville: Southerly and southwesterly winds 15 to 20 knots through Tuesday. Higher gusts near shore during the afternoons. Seas 4 to 6 feet.

Autumn making a comeback

After summerlike temperatures this weekend, Tuesday's cooler temperatures should remind us that it really is fall.

According to the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport, it is expected to be fair and cooler beginning Tuesday.

The low tonight should be in the mid-50s with southerly winds 5-10 mph.

The high Tuesday is expected to stabilize in the mid-70s with southwesterly winds 10-15 mph, picking up in the afternoon and becoming northerly 10-20 mph.

Sunday's high of 85 was warm, but not as hot as the record high of 95 set in 1964. The overnight low of 53 fell short of the record low of 37 set in 1968.

State's Hispanic voters potentially strong bloc

(Continued from Page 1A)

Hispanics on either the Republican or Democratic state campaign tickets this November.

Campaigns in heavily Democratic Texas are usually won or lost in the primaries. Hispanics, who turn out in large numbers to elect sympathetic candidates in local primary elections, believe they have less at stake in the general election.

But Texas candidates who are running statewide races can hardly afford to write off the Hispanic vote. In fact, Texas gubernatorial candidates are making strong pitches to woo the "sleeping giant."

In capturing the state house in 1978, Clements carried 26 percent of the Hispanic vote, a strong showing for a GOP candidate. But it is questionable whether the governor can be re-elected with the same total, says Clements spokesman Tony Garrett, who adds the campaign is shooting for 40 percent.

"The sheer numbers say they (Hispanics) are a strong force that you must go after," says Tabor Ward, Texas GOP communications director.

Mexican-Americans, who make up about 21 percent of the state population, undoubtedly can make the difference in a close race. Approximately 830,000 Texas Hispanics are registered to vote, an increase of 300,000 since 1976.

Moreover, Hispanic advocacy groups, such as the League of United Latin American Citizens, have developed highly sophisticated campaigns to help candidates who support "the Hispanic cause." LULAC, which is based in Corpus Christi, has even established a political action committee.

"We're still a young community, just starting out," says Garcia. "It's going to take some time. But look out. By the year 2000, Texas will be at least 30 to 40 percent Hispanic. That's a helluva voting block."

Missing tourists reported seen in Zimbabwe, officials say

WALNUT CREEK, Calif. (AP) — The U.S. State Department says it has received a report that six tourists kidnapped in Zimbabwe have been seen by villagers, but the sighting hasn't been confirmed.

Brooks Baldwin, the father of one of the six, said Sunday a State Department official telephoned him Friday night at his home here, 20 miles east of San Francisco.

Opponents of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe abducted two Americans, Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis; Britons James Greenwell and Martin Hodgson and Australians Tony Bagzel and William Butler on July 23.

Baldwin, a real estate broker, said the State Department told him villagers reported seeing the six tourists "along with their captors."

He said State Department officials have contacted him almost every day with news, usually scanty, of develop-

ments.

State Department spokeswoman Susan Pittman said Sunday the department "had a report that the six had been sighted, however, it is unconfirmed and unsubstantiated."

The kidnapers demanded the release of two people held by the government and threatened to kill the hostages, who were seized on their way to Zimbabwe's most famous tourist attraction, Victoria Falls.

The abductors, reportedly six in number, support Joshua Nkomo, leader of a party opposing the government. They stopped the tourists' minibus at a roadblock 50 miles northwest of Bulawayo.

Despite a widespread search by the army, police and security forces, the six tourists remain missing. There have been rumors of their murders, but no bodies have been found.

Debate crowd grows

By The Associated Press

Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby, a 10-year veteran of Texas' second highest executive post, says his record of improving the state's fiscal management should earn him re-election.

But Hobby's Republican challenger, George Strake, contends it's time for a fresh face and new ideas in the office.

Hobby and Strake appeared Saturday night on a question-and-answer program broadcast statewide on public television.

The candidates for state treasurer also engaged in a brief, televised debate that included the Libertarian Party hopeful.

Strake complained the 15-minute program was too short and offered to pay for a one-hour broadcast debate with Hobby.

"George, 15 minutes is plenty of time for you to display your knowledge of state government," Hobby countered.

Strake, a former Texas Secretary of State, said Hobby's 10-year tenure as lieutenant governor was too long — and Hobby had too little to show for it.

During the decade, crime has risen, state spending and personnel have increased and highways have deteriorated, Strake said.

But Hobby said experience in the lieutenant governor's job "is a distinct asset to the taxpayers."

Hobby said he had begun a system under which all state agencies are required to justify their entire budgets — and not just spending increases — every two years.

Strake called Hobby a liberal, citing Hobby's support of Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern in 1972, a re-election endorsement from Texas AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard and his fund-raising efforts for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Hobby said the ACLU "defends the constitutional rights of the citizens of this state."

"If he doesn't agree with the constitution, (Strake) would have real trouble taking the oath of office if he won," Hobby said.

Hobby waived his closing statement in order to call for the adoption Nov. 2 of a constitutional amendment that would raise the welfare payments ceiling in Texas.

The incumbent said the current monthly payment of \$32 per child is too low and contended an increase is "a matter of humanity and good conscience."

Strake and Hobby had the debate to themselves. Libertarian Party candidate Laurel Kay Freeman was due to give birth and could not appear.

Libertarian Alma Kucybala, an accountant, joined Republican Allen Clark and Democrat Ann Richards in their debate in the campaign for state treasurer.

Ms. Kucybala proposed the greatest departures from current state practices — including competitive bidding among banks and an end to discretionary decisions about which banks get what sums of money from the state.

Clark said his West Point training has given him discipline and the loss of his legs in Vietnam has given him compassion. Clark also contended his service as a top aide to Gov. Bill Clements has qualified him for election to the treasurer's post.

Clark said he would apply business principles he learned as a banker managing investments to the management of state funds.

Ms. Richards, a former Travis County commissioner, said state money "is not like private business money."

"It belongs to the people and we don't make the sort of speculative investments we do in business," she said.

Both Richards, who defeated incumbent Treasurer Warren Harding in the May primary, and Clark said they would favor an index system so that money the state earned on its deposits would be more closely tied to prevailing interest rates.



Former First Bess Truman and her husband, former President Harry Truman, are shown in February 1958 during a visit to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Truman, whom Truman said was his only love, was pronounced dead early this morning upon arrival in a Kansas City, Mo., hospital. She was 97.

Former first lady Bess Truman dies

(Continued from Page 1A)

Known as independent and athletic during her girlhood in Independence — where one magazine writer reported she was the only girl able to whistle through her teeth — Bess Truman was the only daughter in a socially prominent family. She was born in the three-story Victorian mansion in Independence that her grandfather built in 1865, and it was her home for nearly all her life.

Although primarily a homemaker and helpmate, she was active in social organizations, and did draw a salary for a time — she spent two years on Truman's Senate staff as a clerk and secretary, at \$4,500 a year.

AFTER LEAVING the White House, Mrs. Truman said she missed some things about life there — notably its able gardeners and household staff — but not the "big receptions where hundreds and hundreds of strange hands had to be shaken," the mountains of mail and many appointments.

The Trumans retired to Independence from Washington, and in 1955 she told of her unsuccessful efforts to get her husband to put their power mower to work — a tale that strikes a familiar chord for followers of the scrappy former president.

"Finally he did, 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning, with all the Methodists and Baptists going by our house on the way to church," Mrs. Truman recalled. "There's not a doubt in my mind he planned the whole thing deliberately to save himself from ever touching that mower again. And he hasn't."

Born Elizabeth Virginia Wallace on Feb. 13, 1885, a birthday Truman said he could always remember because it fell before Valentine's Day, Mrs. Truman was known as Bess to the world and Bessie to intimates.

Her husband's will specified that she be buried beside him in the garden of the Truman Library, a few blocks from the family mansion. With her name and other pertinent information, Truman directed that the inscription on his wife's slab read: "First Lady, The United States of America, April 12, 1945-January 20, 1953."

FIRST LADY was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

idea. The Democrats won, and within a few months, Roosevelt was dead and Truman was the nation's 33rd chief executive.

"I've had several moments of great joy...but the greatest joy of them all was when my sweetheart from 6 years old consented to become Mrs. Truman," Truman wrote in a 1958 letter to Arkansas Superior Court Justice Edward McFaddin published in "Off the Record, the Private Papers of Harry S. Truman."

Truman wrote that Mrs. Truman had been willing to marry before the end of World War I, "but I thought that I might be legless, eyeless or under some other handicap and we put it off..." They were wed June 28, 1919, after he returned from wartime service in Europe.

By the time Truman died at age 88 on Dec. 26, 1972, arthritis in her right leg had advanced to the point where Mrs. Truman had curtailed her activities.

Nevertheless, she built a new life with the help of a few close friends. It was perhaps a mark of fastidiousness rather than vanity that she continued to make regular trips to the beauty parlor.

OCCASIONALLY, ON a good day, she would go for a drive, or to the library; or meet a friend for dinner at a restaurant. But even these outings diminished.

Except for trips to her hairdresser, Mrs. Truman rarely ventured from her home after age 90. Her last public functions were funerals — her husband's and those of Vietta Garr, a longtime family cook and maid, and Paul "Mike" Westwood, Truman's bodyguard.

In the summer of 1976, Mrs. Truman was hospitalized for arthritis. After returning home, she agreed, at the insistence of her only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, that she no longer would climb the long staircase but would sleep in a downstairs bedroom.

A housekeeper came in to do the cleaning and the cooking. And the Secret Service was on guard.

A routine checkup in March 1978 turned into a four-week hospital stay and Mrs. Truman was hospitalized twice more that year for a variety of ailments.

GRAHAM SAID the bleeding, which he attributed to an ulcer in her duodenum, stopped the next day, but Mrs. Truman was not released from the hospital until Sept. 24.

She was hospitalized for six days in August for treatment of hyperkalemia, a potassium buildup caused by diminished kidney function.

Mrs. Truman outlived her husband by nearly 10 years. Friends say their childhood romance never flagged — that he was the only man she ever really loved and she the only sweetheart he ever had.

In 53 years of marriage, Mrs. Truman much enjoyed the traditional woman's role of the quiet and unassuming but thoroughly devoted wife and mother. But Truman said she was his closest confidante and adviser on every important thing he ever did — including decisions leading to his upset victory over Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

"I never wrote a speech without going it over with her," he said of the woman who shared his rise from county official to the U.S. Senate to president.

To some, Mrs. Truman's dignity and reserve left the impression that she was austere, withdrawn and colorless, but those intimates entitled to call her Bessie knew her as warm and gracious, witty and wise.

SHE SAID in 1948 that being first lady required "good health and a sense of humor." Of criticism of her husband, she said once, "after 25 years in politics, I've learned to accept it — almost."

And despite her eagerness to avoid publicity for herself, Mrs. Truman became known as a gracious White House hostess and a woman with an amazing ability to remember names.

Observers regarded it as characteristic that she reduced the White House staff by almost half after her husband became president. Guests described her as a housekeeping genius, both in the White House and at the family mansion in Independence.

THAT was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

idea. The Democrats won, and within a few months, Roosevelt was dead and Truman was the nation's 33rd chief executive.

"I've had several moments of great joy...but the greatest joy of them all was when my sweetheart from 6 years old consented to become Mrs. Truman," Truman wrote in a 1958 letter to Arkansas Superior Court Justice Edward McFaddin published in "Off the Record, the Private Papers of Harry S. Truman."

Truman wrote that Mrs. Truman had been willing to marry before the end of World War I, "but I thought that I might be legless, eyeless or under some other handicap and we put it off..." They were wed June 28, 1919, after he returned from wartime service in Europe.

By the time Truman died at age 88 on Dec. 26, 1972, arthritis in her right leg had advanced to the point where Mrs. Truman had curtailed her activities.

Nevertheless, she built a new life with the help of a few close friends. It was perhaps a mark of fastidiousness rather than vanity that she continued to make regular trips to the beauty parlor.

OCCASIONALLY, ON a good day, she would go for a drive, or to the library; or meet a friend for dinner at a restaurant. But even these outings diminished.

Except for trips to her hairdresser, Mrs. Truman rarely ventured from her home after age 90. Her last public functions were funerals — her husband's and those of Vietta Garr, a longtime family cook and maid, and Paul "Mike" Westwood, Truman's bodyguard.

In the summer of 1976, Mrs. Truman was hospitalized for arthritis. After returning home, she agreed, at the insistence of her only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, that she no longer would climb the long staircase but would sleep in a downstairs bedroom.

A housekeeper came in to do the cleaning and the cooking. And the Secret Service was on guard.

A routine checkup in March 1978 turned into a four-week hospital stay and Mrs. Truman was hospitalized twice more that year for a variety of ailments.

GRAHAM SAID the bleeding, which he attributed to an ulcer in her duodenum, stopped the next day, but Mrs. Truman was not released from the hospital until Sept. 24.

She was hospitalized for six days in August for treatment of hyperkalemia, a potassium buildup caused by diminished kidney function.

Mrs. Truman outlived her husband by nearly 10 years. Friends say their childhood romance never flagged — that he was the only man she ever really loved and she the only sweetheart he ever had.

In 53 years of marriage, Mrs. Truman much enjoyed the traditional woman's role of the quiet and unassuming but thoroughly devoted wife and mother. But Truman said she was his closest confidante and adviser on every important thing he ever did — including decisions leading to his upset victory over Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

"I never wrote a speech without going it over with her," he said of the woman who shared his rise from county official to the U.S. Senate to president.

To some, Mrs. Truman's dignity and reserve left the impression that she was austere, withdrawn and colorless, but those intimates entitled to call her Bessie knew her as warm and gracious, witty and wise.

SHE SAID in 1948 that being first lady required "good health and a sense of humor." Of criticism of her husband, she said once, "after 25 years in politics, I've learned to accept it — almost."

And despite her eagerness to avoid publicity for herself, Mrs. Truman became known as a gracious White House hostess and a woman with an amazing ability to remember names.

Observers regarded it as characteristic that she reduced the White House staff by almost half after her husband became president. Guests described her as a housekeeping genius, both in the White House and at the family mansion in Independence.

THAT was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

idea. The Democrats won, and within a few months, Roosevelt was dead and Truman was the nation's 33rd chief executive.

"I've had several moments of great joy...but the greatest joy of them all was when my sweetheart from 6 years old consented to become Mrs. Truman," Truman wrote in a 1958 letter to Arkansas Superior Court Justice Edward McFaddin published in "Off the Record, the Private Papers of Harry S. Truman."

Truman wrote that Mrs. Truman had been willing to marry before the end of World War I, "but I thought that I might be legless, eyeless or under some other handicap and we put it off..." They were wed June 28, 1919, after he returned from wartime service in Europe.

By the time Truman died at age 88 on Dec. 26, 1972, arthritis in her right leg had advanced to the point where Mrs. Truman had curtailed her activities.

Nevertheless, she built a new life with the help of a few close friends. It was perhaps a mark of fastidiousness rather than vanity that she continued to make regular trips to the beauty parlor.

OCCASIONALLY, ON a good day, she would go for a drive, or to the library; or meet a friend for dinner at a restaurant. But even these outings diminished.

Except for trips to her hairdresser, Mrs. Truman rarely ventured from her home after age 90. Her last public functions were funerals — her husband's and those of Vietta Garr, a longtime family cook and maid, and Paul "Mike" Westwood, Truman's bodyguard.

In the summer of 1976, Mrs. Truman was hospitalized for arthritis. After returning home, she agreed, at the insistence of her only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, that she no longer would climb the long staircase but would sleep in a downstairs bedroom.

