

The Midland Reporter-Telegram

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4 SECTIONS, 28 PAGES

First flight day overall success

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The space shuttle soared through the first day of Mission 4 today, its astronauts plunging into a flurry of tests after exchanging coded messages about a Pentagon payload that symbolizes a marriage of the civilian space program with the military.

Columbia, launched so brilliantly Sunday, hummed along with no major problems. On its last test flight, astronauts Ken Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield are qualifying the craft as an operational space vehicle.

"All the things people have said about this machine are true," Mattingly said in praise of Columbia's performance on Sunday.

There were some troubles. The booster rockets that were to have been recovered for reuse sank in the Atlantic Ocean, a \$36 million loss. The spacecraft also developed a steering jet leak and a high temperature reading on a fuel cell, but officials said these were minor and would not affect the mission. A student experiment failed to function.

One of the top-secret Defense Department experiments might not have worked. At least that was the inference when Mattingly reported, in a code-worded exchange, "no joy on step No. 3."

The astronauts fell so far behind in their routine that they didn't get to bed until nearly 11:30 p.m. — almost three hours later than scheduled. But after five hours of sleep they were ready for a busy day.

Mission Control awakened them with a recording of "Up, Up and Away," and commander Mattingly acknowledged: "My compliments to your taste in music. We're ready to go to work."

"We're glad to hear that, there's lots for you to do today," said capsule communicator Brewster Shaw.

"I never would have guessed," replied Mattingly.

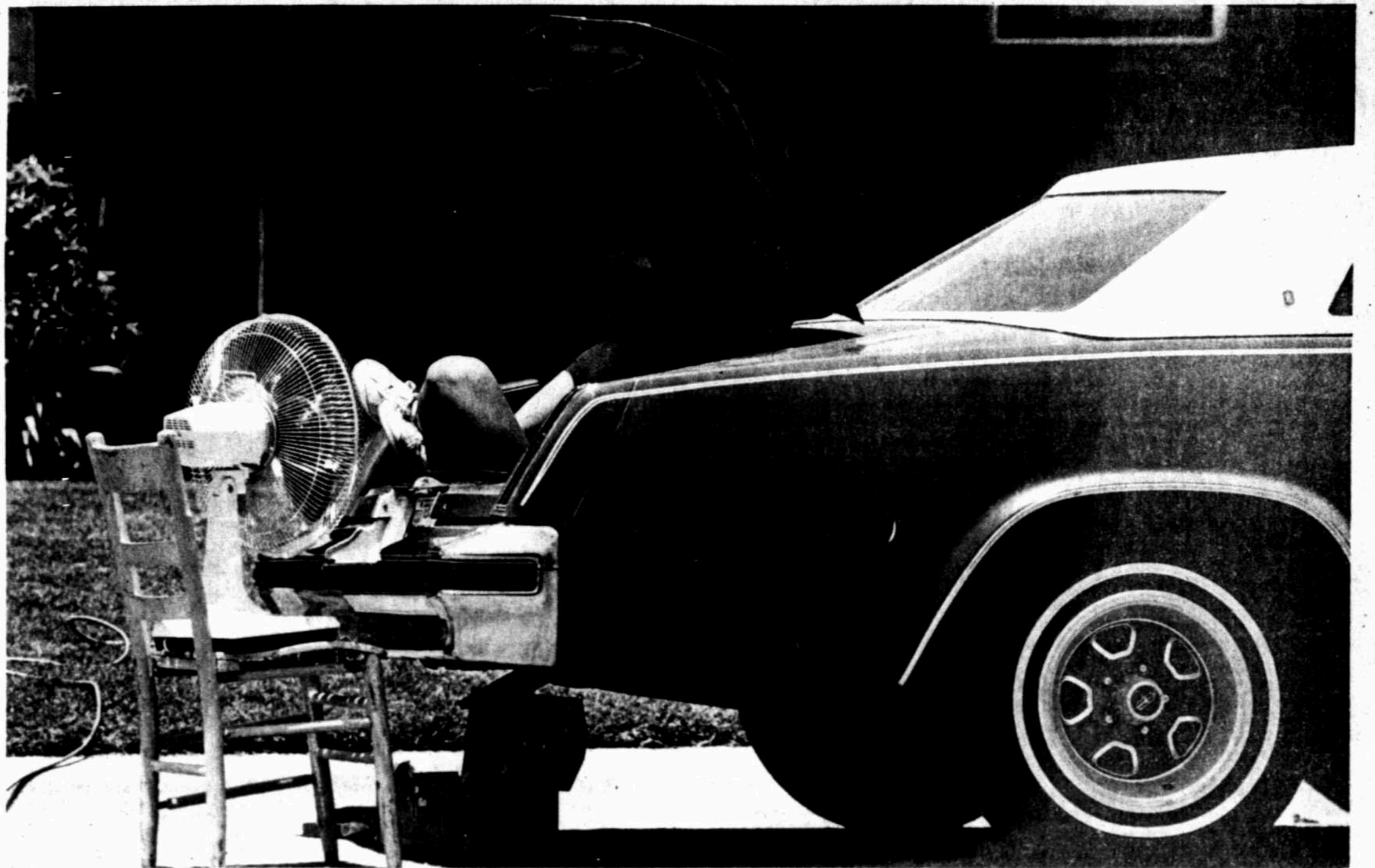
Shaw told them their spaceship was in "good shape, and we're glad you're both in good spirits."