A housekeeper came in to do the cleaning and the cooking. And the Secret Service was on guard.

A routine checkup in March 1978 turned into a four-week hospital stay and Mrs. Truman was hospitalized twice more that year for a variety of ailments.

GRAHAM SAID the bleeding, which he attributed to an ulcer in her duodenum, stopped the next day, but Mrs. Truman was not released from the hospital until Sept. 24.

She was hospitalized for six days in August for treatment of hyperkalemia, a potassium buildup caused by diminished kidney function.

Mrs. Truman outlived her husband by nearly 10 years. Friends say their childhood romance never flagged — that he was the only man she ever really loved and she the only sweetheart he ever had.

In 53 years of marriage, Mrs. Truman much enjoyed the traditional woman's role of the quiet and unassuming but thoroughly devoted wife and mother. But Truman said she was his closest confidante and adviser on every important thing he ever did — including decisions leading to his upset victory over Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

"I never wrote a speech without going it over with her," he said of the woman who shared his rise from county official to the U.S. Senate to president.

To some, Mrs. Truman's dignity and reserve left the impression that she was austere, withdrawn and colorless, but those intimates entitled to call her Bessie knew her as warm and gracious, witty and wise.

SHE SAID in 1948 that being first lady required "good health and a sense of humor." Of criticism of her husband, she said once, "after 25 years in politics, I've learned to accept it — almost."

And despite her eagerness to avoid publicity for herself, Mrs. Truman became known as a gracious White House hostess and a woman with an amazing ability to remember names.

Observers regarded it as characteristic that she reduced the White House staff by almost half after her husband became president. Guests described her as a housekeeping genius, both in the White House and at the family mansion in Independence.

THAT was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

idea. The Democrats won, and within a few months, Roosevelt was dead and Truman was the nation's 33rd chief executive.

"I've had several moments of great joy...but the greatest joy of them all was when my sweetheart from 6 years old consented to become Mrs. Truman," Truman wrote in a 1958 letter to Arkansas Superior Court Justice Edward McFaddin published in "Off the Record, the Private Papers of Harry S. Truman."

Truman wrote that Mrs. Truman had been willing to marry before the end of World War I, "but I thought that I might be legless, eyeless or under some other handicap and we put it off..." They were wed June 28, 1919, after he returned from wartime service in Europe.

By the time Truman died at age 88 on Dec. 26, 1972, arthritis in her right leg had advanced to the point where Mrs. Truman had curtailed her activities.

Nevertheless, she built a new life with the help of a few close friends. It was perhaps a mark of fastidiousness rather than vanity that she continued to make regular trips to the beauty parlor.

OCCASIONALLY, ON a good day, she would go for a drive, or to the library; or meet a friend for dinner at a restaurant. But even these outings diminished.

Except for trips to her hairdresser, Mrs. Truman rarely ventured from her home after age 90. Her last public functions were funerals — her husband's and those of Vietta Garr, a longtime family cook and maid, and Paul "Mike" Westwood, Truman's bodyguard.

In the summer of 1976, Mrs. Truman was hospitalized for arthritis. After returning home, she agreed, at the insistence of her only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, that she no longer would climb the long staircase but would sleep in a downstairs bedroom.

A housekeeper came in to do the cleaning and the cooking. And the Secret Service was on guard.

A routine checkup in March 1978 turned into a four-week hospital stay and Mrs. Truman was hospitalized twice more that year for a variety of ailments.

GRAHAM SAID the bleeding, which he attributed to an ulcer in her duodenum, stopped the next day, but Mrs. Truman was not released from the hospital until Sept. 24.

She was hospitalized for six days in August for treatment of hyperkalemia, a potassium buildup caused by diminished kidney function.

Mrs. Truman outlived her husband by nearly 10 years. Friends say their childhood romance never flagged — that he was the only man she ever really loved and she the only sweetheart he ever had.

In 53 years of marriage, Mrs. Truman much enjoyed the traditional woman's role of the quiet and unassuming but thoroughly devoted wife and mother. But Truman said she was his closest confidante and adviser on every important thing he ever did — including decisions leading to his upset victory over Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

"I never wrote a speech without going it over with her," he said of the woman who shared his rise from county official to the U.S. Senate to president.

To some, Mrs. Truman's dignity and reserve left the impression that she was austere, withdrawn and colorless, but those intimates entitled to call her Bessie knew her as warm and gracious, witty and wise.

SHE SAID in 1948 that being first lady required "good health and a sense of humor." Of criticism of her husband, she said once, "after 25 years in politics, I've learned to accept it — almost."

And despite her eagerness to avoid publicity for herself, Mrs. Truman became known as a gracious White House hostess and a woman with an amazing ability to remember names.

Observers regarded it as characteristic that she reduced the White House staff by almost half after her husband became president. Guests described her as a housekeeping genius, both in the White House and at the family mansion in Independence.

THAT was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

idea. The Democrats won, and within a few months, Roosevelt was dead and Truman was the nation's 33rd chief executive.

"I've had several moments of great joy...but the greatest joy of them all was when my sweetheart from 6 years old consented to become Mrs. Truman," Truman wrote in a 1958 letter to Arkansas Superior Court Justice Edward McFaddin published in "Off the Record, the Private Papers of Harry S. Truman."

Truman wrote that Mrs. Truman had been willing to marry before the end of World War I, "but I thought that I might be legless, eyeless or under some other handicap and we put it off..." They were wed June 28, 1919, after he returned from wartime service in Europe.

By the time Truman died at age 88 on Dec. 26, 1972, arthritis in her right leg had advanced to the point where Mrs. Truman had curtailed her activities.

Nevertheless, she built a new life with the help of a few close friends. It was perhaps a mark of fastidiousness rather than vanity that she continued to make regular trips to the beauty parlor.

OCCASIONALLY, ON a good day, she would go for a drive, or to the library; or meet a friend for dinner at a restaurant. But even these outings diminished.

Except for trips to her hairdresser, Mrs. Truman rarely ventured from her home after age 90. Her last public functions were funerals — her husband's and those of Vietta Garr, a longtime family cook and maid, and Paul "Mike" Westwood, Truman's bodyguard.

In the summer of 1976, Mrs. Truman was hospitalized for arthritis. After returning home, she agreed, at the insistence of her only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, that she no longer would climb the long staircase but would sleep in a downstairs bedroom.

A housekeeper came in to do the cleaning and the cooking. And the Secret Service was on guard.

A routine checkup in March 1978 turned into a four-week hospital stay and Mrs. Truman was hospitalized twice more that year for a variety of ailments.

GRAHAM SAID the bleeding, which he attributed to an ulcer in her duodenum, stopped the next day, but Mrs. Truman was not released from the hospital until Sept. 24.

She was hospitalized for six days in August for treatment of hyperkalemia, a potassium buildup caused by diminished kidney function.

Mrs. Truman outlived her husband by nearly 10 years. Friends say their childhood romance never flagged — that he was the only man she ever really loved and she the only sweetheart he ever had.

In 53 years of marriage, Mrs. Truman much enjoyed the traditional woman's role of the quiet and unassuming but thoroughly devoted wife and mother. But Truman said she was his closest confidante and adviser on every important thing he ever did — including decisions leading to his upset victory over Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

"I never wrote a speech without going it over with her," he said of the woman who shared his rise from county official to the U.S. Senate to president.

To some, Mrs. Truman's dignity and reserve left the impression that she was austere, withdrawn and colorless, but those intimates entitled to call her Bessie knew her as warm and gracious, witty and wise.

SHE SAID in 1948 that being first lady required "good health and a sense of humor." Of criticism of her husband, she said once, "after 25 years in politics, I've learned to accept it — almost."

And despite her eagerness to avoid publicity for herself, Mrs. Truman became known as a gracious White House hostess and a woman with an amazing ability to remember names.

Observers regarded it as characteristic that she reduced the White House staff by almost half after her husband became president. Guests described her as a housekeeping genius, both in the White House and at the family mansion in Independence.

THAT was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

idea. The Democrats won, and within a few months, Roosevelt was dead and Truman was the nation's 33rd chief executive.

"I've had several moments of great joy...but the greatest joy of them all was when my sweetheart from 6 years old consented to become Mrs. Truman," Truman wrote in a 1958 letter to Arkansas Superior Court Justice Edward McFaddin published in "Off the Record, the Private Papers of Harry S. Truman."

Truman wrote that Mrs. Truman had been willing to marry before the end of World War I, "but I thought that I might be legless, eyeless or under some other handicap and we put it off..." They were wed June 28, 1919, after he returned from wartime service in Europe.

By the time Truman died at age 88 on Dec. 26, 1972, arthritis in her right leg had advanced to the point where Mrs. Truman had curtailed her activities.

Nevertheless, she built a new life with the help of a few close friends. It was perhaps a mark of fastidiousness rather than vanity that she continued to make regular trips to the beauty parlor.

OCCASIONALLY, ON a good day, she would go for a drive, or to the library; or meet a friend for dinner at a restaurant. But even these outings diminished.

Except for trips to her hairdresser, Mrs. Truman rarely ventured from her home after age 90. Her last public functions were funerals — her husband's and those of Vietta Garr, a longtime family cook and maid, and Paul "Mike" Westwood, Truman's bodyguard.

In the summer of 1976, Mrs. Truman was hospitalized for arthritis. After returning home, she agreed, at the insistence of her only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, that she no longer would climb the long staircase but would sleep in a downstairs bedroom.

A housekeeper came in to do the cleaning and the cooking. And the Secret Service was on guard.

A routine checkup in March 1978 turned into a four-week hospital stay and Mrs. Truman was hospitalized twice more that year for a variety of ailments.

GRAHAM SAID the bleeding, which he attributed to an ulcer in her duodenum, stopped the next day, but Mrs. Truman was not released from the hospital until Sept. 24.

She was hospitalized for six days in August for treatment of hyperkalemia, a potassium buildup caused by diminished kidney function.

Mrs. Truman outlived her husband by nearly 10 years. Friends say their childhood romance never flagged — that he was the only man she ever really loved and she the only sweetheart he ever had.

In 53 years of marriage, Mrs. Truman much enjoyed the traditional woman's role of the quiet and unassuming but thoroughly devoted wife and mother. But Truman said she was his closest confidante and adviser on every important thing he ever did — including decisions leading to his upset victory over Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

"I never wrote a speech without going it over with her," he said of the woman who shared his rise from county official to the U.S. Senate to president.

To some, Mrs. Truman's dignity and reserve left the impression that she was austere, withdrawn and colorless, but those intimates entitled to call her Bessie knew her as warm and gracious, witty and wise.

SHE SAID in 1948 that being first lady required "good health and a sense of humor." Of criticism of her husband, she said once, "after 25 years in politics, I've learned to accept it — almost."

And despite her eagerness to avoid publicity for herself, Mrs. Truman became known as a gracious White House hostess and a woman with an amazing ability to remember names.

Observers regarded it as characteristic that she reduced the White House staff by almost half after her husband became president. Guests described her as a housekeeping genius, both in the White House and at the family mansion in Independence.

THAT was not a role Bess Truman sought. When Truman was nominated as Franklin Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, Mrs. Truman said she didn't want her husband to be vice president but was "reconciled" to the

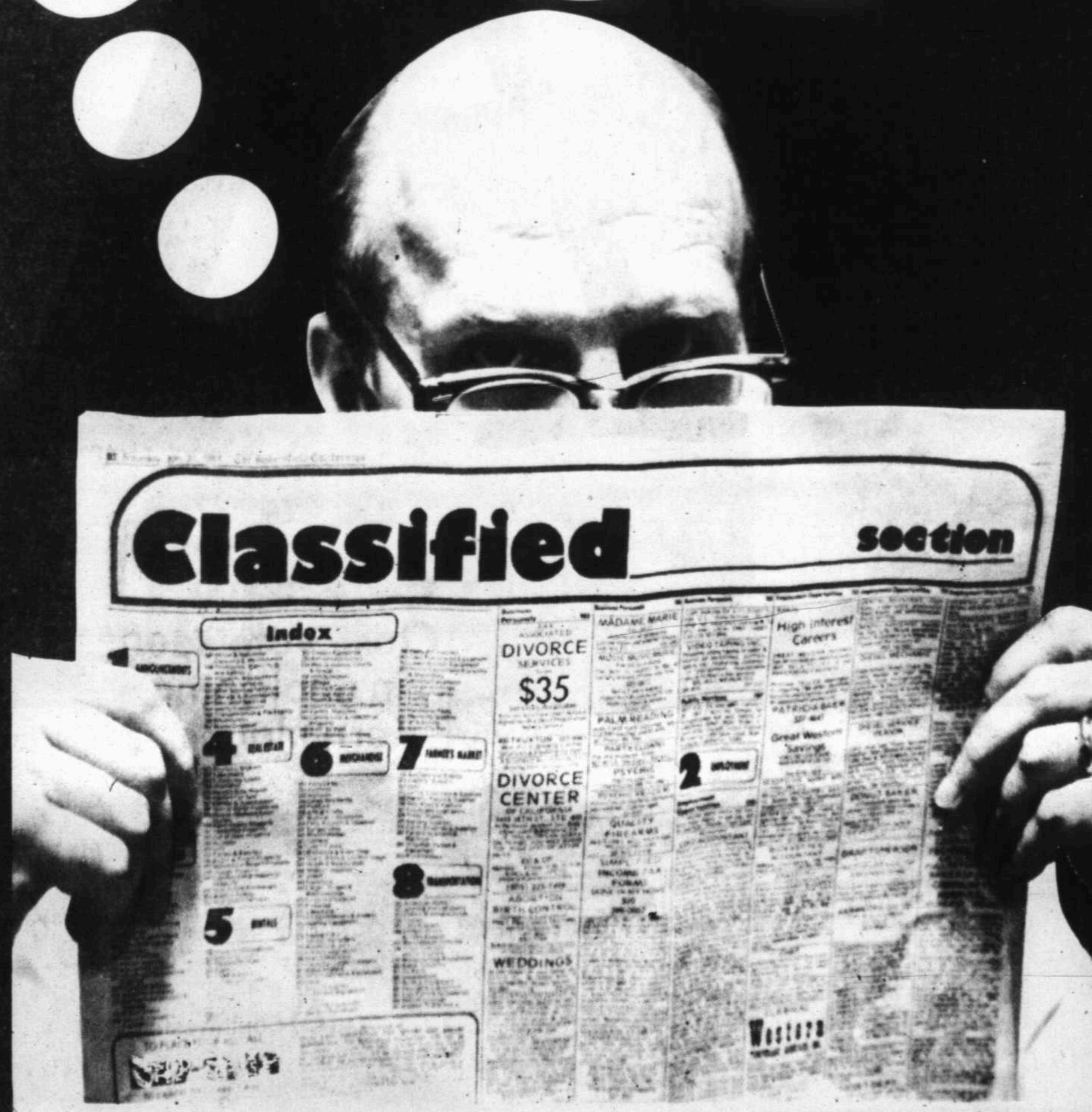
THINK—

Hmmmm...

These Classified ads have true selling ability. They go into homes every day of the week and stay there 24 hours a day so my prospective buyers can shop and see my ad at their leisure! It seems like most people who look at Classified already know what they want to buy, too. Classified ads are the place for my business' advertising message and the ideal place to sell the unused items sitting in the attic. I'm glad I thought of Classified.

I'll go call **682-6222** to place my ad now with

The Midland Reporter-Telegram
Classified Advertising Department



BUSINESS MIRROR

Economist Theobald's forecasts make sense

By JOHN CUNIFF
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK — Robert Theobald disagrees with President Reagan's suggestion that unemployment can be corrected by "staying the course" he has charted for the economy.

"Unemployment will go significantly higher," says Theobald flatly. As if emphasis might be needed, he adds that a rise is inevitable, and that it will be spread among blue collar, white collar and management workers.

"It will stay above 10 percent through the end of 1983, at least," he says. There are two reasons why you might want to listen to Theobald, a rangy Arizonan who was born in India and educated at Cambridge and Harvard and who now makes his reputation as an economist — maverick in style — and futurist.

The first, he suggests, is that given the obvious failures of conventional thinking, including the repetitive theme of recovery being just around the corner, you might want to listen to another view of life.

The second concerns his ability as a forecaster. A year or so ago, when some conventional thinkers viewed the recession as shallow and soon to end, Theobald said unemployment would rise to 10 percent or more. And as far back as the 1960s, he foresaw certain other features of the current economic dilemma.

Theobald's views are on record in great volume. He has written numerous articles and 20 books, the latest being "Avoiding 1984," published by the Ohio University Press. When he isn't writing at his home in Wickenburg he is traveling, talking and consulting with organizations of voluntary, business and government thinkers.

Theobald has a message, both upsetting and promising. "The international downside forces in the economy continue to be underestimated, as shown by the continuous putting off of recovery," he said in an interview.

There is a banking crisis, he says, and also a reaction to the crisis that may be as worse — that is, banks whose loans to countries are threatened may now react by stopping all loans, creating further problems. And there is a problem of older industries — steels and autos — losing some of their markets.

In his view, however, very few problems are as gravely misunderstood as unemployment.

New office and factory technology will resist efforts to lower joblessness, he feels. It is well known, he says, that the fastest way to industrial growth is through more investment and fewer workers. Known, but maybe not understood.

He rejects attempts to put people back to work through government action, whether in terms of a renewed Works Progress Administration, such as in the Great Depression of the 1930s, or through forced work for those on welfare.

The problem is incorrectly viewed, he says. As he sees the situation, everyone thinks the creation of jobs is necessary when, in reality, the nation is on the threshold of immensely greater production with fewer jobs.

The real issue, he maintains, is not economic but social. And until people recognize it as such, he feels, they and their governments will insist on more jobs. Instead, he says, people must learn to adapt to fewer working hours.

If they don't, and if government insists on pushing existing prescriptions, he says, there could be "social breakdown, protectionism and high levels of international tension."

So long as more jobs are seen as the solution, Theobald argues, people who must work fewer hours to maintain the same living standard as now will simply take a second job, instead of using their time in more creative ways. So long as society resists the change, the longer it will be fighting the breakthrough into the enormously more productive economy of computers and robots.

"We will have to arrange society so that people can have significant periods for recreation and re-education if they are to keep up with the pace of change," he says. He sees opportunities for an explosion of creativity, of more satisfying lives and of "social and economic entrepreneurship."

But, he laments, there is a resistance to change as great as that which confronted people when the age-old agricultural world was giving way to the world of industry. Take away a fellow's horse and give him a tractor and you present him with the problem of what he must do with his extra free time.

Something of the same sort is at work today, he says. "The potential for greater productivity is bigger than we have been figuring," he said, "but it is blocked by the question of what do you do if you get it."

INVESTOR'S GUIDE

Interest not required on expired certificate

By BILL DOYLE

Q. I need advice about the \$30,000 an elderly relative, a widow, has in 182-day savings certificates at her local bank. She lives in a different state and I couldn't get there on the date her certificate matured to arrange to renew the certificate.

When I went there 12 days later, I was told no interest was paid between the time her old certificate matured and the date her new certificate was issued. As a result, she earned nothing on her money for 12 days.

The bank had the \$30,000 for those 12 days. Couldn't it at least have paid savings account interest on that money?

A. It could have. But, it didn't have to. There's no rule requiring a bank to pay interest on money in a savings certificate after the certificate matures.

A savings certificate is a contract between a depositor and a depository institution, such as a bank, savings and loan association or a credit union. The depositor agrees to leave money on deposit for a set period of time. The institution agrees to pay a fixed rate of interest for the term of the certificate — but no longer.

Many banks, S&Ls and CUs will arrange to automatically roll over the money from a maturing certificate or transfer it into a savings account or other places. But those arrangements have to be made beforehand — not 12 days after a certificate matures.

Sorry about that. But that widow or, more likely, you made the mistake of not checking things out in advance.

Q. My husband and I recently opened an individual retirement account. Because I am not employed, we are able to put \$2,250 a year into a "spousal" IRA. We did this at our bank, with a 30-month savings certificate.

The bank said we would have to have two accounts, one in each name. Because the minimum certificate amount is \$1,000, we put \$1,000 in my name and \$1,250 in my husband's.

Is this going to present a problem when we file our joint income tax return and show \$1,000 in my name? I am three years younger than my husband. Am I correct in assuming we will not be able to start withdrawing as early on the portion in my name?

A. You'll have no problem reporting the IRA contributions. Just list the entire \$2,250 on your joint income tax return as one item. You don't report

\$1,250 and \$1,000 as separate items.

But, because an IRA participant who starts withdrawals before age 59½ gets slapped with a penalty tax, you will have to wait longer to begin taking your money out.

By regulation, 30-month savings certificates must come in \$500 amounts, but can be issued in any other denomination. That \$1,000 minimum evidently is an "in-house" rule at your bank.

Q. What exactly is the difference between a "no-load" mutual fund and a "load" mutual fund? I have both kinds. When I send a \$200 check to the load fund, they charge me \$8. A \$200 check to the no-load fund charges nothing. Does this load charge go on forever?

The no-load fund seems to be more attractive in all respects. If you cannot defend the load funds, I see no reason for them to exist.

A. You spelled out the difference, yourself. The only difference is the "load" — a commission charge — or lack thereof.

No-load funds sell their shares directly to investors, without any commission charge. Load funds sell through brokers and salespeople, who get the commission.

You're paying a 4 percent commission on your load fund. On some, the load is as high as 8.5 percent. Yes, the load will go on "forever," or as long as you keep buying shares of that fund. Most load funds, however, do reduce the commission bite after your purchases have passed a certain level — typically \$10,000 or \$15,000.

This column has never "defended" load funds. You should see some of the "hate mail" I get from fund salespeople who feel no-loads and the difference between the two types of funds should never be mentioned. To them, I can only say, "Vive la difference!"

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.

TODAY'S ANSWER

ABC'S	MEMO	SHAFT
RIOT	IXIA	CIRRI
ASARE	RESULT	ANNAL
BELATED	HOLDOUT	
WARES	NEW	
WARMLY	OPENSHOP	
AGUA	SCONE	ORA
LORN	NAKED	SPAN
ERA	MONET	TELA
SALT	AWAY	MERSEY
AINA	RETORO	
BADGUY'S	ODDLOTS	
OPERA	TAKEALOOK	
TRIAL	ALAR	EZRIA
HANGS	GLYN	RENT

Money supply up \$6.9 billion

NEW YORK (AP) — The money supply rose \$6.9 billion in the first week of October, but the increase was expected by Wall Street and economists expected little effect on interest rates.

Indeed, bond prices recovered somewhat following release of the money figures late Friday, and interest rates on short-term government securities fell.

The increase came in the Federal Reserve's broad measure of money, M1, which includes cash in circulation and deposits in checking accounts. Until last week, a surge in M1 would have raised fears of a new round of credit tightening by the Fed, which seeks to contain money growth so as not to fuel inflation.

But last week the central bank decided it would temporarily pay less attention to money growth because of upcoming technical factors that could distort the figures.

One of those factors was the expiration of All Savers Certificates at the start of this month, and it was expected that much of the money previously tied up in those certificates would make its way into the M1 pool.

Way cleared for grain deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan cleared the way for the Soviet Union to buy up to 23 million metric tons of U.S. wheat and corn — with a delivery guarantee as a special bonus.

Reagan acknowledged, however, that there is no certainty that the Soviets will buy that much or that they will snap at his offer to guarantee delivery of grain purchased during the month of November and shipped within 180 days.

The announcement was made in a radio address Friday.

"Things haven't been very good down on the farm," Reagan told his audience. "You are carrying tremendous burdens, sometimes impossible burdens."

According to Agriculture Department estimates, net farm income will be down for the third straight year, and debt is at an all-time high.

Reagan's offer of additional grain comes at the same time that he is trying to enforce a ban on European exports of U.S. high technology to Moscow.

"It is hardly understandable for Europeans that one introduces an embargo against technical equipment (for the pipeline) and argues against the alleged foreign currency income derived by this, and on the other hand exports grain," said a spokesman for the West Germany economic ministry, who declined to be identified.

Reagan signs financial bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan has signed a bill that will put banks and savings and loan associations in competition with high-interest money market funds.

"This bill is the most important legislation for financial institutions in the last 50 years," Reagan said in a ceremony Friday.

The bill, hailed by Reagan as an "historic reform" and the first step toward comprehensive financial deregulation, will allow banks and thrift institutions to offer deposit accounts at market interest rates, with limited checking account features and no withdrawal penalties.

Unlike the money markets, the accounts will be federally insured.

At the same time, the law will allow thrift institutions to make commercial loans.

Banking analysts say the law should allow banks and thrift institutions to lure away money from the money markets, which now have about \$200 billion in assets.

That, in turn, should make more money available for mortgage lending.

Budd Co. wants concessions

DETROIT (AP) — The Budd Co., expecting fiscal 1982 losses to top \$126 million, wants more concessions from workers who already have given up cost-of-living increases and paid personal holidays, the company says.

Budd officials have been meeting with employees to explain the plight of the firm, which has been hit hard by declines in the auto industry and the loss of lucrative subway car contracts, spokesman Paul Sichert said Friday.

The company has not yet determined its losses for the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, but the figure already has reached \$126 million, Sichert said.

Budd, based in the Detroit suburb of Troy, is "in serious financial trouble" and "its only hope is concessions from the workers," Budd President James McNeal Jr. said Thursday night.

The United Auto Workers union agreed last spring to give up cost-of-living increases and paid personal holidays until the end of the year in exchange for job guarantees from Budd.

The company has met informally with the UAW to discuss reopening the contract, but no list of concessions has been presented and a timetable for has not been set, Sichert said.

UAW President Douglas A. Fraser declined comment Friday on the company's request.

More Canadians bankrupt

OTTAWA (AP) — Canadian bankruptcies rose to 3,937 in September, up 50.9 percent from 2,609 in September 1981, the Consumer and Corporate Affairs Department reported.

January-September bankruptcies totaled 30,374, up 36.8 percent from 22,204 a year earlier, the government said Friday.

Of the September total, bankruptcies by individuals accounted for 3,007, up 51.0 percent from 1,991 a year earlier, and business failures for 930, up 50.5 percent from the year-earlier's 618.

Bells peal for steel industry

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Church bells rang and factory sirens moaned in steel towns hard hit by unemployment, as distress signals for an industry suffering its worst slump since the Depression.

"The response was firm and loud. It was very impressive," said specialty steel industry spokesman Hubert Delano, who was in downtown Pittsburgh Friday when bells tolled at noon from churches and the courthouse.

"We hope President Reagan will hear and find an opportunity to sit down with us and the president of the United Steelworkers of America. We believe the jobs lost are far too many and the anguish far too great," Delano said.

The Specialty Steel Industry of the United States, a corporate lobby group, and the union organized the demonstration after efforts to meet with Reagan over import restrictions were unsuccessful.

"We rang the courthouse carillon chimes. Then we began an hour of patriotic hymns. The electricians turned it up full volume to make sure it was heard as far as possible," said Allegheny County communications director George Thomas.

"Let's hope we can ring the bells again when everyone goes back to work."

The American Iron and Steel Institute, another trade group, estimates industry unemployment is close to 45 percent with some 200,000 steelworkers laid off.

September diesel car sales off

DETROIT (AP) — U.S. diesel car makers last month recorded their lowest September sales figures since 1979, an industry trade journal reported today.

Despite optimistic forecasts, sales figures were down 38 percent from September 1981, according to Ward's Automotive Reports.

Ward's said only 29,277 diesel-equipped cars were sold in the United States last month, down from 47,291 a year ago and the lowest September figure since 11,718 were sold in 1979, when only five carmakers were in the diesel market. Currently, 12 automakers are selling diesels in the United States.

For the first nine months of 1982, diesel car sales have fallen to 273,493 from 397,316 in the year-ago period, Ward's said.

However, Chase Econometrics last week released a study predicting diesel engines in 14 percent of all new cars sold in the United States by 1985 and 17 percent of light trucks. That translates into 1.7 million diesel cars and light trucks, based on Chase's forecast for overall new vehicle sales in 1985.

EEC to leave grain deal alone

NYBORG, Denmark (AP) — European foreign ministers vowed Sunday not to interfere in U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, despite the U.S. ban on pipeline technology.

The European Economic Community ministers, ending a two-day informal meeting under tight security at a seaside Danish hotel, called for "constructive dialogue" between the EEC and the United States.

"Our relations should be based on reciprocity," said Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark, current president of the EEC council.

"It is as valid for them (the Americans) to protect their interests as it is for us to protect our interests. It's like that among good friends, isn't it?" he said to reporters.

GM, Chrysler to show quarterly profit

DETROIT (AP) — General Motors Corp. and perhaps Chrysler Corp. will be the only domestic automakers to show a profit for the third quarter and industry losses will total \$150 million to \$350 million, auto industry analysts say.

"General Motors will make money because they were able to control their costs," said Arvid Joupji, an independent analyst in Detroit.

Five other analysts agreed. Their predictions of GM earnings ranged from \$25 million to \$75 million for the third quarter, traditionally the industry's toughest because of startup costs for new models.

GM has earned \$688.3 million so far this year. It lost \$468 million in the third quarter of last year. U.S. sales this

year are down 12.8 percent from last year's tally.

Analysts say that if Chrysler reports a profit in the third quarter, it won't be much.

United Auto Workers union President Douglas Fraser, who sits on the board of directors at Chrysler, has predicted the company will show a quarterly profit, but has declined to say how much.

Any profit will be "under \$10 million," said David Healy, analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in New York.

Chrysler reported profits of \$256.8 million in the first half of 1982. In the third quarter of 1981, it lost \$140.1 million. Chrysler car sales this year are off 11.8 percent from a year earlier.

The six analysts agreed that Ford Motor Co. will lose millions of dollars in the third quarter, with the loss estimates ranging from \$125 million to \$360 million.

"Their North American sales volume in the third quarter was 15 percent below the already-depressed levels of

1981," Healy said. "And they have no particularly hot-selling car" in the profit-rich luxury or specialty car markets.

Earlier this month, former Ford Chairman Henry Ford II admitted the company would be in the red, but would not say by how much.

Ford lost \$97.1 million in the first half of 1982. It lost \$335 million in the third quarter of 1981. U.S. sales so far this year are off 8.6 percent from year-ago levels.

American Motors Corp. will be in the red for the 10th straight quarter, analysts said, despite the introduction of its first subcompact, the Renault Alliance, in late September.

"I can't believe the car will take off that fast" and pull AMC into the black, said Arthur Davis, analyst at Prescott,

Ball & Turben in Cleveland.

"They can't be making much money on it," said Mary Ann Keller, analyst at Paine Webber, Mitchell Hutchins & Co. in New York. "It's very, very low-priced."

Base price for the Alliance is \$5,595.

AMC has lost \$119.7 million so far this year. It lost \$16.8 million in the third quarter of last year. So far this year, AMC car sales in the United States have dropped 34 percent from 1981 figures.

The last time the automaker had a quarterly profit was in the first quarter of 1980, when it earned \$1.3 million.