Hartsfield was the point man today for two space processing experiments which have potential medical applications.

Mattingly, according to the flight plan, was to switch on a Defense Department payload for 10½ hours. The Pentagon has labeled it "top secret" but there is enough information on the public record to identify the main elements as sensors being tested to detect hostile missiles and spacecraft and a device that could give defense satellites navigation capability free from ground control.

Mattingly, the mission commander, activated the experiment for the first time on Sunday, receiving coded instructions from a special military control center separate from NASA's Mission Control in Houston. NASA and the Air Force had said they would maintain open communications throughout the flight even with the defense payload on board. But the astronauts were instructed not to discuss details or televise pictures of it.

Indeed, they did not. All the exchanges about it were in clipped phrases: "Perform Bravo Alpha," "Foxtroff off," or "try Charlie step 3 again." The package was referred to only as "the experiment."



Hot weather coping

Staff Photo by Paul Gilbert

Oscar Lara, 101 Butler St., knew installing a portable air conditioner. The high temperature Sunday was 94 degrees, but it's supposed to get hotter this week, with the high Tuesday expected to reach 100.

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Boosters' sinking still unexplained

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — NASA officials say they are baffled as to why Columbia's spent rocket boosters failed to float when they hit the Atlantic and instead plunged 3,100 feet to the ocean floor. But they say there is little hope of recovering the steel casings, worth \$36 million.

"I think they've abandoned the idea of bringing them up," said Linda Dougherty, a spokeswoman for the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., which controls booster operations. "I don't know of any way they can do it (lift them)."

The 149-foot-long boosters are the largest solid-propellant motors ever flown and are designed to be reusable for up to 20 flights. Packed with fuel each weighs 1,293,000 pounds. Empty they weigh a fraction of that, but still a lot — 183,000 pounds.

It is the boosters that give the shuttle its main burst of power en route to orbit, quickly expending all their fuel in the process. They are pushed away from the orbiter by special motors at 2½ minutes into the launch. Then, their descent slowed by three large parachutes and one small one, they splash down in the water where they are supposed to bob until NASA recovery ships can retrieve them.

The boosters used on the first three flights all performed perfectly and are now being refurbished for later missions. Even when stormy seas after the second launch prevented divers from positioning the tubes for towing for an entire week, they kept floating.

But on Sunday, something went wrong. An Air Force plane briefly spotted one casing lying low in the water 160 miles east of the Kennedy Space Center. Guided by radio beacons on the boosters, the recovery ships UTC Liberty and UTC Freedom rushed to the site, but the boosters had vanished.

Late Sunday, one of the ships turned back, while the other stood guard overnight on the lonely stretch of ocean.

Plans imply Haig's departure imminent

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is holding a farewell reception tonight for his senior staff, an indication he intends only a brief caretaker role in the job which fell so quickly from his grasp last week.

Although he resigned Friday, Haig still retained his title and spent almost three hours Sunday briefing his designated successor, George P. Shultz, on the continuing turmoil in Lebanon and other issues.

Neither man spoke with reporters, with Shultz maintaining what he calls his "days of silence" during the transition.

There was no official announcement on Haig's plans for formally departing his seventh floor office. One official speculated, however, that deputy secretary Walter Stoessel soon will take over as acting secretary and will serve in that capacity until Shultz's expected Senate confirmation sometime in the latter half of July.

Shultz, 61, president of the Bechtel Group, Inc., a giant engineering and construction firm, reportedly will return to California this week to take care of personal business before returning here to prepare for his confirmation hearings, set to begin in mid-July.

Shultz hasn't been home since accepting the job Friday by telephone from London. He arrived in Washington on Saturday and met with President Reagan and key aides for 2½ hours at nearby Camp David.

"I can work simpatico for him and with his administration," Shultz said. He said he saw his job "as an opportunity to do what I can to advance the cause of peace, freedom and justice in a world so troubled and so anxious to hope for a good future."

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" program Sunday that Haig had thought he would be "the voice in foreign policy" in the government, but "of course, the president has to be the voice and there have to be other voices...and this I think was frustrating to Al Haig."