The fifth domestic carmaker, Volkswagen of America Inc., is a subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk A.G. of West Germany and does not release quarterly earnings separate from its parent firm.

DEVELOPMENT WELLS

ANDREWS COUNTY
Cowden N. Strawn: ARCO Oil and Gas Co. No. 107. Emma, 600 ft, 960 fwt, sec 12, blk 44, T-2-N, 12 s Andrews, 9,700.

Fuhrman-Mascho: Rankin Oil Co. No. 1. Leona F. 2,173 ft & fwt, sec 20, blk A-41, PSL, 12 sw Andrews, 5,000.

Block 31 (Devonian): ARCO Oil and Gas Co. No. 3. University "O", 1,960 ft, 660 fwt, sec 25, blk 31, ULS, 6.5 sw Crane, 9,100.

CRANE COUNTY
Les San Andre: Gulf Oil Corp. No. 143 P.J. Lea et al. 1,679 ft, 1,319 fwt, sec 30, blk 32, PSL, 14 nw Crane, 3,450.

Same: Same No. 142 P.J. Lea et al. 1,979 ft, 2,500 fwt, sec 30, blk 32, PSL, 14 nw Crane, 3,450.

Same: Same No. 131 P.J. Lea et al. 1,319 ft, 1,979 fwt, sec 30, blk 32, PSL, 14, nw Crane, 3,450.

MARTIN COUNTY
Lacoff (Dean): ETA Oil Producers No. 6. 7412 JVS Mustang-B, 1,650 ft, 407 fwt, sec 2, blk 7, ULS, 20 nw Lenora, 12,215.

Spraberry (Trend Area): Parker & Parsley No. 1. Wolcott "A", 4,190 ft, 600 fwt, league 250, Hartley Co. School land survey, 30 nw Stanton, 9,750.

MITCHELL COUNTY
Sun Exploration & Production Co. No. 39 V.T. McCabe. 2,973 ft, 600 fwt, sec 225, blk 1-A, H&TC, 4 s Silver, 7,151.

REEVES COUNTY
Collie (Delaware): M. Brad Bennett Inc. No. 1 Baptist Foundation, 4,620 ft, 600 fwt, sec 3, blk 5, H&GN, 1 e Pecos, 4,800.

Same: Same No. 5 Collie "B", 4,437 ft, 600 fwt, sec 2, blk 5, H&GN, 1 1/2 e Pecos, 4,800.

WARD COUNTY
Collie (Delaware): M. Brad Bennett Inc. No. 2 Adobe, 7,415 ft, 600 fwt, sec 44, blk 33, H&TC, 1 1/2 ne Pecos, 4,800.

Same: Same No. 2 Mobil, 8,581 ft, 600 fwt, sec 43, blk 33, H&TC, 1 1/2 ne Pecos, 4,800.

DRY HOLES

DAWSON COUNTY
Wildcat
Anadarko No. 1 Merrill: 467 ft & fwt, sec 64, blk 35, T-6-N, T&P, 4 nw Lamesa, TD 8,404, date drilling completed 9/8/82, plugged 9/15/82.

Weteh S.E. (Spraberry)
May Petroleum Inc. No. 1 M.L. Jones, 1,320 ft, 1,200 fwt, sec 15, blk M, BLARR, 2 ne Punkin Center, TD 4,600, date drilling completed 8/10/82, plugged 8/14/82.

DICKENS COUNTY
Wildcat
Kaiser-Francis Oil Co. No. 1 Bird, 600 ft, 1,730 fwt, sec 200, blk 1, H&GN, 8 nw Spur, date drilling completed 5/31/82, plugged 8/18/82.

GAINES COUNTY
Bramley (Seven Rivers)
TKO Production Corp. No. 1-K L.G. Hill, 467 ft, 1,800 fwt, sec 18, blk A-12, PSL, 20 sw Seminole, TD 3,550, date drilling completed 2/18/82, plugged 5/26/82.

Texas Energy doubles Wyoming coal lease bid

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) — Texas Energy Services Inc. doubled its bid on the second offering of a 4,855-acre federal coal lease in Campbell County and ended up the high bidder at \$22.3 million, the federal Bureau of Land Management said.

The Rocky Butte tract, with estimated coal reserves of 445 million tons, was offered in the biggest federal coal lease sale in history April 28, and Texas Energy of Houston had made the highest bid then of \$2,300 an acre.

But a review by the U.S. Minerals Management Service and Justice Department determined the bid was below the fair market value. Texas Energy's new bid of \$4,600 an acre will go through the same review, according to BLM spokeswoman Pat Korp.

The only other tract up for bid Friday was the 328-acre Fortin Draw lease, with estimated coal reserves of 26.6 million tons. The only bid for that tract was \$4,225 an acre, for a total \$1.3 million, by WyoDak Resources Development Corp. of Rapid City, S.D.

Rocky Butte is seven miles southeast of Gillette, and Fortin Draw is five miles east of Gillette.

The April 28 sale of coal leases in Wyoming and Montana brought the government \$54 million, but then Texas Energy's \$11 million bid was rejected.

A suit in federal court in Montana challenges the sale, contending it wasn't needed, lacked an adequate environmental impact statement and should have been delayed to get a better price for the coal.



Let's Talk. There has been a lot of information lately about where Southwestern Bell is headed. About where our coming separation from AT&T is going to take us. We want you to understand what's ahead. What changes are coming. How they'll affect you. So let's talk.

Q. Is Southwestern Bell really going to be split off from the Bell System?

A. Yes. AT&T will separate Southwestern Bell and the other local Bell telephone companies from the Bell System. Southwestern Bell will be an independent company.

Q. I own AT&T stock. Will my investment be split between AT&T and the local operating companies?

A. Yes. Your AT&T stock represents an investment in the total Bell System—AT&T and each of its units, including Southwestern Bell.

Q. Can I arrange to receive all my holdings only in Southwestern Bell?

A. No. At divestiture, each AT&T shareholder will receive a piece of the new AT&T company plus a proportionate value of the divested companies (organized into seven operating regions). After divestiture, however, each share owner can decide whether to retain all or part of that investment.

If you have other questions, let's talk. Just call 1-800-555-5000 between 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday-Friday.

There'll be someone to talk to.

Or send in this coupon. You'll get our free booklet, "Let's Talk."

Please send me your free booklet, "Let's Talk."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Send to: Let's Talk
Southwestern Bell
515 W. Pershing, Room 434-B
North Little Rock, Ark. 72114

Southwestern Bell

CAUTION: GENIUS AT WORK

In a workroom populated as much by hot pads and potted plants as electrical gizmos, dials and switches, Steve Watlington sifts through nature's ingredients and quenches his life-long thirst for knowledge.

It's an unlikely location for a laboratory; a cinderblock garage adjoining a rambling, vine-shrouded house on Midland's south side. A workplace as much unlike the catacombed castles frequented by movie mad scientists as its owner and chief occupant differs from infamous cinema crazies like Legosi and Karloff.

There Watlington, 39, a self-described "investigator," explores questions of electricity, optics and energy — whatever piques his curiosity — with an inquisitiveness spawned by childhood ruminations on clattering lightning bolts.

Born the son of Tom and Mattie Pearl Watlington in Houston Nov. 17, 1942, Watlington's family moved to Midland while he was still an infant. Watlington grew up around his father's welding shop, where he learned the craft at an early age.

"I WAS ALWAYS fascinated by the arc, the brilliance of it. My dad said, 'If you're going to be burning up welding rods, you might as well learn how to weld.'"

As a youngster, Watlington pestered his father continually to buy him a lightning rod — a gift he just recently received. "I was always fascinated by lightning. The power of it, the awesome energy and the destruction it can do. Something you can see but you can't control."

At 17, Watlington found himself fascinated with many things, high school not among them. He eventually quit, and threw his efforts behind a subject he fancied, designing and constructing a small jet engine.

He later mounted the engine on a small vehicle and made several dust-pewing test drives along southside roads.

WHEN ASKED WHERE a 17-year-old gets the knowledge and ability to build such a machine, soft-spoken Watlington struggles to find a definitive response.

"You just pick things up," he said with a shy smile and a shoulder shrug. "I sure didn't learn it in school. School is the most boring place I've been in my life."

He entered jet engine mechanic training in the Air Force, but became disillusioned with the program. "I was fixing to set the world on fire. If I go after something I go after it all the way."

He was disappointed to find his colleagues somewhat less serious about their work, and received an honorable discharge after four months.

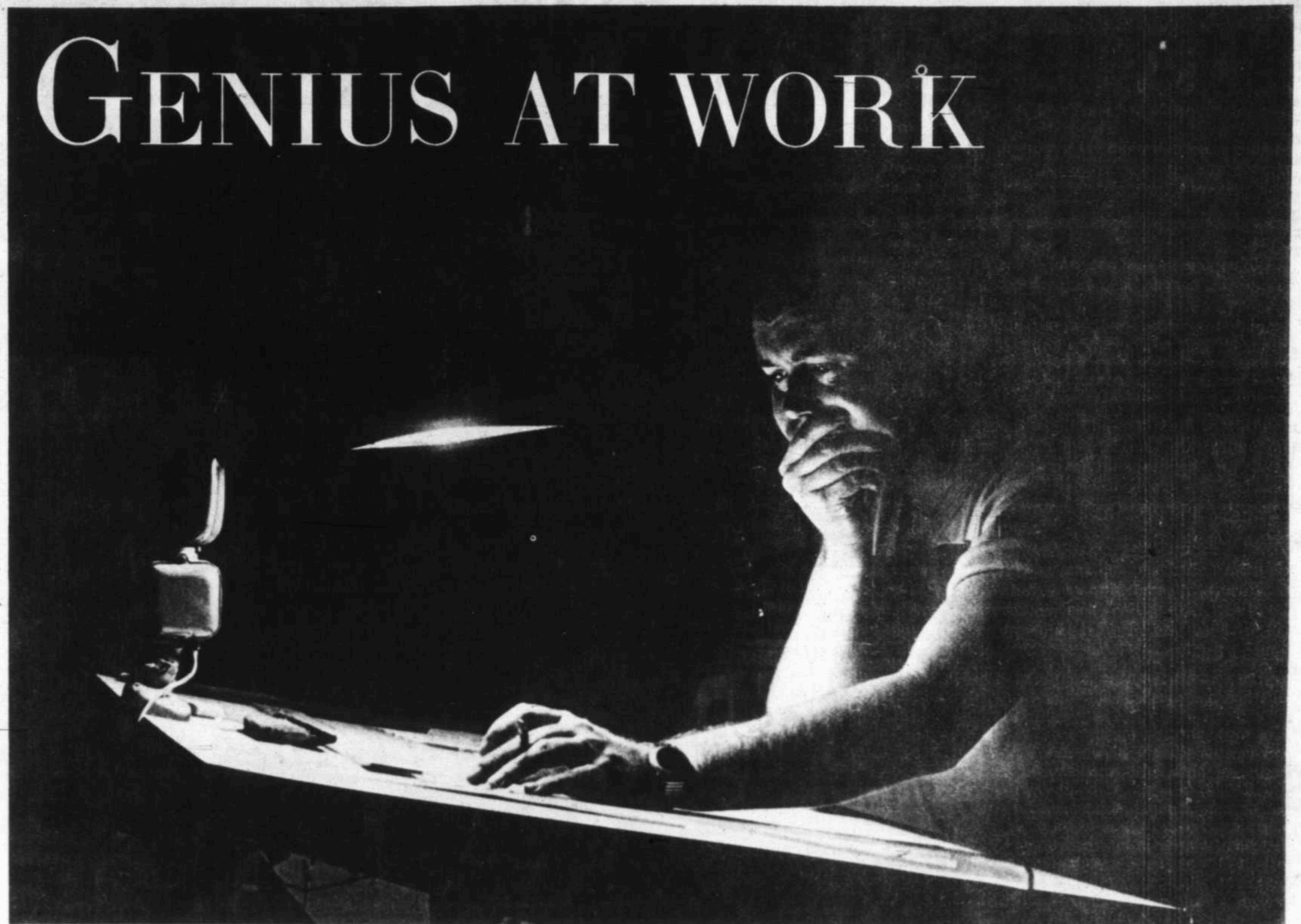
He returned to Midland and worked as a welder for a time. Later, he received his GED from Odessa High School before enrolling at Abilene Christian University. But there again he found the classroom atmosphere more restrictive than conducive to his boundless appetite for investigation.

"I DIDN'T HAVE the interest to keep from flunking, really. The classroom is just not where I'm supposed to be."

Shortly after leaving college, he contacted the General Electric High Voltage Laboratory in Pittsfield, Mass., to arrange a "cook's" tour in 1966.

GE officials saw that Watlington knew plenty about electricity, waved their two-year college requirement and hired him as a high-voltage technician.

Although Watlington enjoyed the high-voltage testing, he describes him-



By the late-night light of his drafting table lamp, Watlington ponders another scientific puzzle.

self as "a pretty flighty" person. Intellectual wanderlust once again grabbed hold and he returned to Midland.

Ensuing years brought a flurry of activity — in fits and starts.

Although Watlington has a keen interest in astronomy and the mechanics and optics of telescopes, he considered but declined a job offer at the Mount Palomar Observatory in California, at the time the location of the world's largest telescope.

FOLLOWING THE path of his older brother, Mike, he took flying lessons and soon received his pilot's license. After working as a flight instructor for several months, once narrowly helping a student pilot avoid an onrushing plane with a tricky, aerobically maneuvered, Watlington was grounded by the Federal Aviation Administration.

"I was too much of a daredevil, flying under bridges and stuff. If I'd stayed with it, I probably wouldn't be here now."

Soon afterward, 27-year-old Watlington began planning and constructing a turbine engine which ran on almost any fuel, including crude oil and

discarded motor oil. He said the engine, while not the most efficient power source, was an extremely effective heat generator.

In 1970, McMurray Oil Tool Co. of Houston showed an interest in his creation, but Watlington said the company was never able to properly reproduce his design.

When asked where he acquired the know-how for his creation, Watlington again merely smiles and shrugs. "All you have to do is ask questions. This little black box (the telephone) ties you to the finest minds in the country."

"IF YOU CAN comprehend how a thing works, you can make it. When you understand how a thing works, it's a piece of cake, really."

In recent years, Watlington has generated enough "cake" to fill a good-sized bakery. From an El Paso company he obtained a bank of electrical capacitors capable of storing and then releasing a burst of about 110 billion watts of electricity.

Watlington uses the "juice" to power a one-megawatt laser he constructed. On a much larger scale, Watlington has contemplated building a 27 billion watt CO₂ laser that could be fired at thunderheads to discharge the cloud and help decrease the potential for lightning-induced forest fires.

For now, Watlington is puzzling through using high energy levels and a magnetic bottle to implode a deuterium-tritium, gold-plated pellet with enough energy to produce a fusion reaction that would emit usable energy without radioactive waste.

He said some of the country's finest scientific minds are also working on the problem. "It's still a mystery to me how to do it. I don't have the answer."

AFTER SOME astronomy classes at Midland College, Watlington took an interest in the optics of telescopes. He designed and built a mirror-grinding machine and later constructed a vacuum deposition apparatus used in applying reflective metal coating to mirrors.

Watlington recently "went public" with his mirror coating business. For his own enjoyment, he ground a 12,000 mm telephoto lens that enables the viewer to read the mint date of a penny perched on a stump across the street.

For about six cents worth of electricity per gallon, Watlington's water distiller purifies Midland water. He designed and machined a silencer for a .22-caliber rifle.

Watlington isn't all explosives and electricity, either. Although he cannot read music, he taught himself to play piano and will occasionally bang out a bit of Beethoven or a snappy boogie woogie.