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said on CBS' "Face the Nation" that he thought Shultz would be a "team player" but added: "We need a voice that will be strong and will write the policy...and I see a kind of go-along policy in the Reagan

administration and I don't know whether it's good or not."

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said on NBC's "Meet the Press" that he was concerned about the upcoming U.S.-Soviet arms limitation talks because of the upheaval. "Now we're going into the START talks in disarray, with a new secretary of state," he said, adding that he would like Haig to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmation hearings on Shultz.

Haig's fall from favor occurred with unusual swiftness. A scant eight weeks ago, Haig was riding high and appeared able to claim that the "vicer" role he had set for himself early on was rightfully his after a long struggle against more conservative rivals.

President Reagan's May 9th speech in which he called for deep cuts in Soviet and American arsenals was widely interpreted as a victory for the moderate approach Haig had espoused.

But Haig's legendary inability to get along with other top administration aides resurfaced during Reagan's trip to Europe early this month. Soon thereafter, the White House began to consider seriously the possibility of replacing Haig. His problems were compounded by bitter disagreements over how to deal with Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Speaker O'Neill said Sunday that he thought Shultz would take a "harder, tougher line" with Israel than had Haig.

Haig had threatened to resign often during his tumultuous tenure but this time his White House rivals appeared to have convinced Reagan himself that Haig must go.

That Haig attributed at least part of his demise to Reagan seemed apparent Friday when Haig read his letter of resignation to reporters and to hundreds of State Department employees.

As such letters go, it was unusually terse, devoid of the flowery expressions of praise a president customarily receives from departing subordinates. In closing, Haig limited himself to wishing Reagan "every success."

In his subsequent remarks, Haig spoke more warily of the foreign service and of the press than he did of his president.

During the preceding days, Haig went to some lengths to keep a business-as-usual posture to ensure his intentions would remain secret.

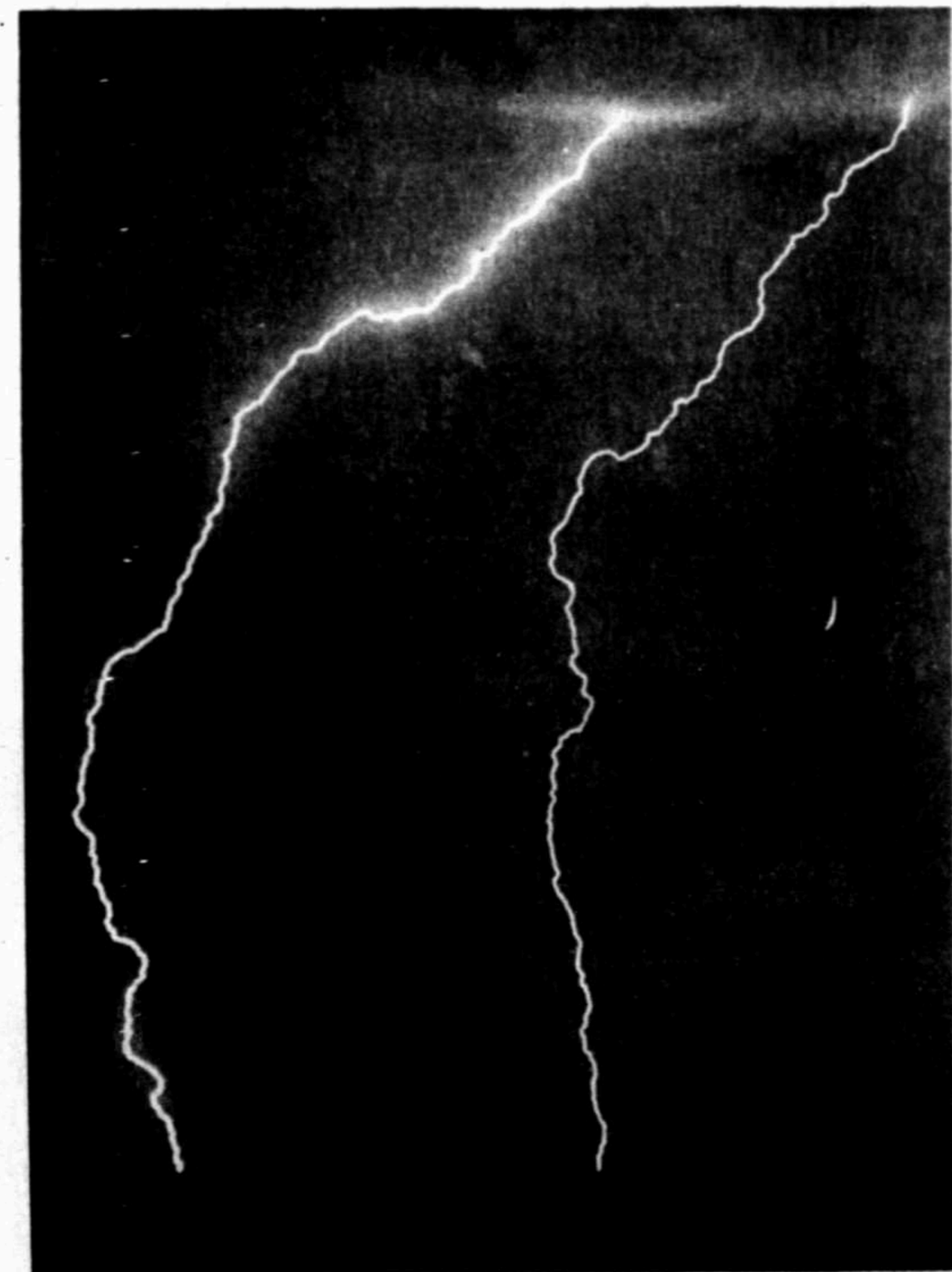
PLO leaders agree to Lebanon retreat

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Despite public vows to "fight until victory or martyrdom," the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization has agreed in principle, during secret negotiations, to a face-saving retreat from Lebanon, official Lebanese sources said today.

The sources said, however, that it may take weeks to settle the details of a withdrawal that would spare the Moslem western half of Beirut from a threatened assault by Israel. The PLO has operated a "state within a state" in Lebanon for 12 years.

Meanwhile, the most recent cease-fire arranged by U.S. mediator Philip C. Habib was broken early today when Palestinian guerrillas fired mortars at Israeli troops in the coastal Lebanese town of Damour, 11 miles south of Beirut. Three Israelis were wounded, according to the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv.

The cease-fire appeared to be holding through a third day, however, the longest respite from violence since Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6.



Staff Photo by Paul Gilbert

Wherever it strikes, lightning awesome

By VINCE GIORGI
Staff Writer

If it's true what the old adage says about lightning never striking twice in the same spot, then thank the stormy heavens for small miracles.

Because a study recently released by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, along with reports from National Weather Service officials locally, revealed that, despite popular misconceptions to the contrary, lightning is a deadly killer — a wicked weather phenomenon capable of wreaking havoc, injury and death.

The study, which examined lightning-related deaths and injuries in the United States from 1959 to 1979, ranked Texas an unenviable third with 111 deaths and 181 injuries.

Florida earned its dubious first-place spot with 233 deaths and 566 injuries, followed by North Carolina, which suffered 113 fatalities and 258 injuries.

NATIONWIDE, THE dangerously powerful electrical discharges inflicted 2,210 deaths and 5,142 injuries during the 20-year period.

While flash floods or tornadoes are often considered the most deadly forms of weather, Jim Campbell, a weather service specialist with Midland's National Weather Service office, said "lightning is the greatest weather-related killer."

Alfonso Castaneda, a severe weather preparedness meteorologist with the National Weather Service in Lubbock, called lightning "more selective" than other forms of heavy weather.

"The tornado is more dramatic. It creates the headlines," Castaneda said, noting that hurricanes and tornadoes take life and property in severe, but sporadic, incidents.

Castaneda said lightning "picks one here and picks one there," until eventually the injuries and loss of life reach staggering totals.

LIGHTNING COULD be considered nature's full-blown version of a man scuffing across carpet in furry slippers. While the man's movement imbues him with an electric charge, a teeming, massive storm cloud filled with electrically charged water drops generates immense electric potential.

When the man nears a light switch, he imparts an opposite electric charge on the switch, just as a cloud nearing the earth lends an opposite charge to objects below.

In either case, when those charges become strong enough to overcome insula-

(See LIGHTNING'S, Page 2A)

INSIDE TODAY

Taking care of people

Airman First Class David M. Kirkland of Lamesa specializes in taking care of people's needs.

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| Classified.....4C | Markets.....4B |
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| Crossword.....5A | Solomon.....3A |
| Editorial.....6A | Sports.....1C |
| Energy.....3B | TV Schedule.....5A |