He enjoys camping and motorcycle riding in the mountains near Cloudcroft, N.M. "I guess the closest I come to content is really busting my buns on that motorcycle up by Cloudcroft, trying to see one more tree, one more mountain."

IN 1975, Watlington purchased a hang glider and began "making like a buzzard" on the sand hills near Monahans. Later, he tackled the Scenic Lookout Mountain at the Big Spring State Park.

The "buzzard" stalled during a flight from a 210-foot cliff. As he plummeted to earth, Watlington recalled, "I didn't say, 'God save me.' It's more like, 'I'm in your hands now.'"

"It was just like throwing a Coke bottle down," he says, describing the X-rays of his shattered legs.

Doctors eventually amputated his left leg at mid-calf, sending Watlington into deep depression. While considering an artificial limb, Watlington summoned another amputee to his hospital room for advice.

"I looked at his legs and I couldn't tell which one was artificial and which was real," he said. "From that point on, I was ready to get the show on the road, get it over with and get going."

AFTER MONTHS recuperating, Watlington was fitted with an artificial leg. Later, because his right ankle was severely maimed in the accident, another amputation was performed and Watlington received his second artificial leg.

Although most amputees go through several artificial limbs as their natural limbs shrink, Watlington quickly put his ingenuity to work to save himself some money and walk comfortably.

He occasionally uses a hypodermic needle to inject hot paraffin into the limb lining, allowing the leg to mold to his stump.

Typically, Watlington is unpretentious about his creations. "All my stuff and 50 cents will buy you a cup of coffee," he said, chuckling.

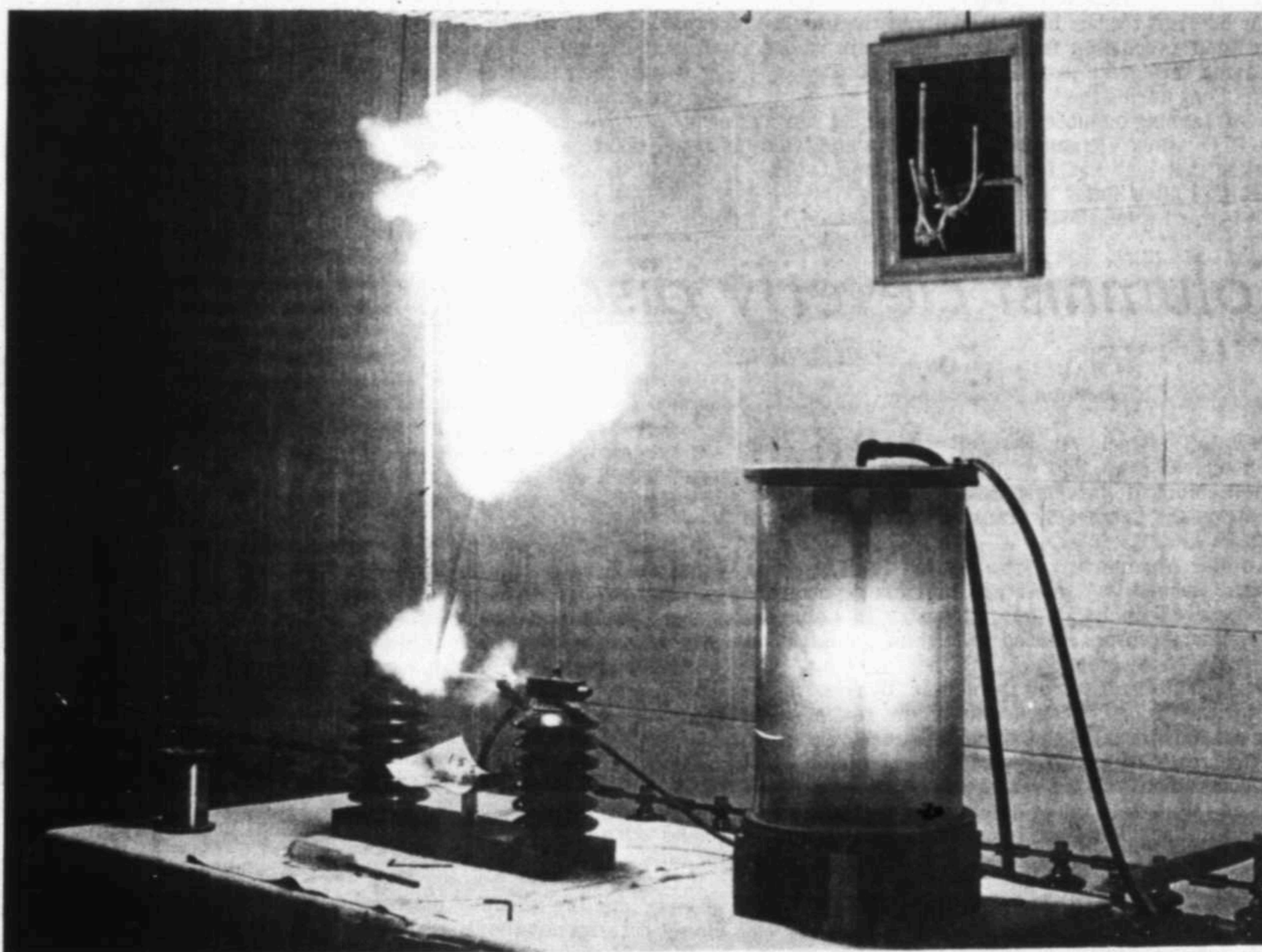
But the facts belie his modesty. Bob Howard, distribution operation supervisor for Texas Electric Service Company, said his company has drawn on Watlington's knowledge in staging high-voltage experiments for new employees. He helped a local drilling company establish a reverse electroplating process to recover diamonds from drill bits.

Jerry Petree, Midland's fire marshal, said Watlington's acquired knowledge of explosives has aided the city in some touchy situations.

"Whenever I have a question pertaining to anything that has to do with explosives, I rely on Steve for the information," said Petree. "It never ceases to amaze me how he knows so much about so many things. I'm glad he's on our side."

For a few microseconds, Watlington's power supply creates a booming, 6.875 billion watt burst of electricity. He said the blast represents a power level greater than that generated by Texas Electric Service Company during its peak summer periods.

Text by
VINCE GIORGI
Photos by
CODY BELL



Watlington peers through a glass of water tapped fresh from his distiller, at far left. He said the apparatus uses about six cents of electricity to purify a gallon of Midland tap water.

Among his many areas of expertise, Watlington possesses an insight into explosives. At left he displays a 1/4-inch steel plate peeled opened by a fist-sized shape charge.

DEATHS

Milton B. Harris

Services for Milton Boyd Harris, 19, of Midland are pending with the Haner Funeral Home in Atlanta. Local arrangements are being handled by Easterling-Wilson Funeral Home in Odessa.

He died Saturday in an automobile accident.

Harris was born May 22, 1963, in Texarkana, Ark. He was a painter and member of the Baptist church.

Survivors include his father, Phillip Harris of Midland; his mother, Joy Lynn Smith of Little Rock, Ark.; a brother, Anthony Dean Harris of Midland; and his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Harris of Atlanta and Mr. and Mrs. George Davis of Texarkana.

Dean L. Hambrick

LUBBOCK — Services for Dean Lewis Hambrick, 68, of Lubbock, father of Larry Hambrick of Midland, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Sanders Funeral Home Chapel with Dr. Dudley Strain, pastor of Westmont Christian Church in Lubbock, officiating. Burial will be in Resthaven Memorial Park in Lubbock.

He died Sunday in a Lubbock hospital.

Hambrick was born in Texas, moving to Lubbock from Lamesa in 1957. He married Bovie Cummings in 1957 in Lubbock. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Other survivors include his wife,

another son, five stepsons, two step daughters, two sisters and two brothers.

Birtha Johnson

Services for Birtha Johnson of Midland are pending under the direction of Thomas Funeral Home.

James E. Mitchell

LAMESA — Graveside services for James Edgar Mitchell, 79, of Lamesa were to be at 2 p.m. today in the Mount Olive Cemetery in Big Spring with Dr. Phillip McClendon officiating. Services were to be directed by Branon Funeral Home in Lubbock.

He died Sunday in Lubbock. Mitchell was born in Arkansas. He moved to Midway Community in 1944 from Big Spring.

Survivors include a sister, Girdie Black of Oceanside, Calif., and a niece.

Wayne Parrish

BIG SPRING — Services for Wayne Parrish, 22, of Big Spring were to be at 2 p.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Masonic graveside rites were to be in Trinity Memorial Park.

Joe E. Paul

BIG SPRING — Services for Joe E. Paul, 67, of Big Spring were to be at noon today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel with burial in Mount Olive Park.

Western Europe opposes Soviet pipeline sanctions

WASHINGTON (AP) — A senior National Security Council official says a just-completed series of talks in Western Europe shows heavy opposition to President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

At the same time, Richard E. Pipes, a specialist on Soviet affairs, expressed optimism that the United States can eventually achieve "workable compromises" with its European allies over the touchy sanctions issue.

In response to Soviet-backed repression in Poland, the Reagan administration has been attempting to block a massive Siberian natural gas pipeline and also to reduce the overall flow of Western credits and high technology to Moscow.

Pipes' remarks at a Washington gathering Saturday reflected a sense of frustration over the continuing gap between U.S. and European attitudes toward the question of restricting trade ties with the Soviets.

He contended that the administration's strategy was not an attempt to "bring the Soviet economy to its knees," but instead to force Kremlin leaders to choose between a large-scale military buildup or the transfer of more resources to civilian economic development.

"I have just come back from Europe, where I spent two weeks talking myself hoarse trying to persuade the Europeans that this was a sensible policy," Pipes said. "I must say that the opposition is very staunch in Europe to such — but it's not a logical position so much as it is usually just a political decision."

He said the Reagan administration's approach was designed "to complement the policy of military containment (of the Soviet Union) with a corresponding economic policy."

"I'm frankly puzzled how European publicists and statesmen can argue that we must bifurcate military policy from economic policy, because these are closely allied," Pipes said.

He added: "I have not found a single European who agreed with our policy — and not a single European could

give me a reason, a valid reason, why he didn't."

Pipes said the administration's policy was difficult to pursue because of friction with European governments as well as with business interest groups "who tend to think about their own needs and not the needs of grand strategy."

"Nevertheless, I believe that our president is determined to pursue it. And I also believe that our allies and we stand a very good chance of achieving workable compromises," he said.

He did not go into detail on the nature or scope of such possible compromises.

The New York Times reported Sunday that the United States has circulated to the governments of Great Britain, France, West Germany and Italy a draft proposal that could serve as a basis for lifting U.S. sanctions against the Soviet pipeline project.

Under this plan, the Europeans would commit themselves to a fundamental review of alliance strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union, the newspaper said.

Presidential counselor Edwin Meese III, interviewed Sunday on the CBS program "Face the Nation," called the Times story "distorted" and said the administration has no plans to drop the pipeline sanctions.

Pipes, a 59-year-old historian who is set to return shortly to his professorship at Harvard University, spoke at a convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, an organization of U.S. academic specialists on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

He asserted that the Kremlin is now enmeshed in an "unprecedented crisis" of economic, political and "imperial" proportions — offering U.S. policymakers valuable opportunities to help curb Soviet global expansionism.

Moscow's "crisis of empire," Pipes said, has resulted from "the overcommitment of resources to ever-greater adventures abroad on the basis of a shrinking economy."

Carter's characterizations of 'insiders' reported

BOSTON (AP) — Jimmy Carter once called former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "brilliant and devious," and described former State Department spokesman Hodding Carter as a "creep," the Boston Globe reports.

The former president made those remarks and others at a dinner with eight reporters just before leaving office in January 1981, according to Curtis Wilkie, a reporter for the Boston Sunday Globe.

Wilkie, who helped arrange the dinner, said Carter also called Kissinger a "liar" who couldn't be trusted.

When asked his opinion of Kissinger, Wilkie wrote, Carter said the former secretary of state in the Nixon and Ford administrations was "brilliant and

devious... He's a liar and everyone in the Mideast knows he lies. (Syrian President Hafez) Assad, (Jordan's King) Hussein, (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat, they all know he lies."

Kissinger was not at his home or office Sunday to give comment, but Hodding Carter laughed.

"The man had just lost an election. I can't help what he said to some reporters that was supposed to be off the record," he said.

President Carter was upset by an article his State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter, had written for Playboy magazine that was critical of the administration's foreign policy, Wilkie wrote.

In President Carter's new book, "Keeping Faith," the former president "expounds on some of the themes he merely touched on at dinner...but the book is not nearly as interesting as his private conversation with the eight of us who covered his presidency..." Wilkie wrote.

Rural crime prevention to be focus of program

The sheriff's department will be conducting a crime prevention program at the Midessa Baptist Church on West U.S. Highway 80 at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The program, which is free and open to the public, will include films and slides on how county residents can best protect themselves from rural burglaries and thefts.

More information can be obtained by calling the sheriff's office at 682-9774.



Cheering for their team at an "international" soccer match in Beirut Sunday are French paratroopers, whose "team" competed against American Marines. Both nations are represented in the multi-national peace-

keeping force, now in Lebanon for the second time. The French team won the match, played at the American University soccer field, with a score of 1-0.

PLO's network of tunnels unearthed

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The tunnels twist and turn for miles under the Lebanese capital, sometimes so narrow a man has to crawl through them, sometimes wide enough to take a truck.

This is the underground network the Palestine Liberation Organization used to hide guerrillas and arms in its last stronghold during the summer Israeli invasion and bombardment. It is largely unexplored by outsiders, and military officials say it may be months before its full extent is known.

"We haven't explored the whole network," said Capt. Corrado Cantatore, spokesman for the Italian troops in the multinational peacekeeping force. "But as far as we know, the tunnels are connected with many exits."

The tunnels were built after the PLO arrived in Lebanon in 1970 and were believed to be fairly extensive by the time of the 1975-76 civil war.

Some guerrilla leaders had talked about the tunnels before their evacuation from west Beirut six weeks ago, saying they were patterned after those used by the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War.

Several ranking members of the more radical wings of the PLO visited Vietnam in the late 1970s and later remarked that they had found the Viet Cong tactics against the United States "instructive."

"We learned a lot about tunnels from Vietnam," a

senior PLO official remarked during an interview last winter.

PLO tunnels were found in southern Lebanon soon after Israel invaded June 6. Israeli troops found huge caches of arms, shells and dynamite in tunnels in a small village south of Sidon and said 300 trucks were not enough to carry them away.

But the Israelis apparently did not find all the hiding places. A few guerrillas claimed they hid in the tunnels under Beaufort Castle, a fortress built by Crusaders in the Middle Ages, for five weeks after it fell to Israel.

There have been rumors of a sophisticated underground center in Sidon — also known as Saida — with gates opening on the sea that could be operated by signals transmitted by submarines. Israeli military officials in Sidon, a former PLO stronghold on the Mediterranean 25 miles south of Beirut, said they had searched up and down the coast but had not found any such center or gate.

In Beirut, the tunnels run under the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Chatilla and Bourj el-Barajneh, former strongholds of the PLO which took the brunt of Israeli bombing during the war.

Some of the entrances are disguised to look like cellar doors on any house, with concrete steps leading down to the basement. Others are small openings in

mounds of earth, leading into large bunkers with concrete walls where hundreds of civilians as well as guerrillas took shelter during Israeli air raids. A few are large, with a ramp sloping down like the entrance to an underground garage.