Weather

Service

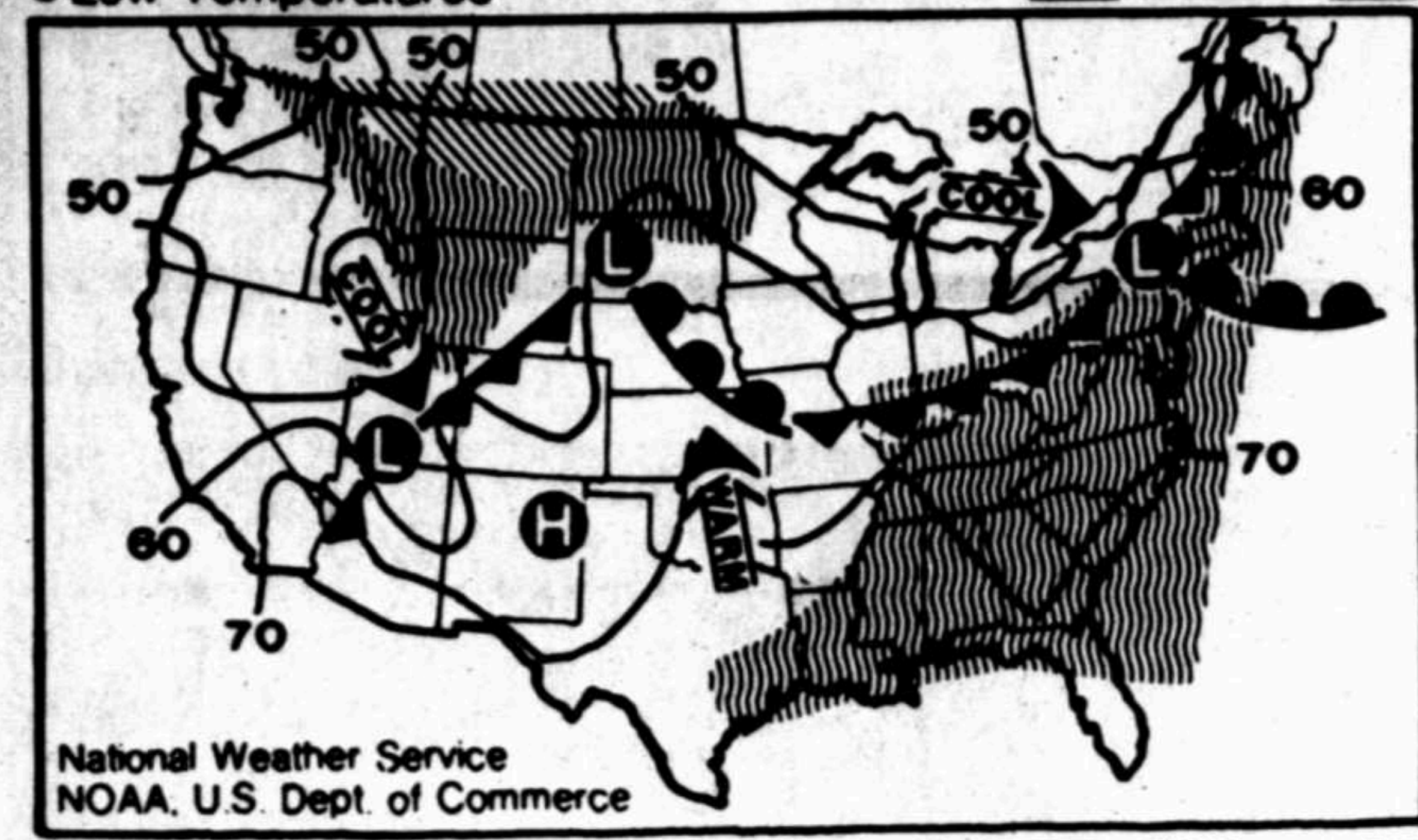
A slight chance of rain tonight.
Warmer Tuesday with a high
near 100. Details on Page 2A.

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

Property Sales
1. Lots, large
real Estate.
Room, 3 bath,
unfurnished.
682-6000.
683-0948.
View trailer
Marina, Com-
leased lot,
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view lot. Many
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nd. Priced in 40's.
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ALL
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no bank to deal
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will net \$804.56
payments. Includes
or 683-5948
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try Mills
12-4349
Ingham
811 (Pecos)

WEATHER SUMMARY

The Forecast For 8a.m. EDT Tuesday, June 29 Low Temperatures



National Weather Service NOAA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce Fronts: Cold Warm Occluded Stationary

Midland statistics

WEATHER FORECAST

Pair to partly cloudy tonight with a 20 percent chance of rain...

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS

Table with 2 columns: Time/Category and Reading. Includes Yesterday's High/Low, Sunrise/Sunset, Precipitation, and Local Temperatures.

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES

Table with 2 columns: City and Temperature. Lists cities like Abilene, Amarillo, El Paso, Ft. Worth, Houston, Lubbock, Marfa, and Wichita Falls.

Extended forecast

Wednesday through Friday West Texas: Partly cloudy with seasonal temperatures...

Lightning's potential for danger awesome

(Continued from Page 1A)

tion provided by the air between them, a spark of electric current leaps the gap. But instead of a finger-tingling jolt, a heavily-charged thunder cloud can spawn a 15,000,000-volt sliver of lightning that may travel eight miles between cloud and ground.

Castaneda called moisture and warm air "the basic ingredients" of a thunderstorm, and said that many West Texas thunderstorms occur along an imaginary line — ironically dubbed the "dry line" by meteorologists — which approximates a path from Clayton, in eastern New Mexico, to Marfa, in western Texas.