The tunnels were still littered with cases of dynamite, shells and bombs when a reporter visited them. Dirty blankets and pillows, cans of food and high school textbooks on the floors show that people slept, ate and even studied there.

The tunnels are dark and damp, with tiny shafts for air and light. Cockroaches crawl on the concrete walls.

The Lebanese army discovered the tunnels when its soldiers took up positions in Bourj el-Barajneh last month after the departure of PLO guerrillas.

Army sources said they found stolen cars, a printing press, disassembled parts of helicopters and underwater scooters that could transport one or two people along the seabed. They said they also found food supplies and a radio relay station.

Cantatore said Italian troops patrolling the camps are more concerned about finding unexploded bombs above ground and clearing the area of mines than exploring the tunnels, so it will be some time before anyone knows exactly how extensive the system is.

Columnist cleverly disguises story

By MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV, Israel — In what fellow journalists called an ingenious story that evaded military censors, an Israeli columnist informed readers of a major war debate in the Cabinet by transposing it to Poland in 1922.

Amnon Abramowitz, who writes for the daily Maariv, learned two weeks ago that his government had nearly launched a new offensive in Lebanon. But military censors refused to let him publish it on national security grounds.

So Abramowitz bypassed the censors by resorting to "historical fiction," using details of the real story to concoct a mythical Polish Cabinet debate 60 years ago.

What really happened, reported a week later when the government relaxed censorship on the event, was that on Oct. 4 the Cabinet defeated by one vote a proposal to attack Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon in retaliation for a guerrilla attack that killed six Israeli soldiers. But those who knew how to decode Abramowitz's column knew about the vote three days after it took place.

"I think the public had a right to know how close the Cabinet was to launching an action that could have led to a new conflagration," Abramowitz said in an interview. "It was my duty as a journalist to get the story out, so I wrote it as though the whole thing happened in Poland 60 years ago."

The real guerrilla attack occurred in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, where thousands of Palestinian guerrillas have deployed near Israeli lines. Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6 to rout the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Under the headline "Another Place (An Imaginary Report)," Abramowitz wrote that in 1922, the Polish Cabinet was called into emergency session to discuss a proposal to attack guerrillas operating against Polish units which then occupied parts of neighboring Russia.

Abromowitz's story said the attack was proposed by Marshal Jozef K. Pilsudsky and Prime Minister Ignacy J. Paderewsky supported it, but it failed by one vote to win a majority. "When the meeting ended, the ministers thanked God. By one vote, terrible and unnecessary bloodshed had been averted," he wrote.

It is not known how many readers caught on, but there was good reason for them to suspect that Abramowitz was engaged in more than a historical treatise.

Paderewsky and Pilsudsky were not in power in 1922. Moreover, Pilsudsky's first name was Joseph but Abramowitz called him Leon, hinting at Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's first name, which means Lion of God.

The choice of setting was no coincidence either. Begin and some close aides are Polish-born. Abramowitz also invented ministers named Pattovitsky — for Industry Minister Gideon Patt — and Gen. Motek, for former Gen. Mordechai "Motke" Zippori.

It turned out that Abramowitz's description of the meeting, and the lineup of ministers in the final vote, closely corresponded to Israeli reality.

"A lot of reporters phoned me when they read the story," Abramowitz said.

Exit denied

NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet authorities won't let 19 Americans who moved to the Soviet Union in the 1930s return to the United States, Newsweek magazine reports.

The Americans have been issued passports by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Joseph G. Rhode, M.D., F.A.A.F.P.
and
Carolyn C. Rhode, M.D., F.A.A.F.P.
are pleased to announce the opening of

MFP
MIDLAND FAMILY PHYSICIANS
1020-B Andrews Highway
Western Park Plaza
699-7927
BY APPOINTMENT

The Sound Machine
MORANTZ
Stereo Jamboree Sale
Now In Progress
Dolly Parton - Burt Reynolds
Look alike contest
OCT. 23

HAMILTON OPTICAL
Invites You
To Come By Their
New Location
2407 W. Louisiana, Suite 100
Just West of the Village Post Office
682-1651

DISCOUNT WAREHOUSE

DESK 30"x60"
Walnut or Oak Grain
Cash & Carry
\$169⁵⁰

OPEN SATURDAY
A-1 OFFICE FURNITURE
USED & NEW OFFICE FURNITURE
1613 S. Mian
Open Mon.-Sat. 9:00 to 5:30

Evening TV Schedule



Fool's goal

Frank Middlemass plays the faithful retainer of "King Lear" until heath does them part. The opening presentation of season five of "The Shakespeare Plays" airs Monday, Oct. 18 on PBS.

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

MONDAY OCTOBER 18, 1982

Programs subject to change without notice

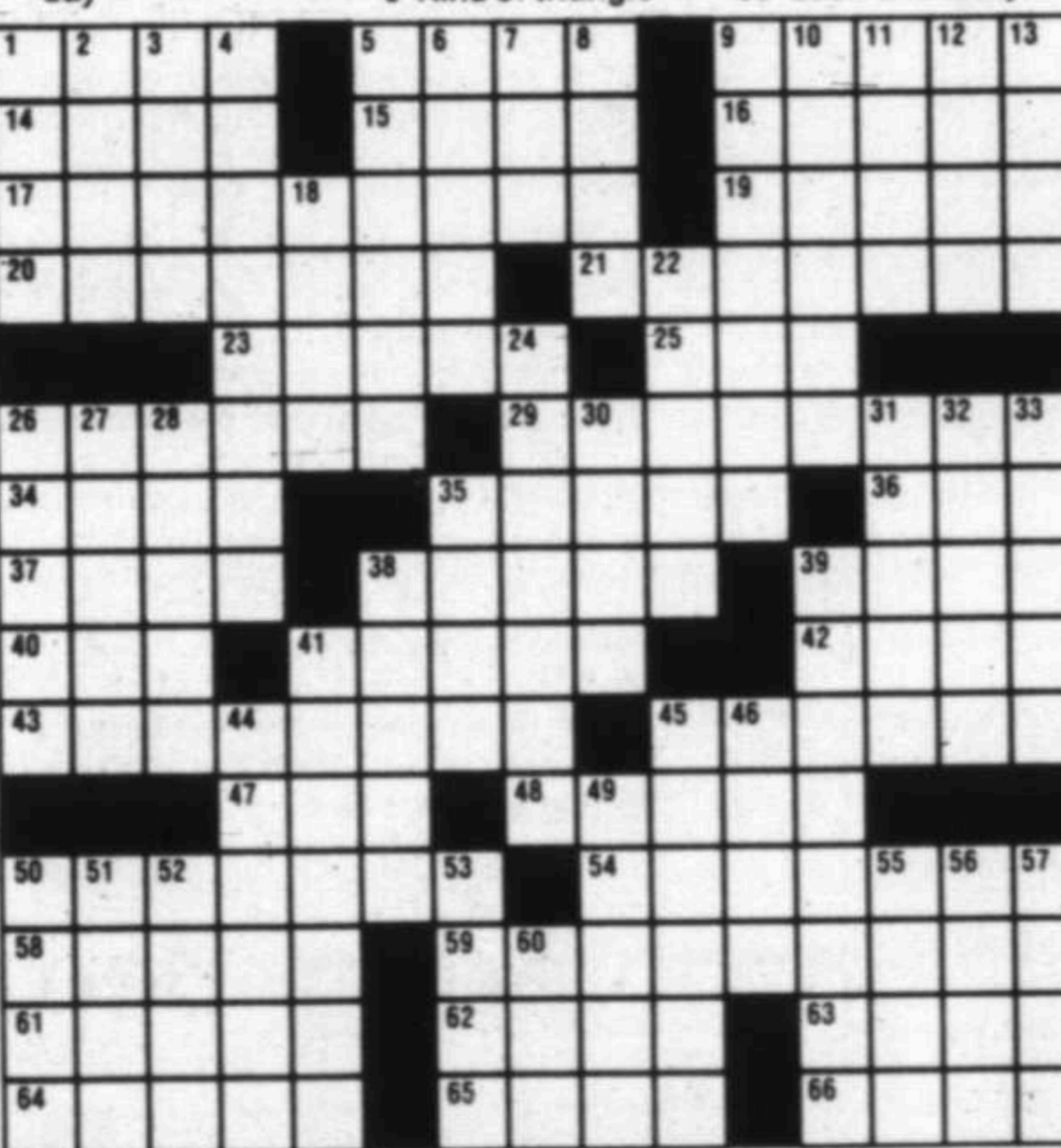
	KMID CABLE 3	KOSA CABLE 8	KTPX CABLE 9	S.I.N. CABLE 10	KTVT CABLE 11	KERA CABLE 13	KXTX CABLE 4	ESPN CABLE 12	SPOTLIGHT CABLE 5	WTBS CABLE 7
6:00	News	News	News	El Deracho	3's Company	MacNeil	Little House	In. Baseball		Gomer Pyle
6:30	Entertain.	B. Miller	Family Feud	Movie	Happy Days	Untamed Wld.	On Prairie	SportsCenter		Professionals
7:00	That's Incredible	Square Page	Little House	Hawaii	Five-O	All Creatures	The Waltons	College	Movie: "Madame"	Movie: "Love"
7:30	NFL Football	CBS Movie: "Forbidden"	NBC Movie: "Farrall"	Vanessa	Death	The Shakespeare	H. Harross	Arizona	Rosa	Story
8:00	NFL Football (tentative)	Love	For The People	24 Horas	Be Not Proud	Plays "King"	Club	Notre Dame	Movie: "Str"	News
9:00	Buffalo Bills At									
10:00	New York Jets	News	News	Movie: "Livia"	Benny Hill	Lear	Dr. Who	Sports-	Crazy	All In Family
10:30	ABC News	John, M.D.		Roje	Odd Couple	Houseman	Trek	Boxing	Movie: "The"	"Public Enemy"
11:00	ABC News	Columbo	D. Letterman		M.T. Moore	Directs Lear	Movie: "Take A Letter"			
12:00	CNN2 News		Overnight	Infamia	Movie	Sociology			Funhouse	Movie

Your horoscope

Tuesday, October 19, 1982
YOUR BIRTHDAY TODAY: Washington columnist Jack Anderson, artist Peter Max, author John LeCarre, actor Robert Reed and Amy Carter were born on this date. Amy turns 15 today. Your far-reaching ambitions are a major factor in your success this year. Those who share your goals do what they can to help you. Make careful budget decisions and stick to them. Romance may be both exciting and fleeting. Widen your social circle. An attractive newcomer poses intriguing questions. Do not let your family interfere with important personal relationships. Declare your independence in a firm but diplomatic manner.
ARIES (March 21-April 20): Travel may have to be postponed or cancelled. Love puts you in a mellow mood. Money is available for luxuries, but you must make careful choices.
TAURUS (April 20-May 20): It is time to apply some discipline and shed any excess weight. Improvement in your appearance will make you feel better about yourself. Be candid with the boss when discussing your feelings.
GEMINI (May 21-June 20): A happy ending lifts your spirits. You discover something important about yourself. Be candid with the boss when discussing your feelings.
CANCER (June 21-July 22): Be more aggressive when pursuing goals that are important to your financial security. A romantic interlude may have more consequences than you anticipated.
LEO (July 23-Aug. 22): Show sympathy even to those who have not been kind. Art, music bring you good luck. Be firm when negotiating for a new job or business contract.
VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Your reactions to a presentation will affect the outcome of a business matter. Share news with mate. Your earnings increase between now and Thanksgiving.
LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Chances for success are best early in the day. Teamwork swells profits. Keep cool even when your patience is tried by a family incident.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): A cat-and-mouse situation at work is annoying. Laugh at the pettiness of others. Self-discipline and an older person's advice will help you triumph.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): Work quietly in the background until your equilibrium is restored. Singles gain new insights into their romantic expectations later today.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): News from abroad helps you improve your financial situation. Attend to last-minute details. You sometimes insist on doing tasks you really should delegate.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Read between the lines and trust your hunches. A candid discussion with mate or partner clears up a misunderstanding. Help someone cope with his problem.
PISCES (Feb. 19-March 20): Bargains abound but you must keep a sharp eye out. Faraway friends are thinking of you. Look for an undercurrent of deceit in business negotiations.
 ©1982 Los Angeles Times Syndicate

DAILY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 First grade subject
 - 5 Bulletin board item
 - 9 Ray of sunlight
 - 14 — of colors
 - 15 South African ally
 - 16 Fleecy clouds
 - 17 Consequently
 - 19 Year's record
 - 20 Past the normal time
 - 21 Recalcitrant ball-player, for one
 - 23 Stock in trade
 - 25 Not previously used: Ger.
 - 26 In a cordial manner
 - 29 Nonunion factory
 - 34 Water: Sp.
 - 35 Cake baked on a griddle
 - 36 Mouths: Lat.
 - 37 Bereft
 - 38 Word with truth or eye
 - 39 Bridge
 - 40 Significant period
 - 41 French impressionist
 - 42 Web: Lat.
 - 43 Save for a rainy day
 - 45 Liverpool's river
 - 47 Library collection
 - 48 Largest of the Kurile Islands
 - 50 TV villains
 - 54 Remnants
 - 58 Light
 - 59 Examine
 - 61 Court-martial
 - 62 Wing-shaped
 - 63 Old Testament book
 - 64 Dangles
 - 65 Writer Elinor
 - 66 Overhead item
 - 10 Brahmins
 - 11 Florence's river
 - 12 Bonn/Housewife
 - 13 Medieval sports event
 - 18 And others: Abbr.
 - 22 Perpendicular
 - 24 Red salmon
 - 26 Cambria
 - 27 Marketplace of yore
 - 28 Bucolic
 - 30 Minnesinger
 - 31 Aspirations
 - 32 Papal vestment
 - 33 Island of the Philippines
 - 35 Capital of Yemen
 - 38 Not at all
 - 39 Gotac
 - 41 Handbooks
 - 44 Riffraff
 - 45 Contemporary
 - 46 Wagnerian goddess
 - 49 Sweet wine
 - 51 Port city of Guam
 - 52 Your Get.
 - 53 Carnive animal
 - 55 Seep slowly
 - 56 Ragged
 - 57 Three-handed game
 - 60 Each and every



Answer on Markets Page

Witness will continue testimony linking Harrelson to Wood slaying

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — Defense attorneys today resume questioning a key government witness who testified Charles V. Harrelson bragged about getting away with killing people not long after U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr. was slain.

Harrelson's attorney, Tom Sharpe Jr., had begun cross-examining Hampton Robinson III late Friday before U.S. District Judge William S. Sessions recessed the trial for the weekend.

Robinson, 34, has provided the prosecution the necessary link between convicted narcotics dealer Jamel "Jimmy" Chagra and Harrelson, the hitman Chagra allegedly hired to shoot Wood.

Harrelson, 44, his wife, Jo Ann Starr Harrelson, 41, and Chagra's wife, Elizabeth, 28, are on trial in connection with Wood's murder here May 29, 1979.

Chagra will be tried for murder separately later.

Robinson testified Harrelson came to his ranch in June 1979 and said, "Killing people and getting away with it is my long suit."

Harrelson also said, "The judge didn't get killed; he committed suicide by the way he sentenced people," Robinson testified.

Wood, 63, was scheduled to preside at Chagra's 1979 narcotics trial when he was shot in the back outside his San Antonio townhome.

The heavy-lidded Robinson, an admitted former cocaine and heroin addict still taking methadone treatments, told jurors about a trip he and Harrelson took to Las Vegas, Nev., in late April 1979.

Robinson said he saw Harrelson and Chagra shooting craps at the same casino table and that Harrelson later told him Chagra won a "half million dollars."