THERE, HOT, DRY winds from the west clash with cool, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico and produce "lines of thunderstorms after lines of thunderstorms," Castaneda said.

One such storm buffeted Midland Thursday night, knocking out power in some areas, scrambling construction-site scaffolding and demolishing a chimney on the Museum of the Southwest with a lightning strike.

Even much milder thunderstorms are potentially dangerous, Castaneda said. Because where there's thunder — reverberating air waves caused by lightning — there's the chance of a lightning strike.

Despite the potential danger, people either don't know, or simply ignore, rules for safe conduct during thunderstorms, Campbell said. The best place to be is indoors, staying off the telephone except in an emergency. A person caught outdoors should seek shelter in a car or kneel down on the lowest point of land available.

Those unfortunate enough to be outdoors may find their hair literally standing on end during a thunderstorm's fury — a signal that they are assuming an electrical charge and becoming a likely target for a lightning bolt. They should drop to their knees immediately.

STAY CLEAR OF open water (including swimming pools), isolated trees, metal buildings and equipment, golf clubs, clotheslines, rails — anything that might provide a path for lightning.

If someone is struck by lightning, first aid should be administered. A lightning strike victim is not electrically charged and can be handled safely. The chances of being hit by lightning are slim. But, as the study indicates, it happens.

And because of Texas' enormous size, large population and variety of weather, it will always have its share of weather-related damage and fatalities, Castaneda said.

"Almost all statistics relating to weather will show Texas at the top or near the top," he said.

But some tragic numbers, like those left in the wake of violent thunderstorms, can be minimized if everyone follows common-sense safety rules and keeps a wary eye peeled for stormy weather.

Jewelry valued at \$30,000 taken from country club locker

Sheriff's deputies are investigating the reported burglary of two lockers at Greentree Country Club on North Midland Drive. The lockers were broken into sometime Sunday and jewelry valued at \$30,000 was taken.

In other police news, three young Midland men were in jail this morning after their car was stopped on a traffic violation and a set of stolen tires and wheels was found in the vehicle, according to police.

Officers said they stopped the car for a defective exhaust system near the intersection of Kelly Street and Wall Avenue about 2:15 a.m. today and a set

of tires and wheels worth \$600 was found in the vehicle. A check disclosed the tires had been stolen earlier from the Berg Motor Co. at 3208 Henderson St. The suspects ranged in age from 17 to 20 and gave a Travis Street address.

An employee of Conner's Grocery, 2420 W. Illinois Ave., told police a total of \$200 was taken from the cash register during the past 10 days.

And the Accents Beauty Salon at 3310 N. Midkiff Road said an undetermined number of ceiling fans was taken in a weekend burglary of the establishment.

Tuesday's high could hit 100 degrees

Despite partly cloudy skies and a 20 percent chance of rain tonight, Tuesday should be a little warmer with a high near 100. Winds should shift from 5 to 10 mph and southeasterly tonight to 10-15 mph

and southerly Tuesday. Sunday's high of 94 was a cool 12 degrees below the 1980 record high of 106, although the overnight low of 70 was only 9 degrees warmer than the 1974 record low of 61.

Kennedy: 'Our day is coming again'

By DAVID ESPO

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Their midterm party conference behind them, Democrats are turning their political efforts to the 1982 congressional elections with a confident prediction from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy that "our day is coming again."

"We are in the midst of a fierce struggle for the shape and soul of our generation," Kennedy declared in a rousing speech that stole the show on the final day of the Democrats' three-day National Party Conference.

"Only a few months ago, Democrats were scorned and told that our day was done," added Kennedy, a candidate for re-election to the Senate this year and one of two front-runners — along with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale — for the 1984 presidential nomination.

"But we know now and all America knows that for us as Democrats...the dawn is near, our hearts are bright, our cause is right, and our day is coming again."

With that, the Massachusetts senator touched off a five-minute demonstration in a hall that had been carefully prepared beforehand by his aides, down to the hundreds of blue Kennedy posters that they distributed throughout the crowd. Even so, it was a reminder of the hold that Kennedy retains on many Democrats as the party looks beyond 1982 toward 1984.

CHARLES T. MANATT, the party's chairman, told reporters after the session ended that the conference had helped lay a foundation "for the challenge of 1982." He predicted earlier that the party would pick up about 15 seats in the House and one or two in the Senate in this fall's elections, a concession that the GOP Senate would stay Republican at least two more years.

As for the presidential hopefuls, he sidestepped a question about who had benefited from the party meeting and who had been hurt. "As far as the six or seven, I don't think any of them gained all that much," he said.

Kennedy's speech aside, the party approved a series of position papers without dissent at its concluding session, leaving Democrats on record in favor of a nuclear freeze and a revision of Reagan's tax program. They also said Israel's invasion of Lebanon provides an opportunity for "lasting peace" in that war-torn country and "greater security" for the Jewish state.

The position papers were drafted, debated and approved without the sharp divisions that have split the Democratic Party in the past.

Nevertheless, the conference was dominated from beginning to end by the men who seem anxious to declare formally that they want the party's 1984 presidential

nomination.

MONDALE SPOKE at the opening session on Friday, as did Sens. Gary Hart of Colorado, John Glenn of Ohio, Alan Cranston of California and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina. Former Florida Gov. Reubin Askew, another presidential hopeful, also was present and courting support, but chose not to address the convention.

Alone among the presidential hopefuls, Kennedy spoke on Sunday, rousing the crowd to applause more than 50 times in a 38-minute address that ticked off the party's issues in the fall election campaign — the recession-wracked economy, a nuclear freeze, the Equal Rights Amendment and the environment among them.

In the end, he stood at the podium with his three children, Kara, Edward Jr., and Patrick, as well as with two sisters and a niece. Kennedy and his wife, Joan, are separated, and she was not present.

"Last year we were told to be cautious and callous and uncommitted," Kennedy told the delegates. "We were told to quiet our voices, to lower our vision and to trim our convictions to fit the fashion of a reactionary time."

But, he said in a line he spoke often in the campaign of 1980, "the last thing this nation needs is two Republican parties."

He complained bitterly about budget cuts and the "Reagan giveaway" on taxes, and warned that there is something "at the heart of the Republican Party which yearns to undo Social Security."

"THEY HAVE restored the reign of hear-nothing, see-nothing, do-nothing government. Ronald Reagan's cheese lines of 1982 are as unacceptable as Herbert Hoover's bread lines of 1932," he said.

Declaring that the Democratic Party "must never yield" on the issue of a nuclear freeze, he added, "I wish the Reagan administration would spend less time preparing for a nuclear war and more time preventing one," he said.

Kennedy was cheered loudly when he put in a nice word about former President Carter, the man he challenged unsuccessfully for the 1980 presidential nomination. "On the vital issue of human rights, Ronald Reagan is wrong — and Jimmy Carter was right," he said.

On the environment, he said he was proud that he had voted against the confirmation of Interior Secretary James Watt. "I am resolved that America the beautiful must never become America the exploited," he added.

And on the ERA, Kennedy told a cheering crowd: "We have only just begun to fight."

"Our dream still lives, and ERA shall never die," he declared in a line that echoed the final words of his electrifying speech to the 1980 Democratic convention.

Watergate 'bagman' would do it again

By MIKE HENDRICKS

HADLEY, N.Y. (AP) — Tony Ulasewicz, the good-humored "bagman" of the Watergate scandal, says "it was an honor" to work as a detective for former President Richard Nixon even though it pulled him into the Watergate scandal 10 years ago.

"I think I'd take the job again," said Ulasewicz, who now lives with his wife in a rustic cottage in the foothills of the Adirondacks, far from the intrigues of secret presidential assignments.

Ulasewicz's name made headlines when he testified before a U.S. Senate committee during the Watergate scandal, but the 62-year-old detective says he would not have been caught if he had made the break-in on June 17, 1972, at Democratic National Headquarters, because he would have gone in alone.

"If I had done it, there would have been no Watergate and Nixon would have finished his presidency," he said.

During hearings chaired by Sam Ervin, D-N.C., Ulasewicz regaled sena-

tors with his account of carrying a waist-mounted coin dispenser so he wouldn't have to load his pockets with change for pay phones used to receive and give instructions.

Ulasewicz, a tall, big-boned man with a heavy accent from growing up on New York City's East Side, paid a penalty for his Watergate involvement, although he still insists, "I've done nothing illegal."

He was placed on one year unsupervised probation after being convicted of failing to report \$40,000 in money received from CREP, the Committee to Re-Elect the President, but said he will seek to reopen the case in hopes of having the felony conviction removed from his record.

Ulasewicz also had to give up his ambition of opening a private detective agency in Albany. "I lost a couple of years," he said.

He still hopes to receive the \$34,000 he believes CREP owes him in unpaid salary. Meanwhile, he chops wood and tends

chickens in the same mountain get-away where he lived while working for the president. He took assignments over a 10-party telephone line from White House officials.

"It was kind of a refuge for me," Ulasewicz said.

He is currently finishing a book about a lifetime of experiences, with a small part devoted to Watergate and his years as a political detective.

Ulasewicz was the Watergate "bagman" who delivered \$219,000 to G. Gordon Liddy, who masterminded the political surveillance and the break-ins, and former CIA agent E. Howard Hunt, who participated in the break-in with several others. Ulasewicz contends he didn't know the cash was "hush money" for the defendants, saying he thought it was for family expenses and attorney fees.