The government contends Chagra agreed during Harrelson's Las Vegas trip to pay him \$250,000 to kill Wood.

Robinson also testified Harrelson telephoned him in Houston and asked Robinson to obtain a rifle in May 1979, and later asked him to dispose of a white-over-gold Oldsmobile. The government contends the auto, registered to Mrs. Harrelson, was used as a getaway car in the Wood slaying.

Robinson did not furnish a rifle as Harrelson requested, so Mrs. Harrelson used a phony name to buy a .243-caliber deer rifle in Dallas 12 days before the killing, the prosecution charges.

On the afternoon of the killing, Robinson testified, Harrelson telephoned him and said, "I've gotten everything taken care of, I'll see you in a couple of days."

Sharpe has said he will use the government's own witnesses to prove a scenario closely related to the prosecution's, but pointing to a different killer.

During his questioning of Robinson, Sharpe attempted to shift suspicion to Pete Kay, 40, a Huntsville nightclub owner and friend of both Harrelson and Robinson.

After the judge's slaying, Kay tried to "give or trade" to Robinson a .243-caliber rifle, the witness testified.

"I told him you'd better get rid of it because it's the same caliber of rifle used to kill the judge," Robinson said he told Kay.

Kay, expected to be called as a government witness this week, lived with Mrs. Harrelson five years before she married Harrelson. Sharpe said he would show Mrs. Harrelson gave the rifle to Kay after buying it.

Lufkinites want park back — now

LUFKIN (AP) — Fiscally strapped federal park officials say they have been forced to close 19 Texas parks and partially shut down 35 more. Residents of this East Texas city say their park better open back up — soon.

An old-fashioned dogfight may be developing over Rayburn Park on Sam Rayburn Reservoir here, with citizens already collecting 5,000 signatures on a petition protesting the park's closing.

"The taxpayers have paid for the park and now they (officials) want to close it," said Craig McCoy, one of the local leaders of the protest.

Federal budget cuts have forced the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to close the parks, said Perry Robinson, chief of the Corps' recreation and resources management office in Fort Worth.

"The parks we closed were the ones with the least number of visitors and the most inefficient to maintain," he said.

"That logic doesn't play in Lufkin," McCoy said, "and my personal feeling is that it will cost them considerably to pick up concrete picnic tables and move them to other parks."

A spokesman for U.S. Rep. Charles Wilson, a Democrat from Lufkin who received the petition, said the protest had caused the Corps to consider reopening Rayburn Park.

"The congressman met with the Corps last week, and he feels optimistic about the park being reopened," he said.

said Wilson spokesman Peyton Walters.

The parks closed this year are located on a variety of lakes including Lake Lewisville, north of Dallas; Lavon Lake, east of McKinney; Lake Waco, and Lake O' the Pines, near Jefferson in far East Texas.

Robinson said the Corps has shut down only 3,800 acres of the 244,400 acres of Corps park land in Texas. But more closings are expected next year.

"We are anticipating a 15 percent budget cut next (fiscal) year and about an 11 percent decrease in manpower," he said. "And even this year's budget (\$0.8 billion) was lower than last year. All the Corps district offices are looking for ways to handle the budgetary restraints."

Robinson said the closings, some of which were made in anticipation of budget cuts, should save the agency \$300,000 to \$500,000 a year.

The Boating Trades Association of Texas has taken up the fight against the park closings, and the Texas attorney general's office filed suit Oct. 1 in San Antonio federal court to have the parks reopened. A hearing has not yet been scheduled on the suit.

Lee Couch, an official with the boating trade group, said the Corps should not have closed a park until the expected budget cuts are enacted.

"We don't even know if there will be a budget cut," Couch said. "And any time you take a park out of the system, it takes that much out of what you have too few of already."

Texas town's star may be falling

RIISING STAR, Texas (AP) — When town officials checked the treasury Friday afternoon, they found only \$14.86 in the general fund, which covers police, fire and street expenses.

One solution, the mayor said, would be to lay off some police officers.

But there are only two police officers in Rising Star, a Central Texas farming community of 1,200 people east of Abilene.

"If laying off policemen is the answer, then it must be done," said Mayor H.L. Killion.

Despite the lack of city revenues, both of Rising Star's finest stayed on their beats last weekend.

"I'm going to hang on as long as I can," Police Chief Curtis McGlothlin said. "We — Dennis (Hall) and I — will continue to support the citizens of Rising Star as long as we possibly can do so."

Robin Reed, owner of the Rainbow Cafe, said a newly formed citizens committee, which already has privately collected \$508, agreed recently to support keeping the officers until an Oct. 25 town meeting.

The crisis stems from a shortfall of income from tax

revenues, said Rising Star city administrator Janna Jones.

The proposed 1982-83 fiscal year budget calls for the police department to receive \$53,000. Killion said, but tax collectors haven't been able to accumulate that much for all city services.

"I cannot see having a police budget more than the total income," Killion said. "We need a police department, but we also need a budget we can live with."

"The total tax revenues that our taxes should bring will be about \$44,000. This is \$9,000 less than what the total (proposed) budget has been for the police department," the mayor said.

About \$27,000 of the police department budget is for salaries, he said.

Ms. Jones said Rising Star's falling general fund bottomed out Friday afternoon at \$14.86, from which the city pays police and administrative salaries as well as fire and street department expenses.

Killion said the police chief might be willing to take a pay cut, and Peace Justice J.P. "Buddy" Turner, who is not seeking re-election, has agreed to work as a police officer for a lesser salary.

Ex-Braniff executive, missing

DALLAS (AP) — The wife of a 51-year-old former Braniff International executive says she is keeping her emotions in check and organizing search parties on her own to find her missing husband.

The Texas Rangers are treating the disappearance of Edson Emerson Beckwith as a missing person case, but Jane Beckwith said she is sure there is more to it.

Mrs. Beckwith said she suspects foul play, but has no idea what happened to her husband. She hasn't heard from Beckwith in three days and hasn't received a ransom request.

Beckwith's car was found late Friday night abandoned off a farm-to-market road in remote northeastern Texas, east of Caddo Mills, where a receipt showed he had bought gas Thursday.

The financial consultant was traveling back from a business meeting in Omaha, Texas, and never made it home Thursday, Mrs. Beckwith said.

"He was coming home for my birthday to take me out to dinner. The people at his meeting said he wanted to leave early to pick up a birthday present for his wife," she said.

"He's always been most prompt. He is a most precise man, a meticulous man," she said. "I haven't heard of any ransom. Nothing."

Good Judge... Good Citizen...

JUDGE BOB PINE HAS COMPILED AN OUTSTANDING RECORD AS JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. HE BELIEVES IN, AND PRACTICES, FAIRNESS AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO EVERY CITIZEN WHO APPEARS IN THE JUSTICE COURT. WE KNOW HIS RECORD...WE CAN TRUST HIS SOUND JUDGEMENT...WE NEED HIM IN THIS JOB, WHICH AFFECTS EVERY ONE OF US. AND HE HAS DEVOTED MANY YEARS TO CIVIC SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY.



Vote To Re-Elect **Robert H. PINE** Justice of The Peace We can depend on him!

Pol aid paid for by the committee to re-elect Robert H. (Bob) Pine, R.H. (Buddy) Gillford, Treasurer, 610 W. Stacy, Midland, Jimmy Oglesby and Howard Ford, Co-Campaign Chairman.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
 ©1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♦A7♥KQ1063♦AK83♦K5
 The bidding has proceeded:
 East South West North
 1♦ Dble 1♦ Pass
 2♦ ?
 What action do you take?
 A.—On this bidding, partner can't have much. But then you don't really need much from him to be able to compete at the three-level, especially since your king of clubs seems well placed. Length in either red suit in partner's hand would suffice, and the way to get him to bid is to double again—since he has not yet spoken, this double is also for takeout.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 ♦K6♥J87♦AKQJ1054♦A
 Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?
 A.—We think that three no trump is a reasonable gamble. Even if partner is completely broke, a spade lead should give you an excellent chance to run nine tricks. On some other lead, you may be set, in which case, no game was possible. Note that a jump overcall to three no trump does not invite partner into the auction—he should refrain from bidding even with a long suit and a

weak hand.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♦A652♥AQ1073♦7♦KQ5
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass
 ?
 What do you bid now?
 A.—First, you did well not to open one spade—the suit is too weak and the hearts too strong to bid in an unnatural way. But you are not strong enough to reverse now with two spades. You should simply rebid two hearts. If partner has a spade suit, he can introduce it into the auction at his next turn. And don't rebid no trump with an unbalanced hand.

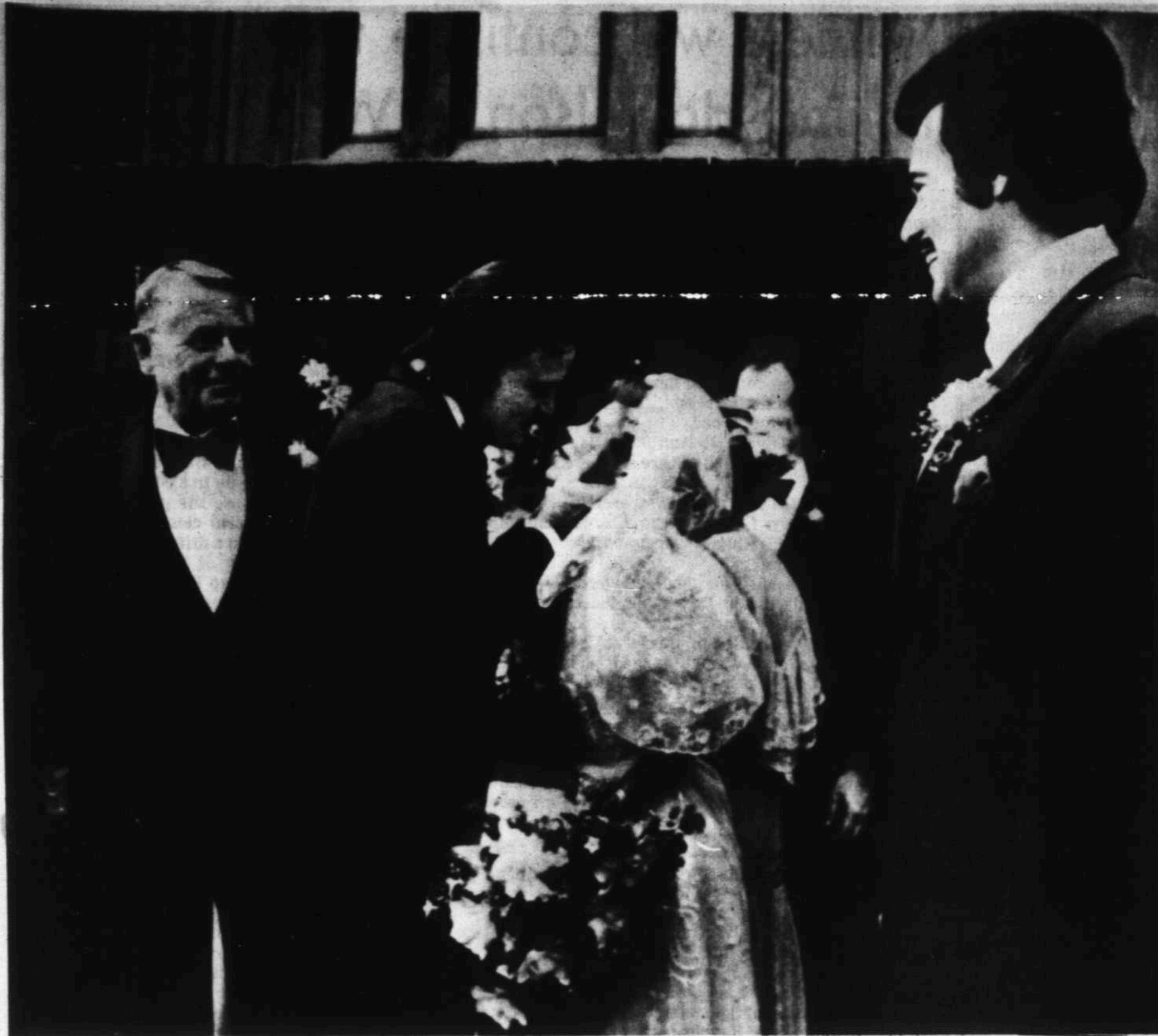
Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♦8652♥952♦984♦AK3
 The bidding has proceeded:
 West North East South
 1♥ 2♦ 3♦ ?
 * preemptive
 What action do you take?
 A.—At this vulnerability, you are certainly going to sacrifice at four spades should the opponents get to four hearts. But you may as well suggest a defense to partner en route: Bid four clubs on the way to four spades. If the opponents go to the five-level, pass. With a club lead, you could easily defeat any contract at that level.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦K5♥KJ96♦AJ83♦K97
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 1♦ Pass 2NT Pass
 4NT Pass ?
 What action do you take?
 A.—First, if you think that partner is asking for aces, may I recommend one of our books on bidding. Partner is making a quantitative raise in no trump. He is asking you to bid a slam if you are maximum for your jump response to two no trump. Since 15 points is the top of your range, bid six no trump.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, South hold:
 ♦8742♥964♦A872♦A6
 Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?
 A.—There is a temptation to respond one no trump—your hand is balanced, your spade suit is weak and you have only three-card support for hearts. But your hand is really suit-oriented because you hold two aces, a ruffing value and scant intermediates. We believe you are less likely to come to grief and more likely to reach your best contract if you elect to raise to two hearts.

How do you choose the best opening lead? Charles Goren has the answer. For a copy of "Winning Opening Leads," send \$1.85 to "Goren-Leads," care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07645. Make checks payable to Newspaperbooks.



Entertainer Robert Goulet prepares to kiss his new bride, the former Vera Novak, after they were married in a Las Vegas wedding chapel Sunday. Looking on are actor Glenn Ford, left, who gave away the bride, and singer Wayne Newton, Goulet's best man.

Coloreds divided over questions of racial politics

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — The white-minority government's offer of parliamentary seats for "coloreds" has posed one of the most difficult political questions for nonwhites in South Africa: Whether to work within the system, or outside it, to dismantle apartheid?

The country's 2.7 million coloreds, as people of mixed race are called here, are divided over the offer, which was adopted as official policy of the ruling National Party at a recent provincial party congress.

David Curry, national chairman of the biggest colored political party, says those who refuse to consider the proposals are either naive or "choosing to use a different strategy than working within the system, which is their right."

But he adds, "It is unthinkable politically to say we are going to chuck this structure the government is offering into the dirt without examining it."

HIS LABOR PARTY, which won 31 of 40 seats on the country's advisory Colored Persons Representative Council before the government dissolved it in 1979, will decide at a Jan. 3 meeting whether to take part in the eventual elections.

The Nationalists are expected to push through parliament early next year legislation to give the coloreds and South Africa's 800,000 Indians seats in parliament. A date for elections would be fixed after that.

Under apartheid — race-separation — laws, the coloreds have not had the right to parliamentary representation since 1969, and the Indians since 1948.

R.E. Van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape and founder of the Labor Party, predicts the party will participate in the elections "and this will insure a reasonable degree of participation at the polls."

But he said radical colored leaders will issue widespread calls to boycott the elections.

EVEN AMONG moderates, Van der Ross said in an interview, "You're not talking to people who are going to come to you cap in hand in the sense that we appreciate every little thing that you do in order that we may prove our worth as citizens and prove our worth as human beings."

The colored people, close both by blood and language to the Dutch-descended Afrikaans speakers who dominate white politics, were hurt when their "full political rights were lost through political expediency," he said.

The Nationalists, elected with less than a majority of the popular vote in 1948, removed coloreds from the voting rolls in 1956 because they tended to vote for other parties. After that, three parliamentary seats were set aside for white candidates who were to represent the coloreds' interests, but in 1969, the coloreds lost that representation too.

ANTI-APARTHEID GROUPS claim the new proposals also are politically expedient — that the nation's 5 million whites want the coloreds and Indians to side with them against the 21 million blacks.

Student leaders at the university, set up for coloreds under racial separation laws, are campaigning for total rejection of the plans for creating a new parliament with separate chambers for whites, coloreds and Asians.

Members of the student council, interviewed in their campus office on condition that they not be identified by name, said they rejected the plan because whites would retain the final say on important matters and because it made no provision for the black majority.

"It is a step backward because it seeks to divide oppressed people by giving elite status to certain people," said one student.

THE REV. ALLAN Boesak, a leader of the colored branch of the South African Dutch Reformed Church, like many radical African leaders considers himself to be black. He says colored people will never accept a system denying blacks political rights.

Van der Ross says most colored people have little contact with blacks and some even fear that black rule would lower living standards.

"My students wouldn't like you to say so but it is true that colored people in the Western Cape have had a lot of privileges that blacks have not had, including the right of unions, freedom of movement, better education and better attention paid to their needs. This is not to say that there are not poor colored people, but there are black people who are a lot poorer."

Moral Majority still potent force

WASHINGTON (AP) — At the Quint City Baptist Temple in Davenport, Iowa, the Rev. Olen Adams asks the 109 adults in his Sunday Bible class how many are registered to vote.

All but a dozen raise their hands.

At the Rev. Jerry Falwell's headquarters in Lynchburg, Va., clerks log \$200,000 in contributions in one day.

From the office of the American Coalition for Traditional Values in Olympia, Wash., photocopies of lawmakers' voting records are mailed to evangelical churches.

Twenty-three months after helping to sweep President Reagan and fellow conservatives to power in Washington, the Moral Majority seems as potent a political force as ever.

There is disillusionment among the Moral Majority's rank and file about the pace at which Reagan and the Republican-controlled Senate have moved on such social issues as school prayer and abortion.

BUT THE movement's leaders say this has not kept the organization's fundamentalist followers from registering to vote or contributing to its coffers.

Founded in June 1979 by Falwell, pastor of the Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg, the Moral Majority contributed to Reagan's victory and the defeat of liberal Democratic senators in 1980.

Begun with \$32,000 that Falwell raised from seven contributors, the organization expects to receive \$1 million in contributions in October alone.

Falwell says the Moral Majority registered 4 million new voters in 1980 and expects to double this by the 1984 presidential election.

The organization has had its troubles along the way.

In September 1981, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., a senior statesman of conservatism, denounced members of the Moral Majority in a Senate speech for trying to "dictate their moral convictions to all America" and asked, "Just who do they think they are?"

IN A RESPONSE from the other side of the political spectrum, the Norman Lear-backed People for the American Way sponsored a television program accusing the group of "witch hunts, slavery (and) McCarthyism."

In the June issue of Moral Majority Report, executive vice president Ronald Godwin appealed urgently for funds, saying that "our frequent crises have grown more frequent."

Despite this, "we are experiencing our greatest growth," Cal Thomas, the organization's press spokesman, said by telephone from Lynchburg.

Thomas said the Moral Majority has received contributions from 10,000 new donors so far this year, "up significantly" from the same period in 1980.

He said the organization does not give money to candidates, but is "in the midst of a national telephone campaign to turn out the vote on Nov. 2," especially in areas where races are close.

The Internal Revenue Service says it is checking a complaint from People for the American Way that the Moral Majority Foundation is illegally soliciting tax-exempt deductions for political activities.

THE COMPLAINT cites a letter from Falwell saying voters were being urged to support "pro-life, pro-traditional family and pro-school prayer candidates." Thomas said attorneys advised the organization that the campaign is legal so long as no candidates are named.

Records of the Federal Election Commission show that the Moral Majority Political Action Committee gave \$11,500 to nine Senate and House candidates in the 1980 elections, but that the committee was dissolved in 1981.

In recent weeks, the Moral Majority has mailed to pastors a list of "do's and don'ts of political activity," advising them how to conduct a voter registration and warning churches against endorsing candidates.

Adams, the pastor from Davenport who is setting up a voter registration table in the vestibule of his church, says he still favors Reagan but "we feel he has moved quite a bit toward the center from when he campaigned for election."

ASKED FOR specifics, he cited "appointing the woman to the Supreme Court. Her record certainly did not indicate performance that would parallel with Reagan's politicking before he was elected."

Kidnapping of university president still unsolved in Beirut

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — In the three months since the kidnapping of David S. Dodge II, the acting president of the American University of Beirut, there's been a letter and a tape recording from him saying he's alive, then six agonizing weeks of silence.

The U.S. Embassy will say nothing more than it is operating on the assumption that Dodge is alive. But sources say investigators are working frantically behind the scenes, trying to get in touch with the kidnapers to press for his release.

"The sad fact is there is no one to negotiate with," said a well-placed source who asked not to be identified further. "It's strange. You kidnap someone because you want something, but we haven't been able to get in touch with them."

Sources said Dodge sent a handwritten letter and a tape recording to American officials in late August, saying he was alive and well and stating his kidnapers' demands. There has been nothing from him — or his kidnapers — since.

THE KIDNAPPERS want to exchange Dodge for four Iranian diplomats abducted in Lebanon in July, the sources said. The problem, according to the sources, is that no one knows who abducted the Iranians or how to get in touch with their kidnapers to arrange an exchange.

The case is so sensitive that nearly all Lebanese and Western officials who agreed to talk did so with the understanding that they be identified only as "sources."

The 58-year-old Dodge, who was born in Beirut, was abducted by two gunmen as he strolled home from his office on campus at sunset July 19. At the time, he was the most prominent American living in mostly Moslem West Beirut.

The U.S. Embassy had closed June 23 and its diplomats moved to the Christian east side of the city as Israel bombed the west in its war with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Some sources said they believe if the embassy had remained open, an American diplomat — not Dodge — would have been kidnapped.

THERE HAS BEEN speculation that the gunmen were former students at the university, which could explain how they got past the guards at the gate to the 70-acre wooded campus overlooking the Mediterranean.

At first, Lebanese security sources said they suspected Dodge was kidnapped by Amal, a group of pro-Iranian Lebanese Shiite Moslems. But Nabih Berri, the Amal leader, condemned the abduction and said his people had nothing to do with it.

However, Lebanese police believe a splinter group of former Amal members may have carried out the kidnapping, one source said.

The other mystery is who abducted the Iranian diplomats. Mohsen Musavi, charges d'affaires at the Iranian embassy here, and three of his aides disappeared after entering east Beirut, which is controlled by rightist Christian militiamen from the Phalange Party to which President Amin Gemayel belongs.

THE PHALANGE, also known as the Kataeb, denied leftist accusations that its militiamen kidnapped the Iranians. It said the Iranians were turned back at a Phalange checkpoint and

were last seen driving north toward Tripoli.

"The Kataeb claims they didn't have the guys," said one source. "Nobody knows who has them."

Apparently the men who abducted Dodge thought the United States could put pressure on the Phalange, whose militiamen cooperated with Israel during the war, to release the Iranian diplomats, sources said.

Shortly after Dodge was abducted, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat ordered a house-to-house search for Dodge and offered to mediate to secure his release. The PLO said July 22 that it had identified the kidnapers but refused to say who they were.

BUT THE SOURCES said the kidnapers rebuffed the PLO and refused to negotiate. Since then, investigators have contacted "every militia group in Lebanon" but have turned up no

Texans will decide on welfare payments

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Texans get a chance Nov. 2 to say if the state should continue making welfare payments to needy dependent children, even if the federal payments stop.

The proposed constitution change, Proposition No. 2, is one of six suggested amendments on the Nov. 2 ballot.

Should the six proposals pass in November, that would make a total of 253 changes in the Texas Constitution since it was adopted in 1876.

Proposition No. 2 would remove the present \$80 million ceiling on the amount of state aid that can be matched with federal money for Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC). It also would remove the present requirement of matching federal funds for state money.

"I think chances are excellent for passage of the welfare amendment," said Phil Strickland, head of Citizens Concerned About Children, which claims support of the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker.

"Because of inflation, cutbacks in federal assistance and population increases, Texas is fast approaching the present \$80 million ceiling," said Strickland, who also is director of the Texas Baptist Christian Life Commission. "Unless Amendment No. 2 is adopted, the average \$34 per month benefit — which ranks Texas 49th among the states — will be cut, or truly needy children will be dropped from the program and denied assistance."

The proposed amendment removes the present \$80 million ceiling on the amount of state aid to dependent children and their caretakers and sets a new ceiling of \$160 million for the 1982-83 period and 1 percent of the state budget after that.

Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby has estimated the next Legislature will need about \$100 million for the matching funds.

The present ceiling was adopted in 1969. In 1971, voters refused to support a Legislature-approved plan to raise the ceiling to \$55 million for each business year.

new clues, a source said.

Investigators say the abduction is mysterious because the kidnapers haven't shown any desire to talk or even make their demands known, beyond the letter which Dodge sent in August. There has been no request for ransom, so it is still assumed the motive for the kidnapping was political, the sources said.

Malcolm Kerr, who took over as president of the American University of Beirut this summer, said he cannot talk about the case because it is feared any publicity could endanger Dodge's life. Kerr said Dodge's wife and four children are living in Princeton, N.J.

"We had reason to believe he was alive and in good health in late August," Kerr said. Asked if he was hopeful that Dodge would be released, Kerr said: "Other people in Lebanon have been kidnapped for longer periods and released."

<p>LEGAL NOTICES</p> <p>LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>Sealed Bid or Bids will be received 3:00 P.M. October 26, 1982 to be opened at 3:00 P.M., October 26, 1982 in the office of the City Secretary, City Hall, Midland, Texas, for the following Bid or Bids:</p> <p>Bid No. 30-83 to purchase:</p> <p>1 each Heavy-duty Utility Tractor</p> <p>Information for bidders, proposal forms and specifications, may be obtained from the office of the Purchasing Agent, City Hall, Midland, Texas.</p> <p>The City of Midland, Texas, reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any formalities.</p> <p>Purchasing Division City of Midland, Texas October 11, 18, 1982</p>	<p>LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>Sealed Bid or Bids will be received 3:00 P.M., October 26, 1982 to be opened at 3:00 P.M., October 26, 1982 in the office of the City Secretary, City Hall, Midland, Texas, for the following Bid or Bids:</p> <p>Bid No. 29-83 to purchase:</p> <p>4 each Heavy-duty 1 section rotary mowers</p> <p>Information for bidders, proposal forms and specifications, may be obtained from the office of the Purchasing Agent, City Hall, Midland, Texas.</p> <p>The City of Midland, Texas, reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any formalities.</p> <p>Purchasing Division City of Midland, Texas October 11, 18, 1982</p>
<p>LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>Sealed bid or Bids will be received 3:00 P.M., November 2, 1982 to be opened at 3:00 P.M., November 2, 1982 in the office of the City Secretary, City Hall, Midland, Texas, for the following Bid or Bids:</p> <p>Bid No. 43-83 to purchase:</p> <p>1 each 85' Elevating Platform with Five Man Deluxe Cab</p> <p>Information for bidders, proposal forms and specifications, may be obtained from the office of the Purchasing Agent, City Hall, Midland, Texas.</p> <p>The City of Midland, Texas, reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any formalities.</p> <p>Purchasing Division City of Midland, Texas October 11, 18, 1982</p>	<p>LEGAL NOTICE</p> <p>Sealed bid or Bids will be received 3:00 P.M., November 2, 1982 to be opened at 3:00 P.M., November 2, 1982 in the office of the City Secretary, City Hall, Midland, Texas, for the following Bid or Bids:</p> <p>Bid No. 42-83 to purchase:</p> <p>1 each Fully Equipped Emergency Medical Service Vehicle</p> <p>Information for bidders, proposal forms and specifications, may be obtained from the office of the Purchasing Agent, City Hall, Midland, Texas.</p> <p>The City of Midland, Texas, reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any formalities.</p> <p>Purchasing Division City of Midland, Texas October 11, 18, 1982</p>

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1982

Quick Cover-Up!

Printed Pattern

4696
SIZES
10 1/2-20 1/2
by Anne Adams

FREE FALL from drawing neckline—this cover-up is the most comfortable thing to wear on a busy day. Sew it for round the house, beach, vacation.

Printed Pattern 4696: Half Sizes 10 1/2, 12 1/2, 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2. Size 14 1/2 (bust 37) short takes 2 1/2 yards 45-inch.

\$2.25 for each pattern. Add 50¢ for each pattern for postage and handling. Send to: Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Midland Reporter-Telegram, 243 West 17th St., Midland, TX 79701. Print NAME, ADDRESS, ZIP, SIZE, and STYLE NUMBER.

Be smart, be successful, sew a new wardrobe with our NEW FALL-WINTER PATTERN CATALOG. Over 100 easy styles! Plus free coupon for any \$2.25 pattern. Catalog \$1.50.

ALL CRAFT BOOKS . \$2.00 each

115-Ripple Crochet

117-Easy Art of Needlepoint

123-Stitch 'n' Patch Quilts

129-Quick 'n' Easy Transfers

Books and Catalog — add 50¢ each for postage and handling.

PERSONALS

TIRED OF SEEING "COPY CAT" ADS? DON'T SETTLE FOR A "COPY" COME TO THE PROFESSIONALS AT...

AUTO VALET

FOR THE ORIGINAL MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION PROGRAM YOUR VEHICLE NEEDS! INSTEAD OF HERDING YOUR VEHICLE THROUGH LIKE COWS IN A BARN, WE'LL CARE FOR YOURS ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS-GIVING IT THE ATTENTION IT DESERVES! IF YOUR VEHICLE IS SPECIAL TO YOU, TREAT IT TO THE BEST IN PRODUCT AND SERVICE FOUND ANYWHERE! REMEMBER, YOU GET WHAT YOU PAY FOR-SO COMPARE! WE'RE CONFIDENT YOU'LL COME TO THE PROFESSIONALS WHO CARE ABOUT YOUR INVESTMENT! WE STAND BEHIND OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICE AND OUR SUPERIOR WRITTEN GUARANTEES.

694-8706
1112 S. Midland Dr.
FREE PICKUP AND DELIVERY

The No. 1 Car Care appearance Center in Midland

VILLAGE CAR WASH

604 ANDREWS HWY
684-9485

A COMPLETE DETAIL APPEARANCE CENTER SPECIALIZING IN:

- Wash and Wax and hand dry
- Polysolants
- Seminax Paste Wax-Hand Wax
- Vinyl Tops
- Tar Removal
- Chase Steam Interior Cleaning
- Scotch Guard Treatment
- Engines Cleaned and Degreased
- Trucks, Vans, Motorhomes Hand Washed
- Specialty Chrome or Wire Wheels
- Efficient and Delivery Service- No Charge

A Superior Job at an affordable price.

COMPARE

The car appearance people who care since 1969

SAVE 40% ON R-T HOME DELIVERY 682-5311

COLON (Colonic Irrigations) 563-2079

NEED procy? There are people willing to pray. 682-9649.

REBUILD Kees and all types of walking sprinklers (parts in stock for 4 different brands). Also repair lawn mowers. 3401 Baumann (Rear), 694-2378.

KLYNKY and Wynky the clowns provide magic and ventriloquist shows and balloon bouquets. Call 368-0746.

UNITY School of Practical Christianity Publishers of Daily Word desire to learn more. Call 1-693-2921.