After three months, he realized something was not "kosher" about the money and refused to take part in further deliveries, he said.

He also admitted conveying an offer

of executive clemency to James McCord Jr., one of the Watergate burglars.

For three years, Ulasewicz was Nixon's personal private detective. He was sent to Chappaquiddick to find out for Nixon what exactly happened when Sen. Edward Kennedy drove into the water with Mary Jo Kopechne in his car.

Ulasewicz was also sent to Mexico to learn the truth behind allegations that a Nixon appointee employed illegal aliens. He investigated Quakers camped outside the White House and checked out the motives of a comedian named Dixon who resembled — and imitated — the president.

Before 1969, the detective spent nearly 30 years on the New York City police force, sometimes escorting foreign dignitaries like the late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and dictators Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic and Fidel Castro and Fulgencio Batista of Cuba.



Mike McLeod, second from right, and Mike MacLachlan check out the bullets on a .50-caliber machine gun on display at the Gun & Knife Show at Midland Center. The show, sponsored by the Texas Gun & Knife Association, was held Saturday and Sunday.

London transit strike causes 'chaos'

By GRAHAM HEATHCOTE

LONDON (AP) — Faced with a nationwide rail strike and walkouts that halted London subways and some buses, British commuters took to the roads in droves today threatening nightmare traffic jams in the capital.

Hours before dawn, roads to cities were clogged with traffic as commuters sought to beat the rush and find parking.

"It seems to me everyone has already started going into London for work. We have never experienced such traffic at night before," an Automobile Association spokesman said at 3 a.m. (10 p.m. EDT).

The Royal Auto Club said that by 7 a.m. cars were backed up for eight miles in some places and many emergency parking lots were full.

"There is too much traffic for us to identify the trouble spots," a police spokesman said.

GREATER LONDON is the workplace for 3.75 million people, one-third of the nation's 24-million-member work force. Two million passengers ride the subways every day, and 3.5 million more ride buses. On a normal day, 80 percent of workers in central London use public transport: 435,500 by subway, 411,000 by railroad and 103,000 by

bus. The striking railroad carries two million passengers daily nationwide.

An open-ended strike by the National Union of Railwaymen, kindled by a pay dispute, strangled the 11,000-mile state-railroad network, British Rail.

Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary predicted "total chaos" in London as commuters paralyze the streets with their cars.

The capital was already entering the second week of a subway strike and some of its bus drivers struck Sunday in sympathy with the railwaymen, one week ahead of their own scheduled strike over salaries.

The move posed the sharpest union challenge yet to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's three-year-old Conservative government.

TRANSPORT SECRETARY David Howell accused the strikers of waging "war upon the public," but said the government will not intervene to end the strike.

Nonetheless, a Cabinet emergency committee, headed by Home Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister William Whitelaw, was starting daily meetings. The government could be forced to use troops to move property freight, but such a move would certainly harden the strikers' position.

Hotels, already crowded with summer tourists, reported booming business, as companies took all available rooms for their employees. The government and some businesses set up dormitories in their buildings for key staff members.

Private bus operators and rent-a-car firms also said they were solidly booked to carry people and parcels all over the country.

Attempting to ease the traffic flow in London, authorities suspended all road work within 50 miles of the capital.

WITH NO END to the rail strike in sight, union boss Weighell predicted a long struggle unless the British Rail Board gives up its insistence that any pay increase must be tied to productivity.

"A solution rests with the British Rail Board and the government," Weighell said, unless they meet our terms "the strike might go on for a long time."

In return for a five percent pay hike, the railroad wants the union to reduce the size of train crews and accept other manpower cuts that the union fears will cost it jobs. Weighell called the five percent pay offer "derisory" and demanded a "substantial" increase without strings, to match inflation running at 9.5 percent a year.

British Rail chairman Sir Peter

Parker said the strike could last three months and devastate the railroad, already projecting a loss of the equivalent of \$280 million this year because of an engineers strike in the spring.

British Rail spokesman Roger Shire said the trainmen's basic weekly pay ranges from \$113 for porters to \$182 dollars for engineers, while signalmen earn an average of \$222 to \$357, depending on overtime.

The NUR with 177,500 members is one of three rail unions.

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HOME DELIVERY

Table with 4 columns: Delivery Type, Frequency, 1 Yr. Price, 6 Mos. Price, 1 Mo. Price. Includes rates for Evenings and Sunday, and Mail Rates in Texas and Outside Texas.

DEATHS

A.O. Maynard

BIG SPRING — Services for A.O. Maynard, 68, of Big Spring, were to be at 10 a.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Burial was to be in Trinity Memorial Park.

Wanda Prater

BIG SPRING — Services for Wanda Prater, 28, of Big Spring, were to be at 1 p.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Burial was to be in Trinity Memorial Park.

Melissa M. Fino

Melissa Monette Fino, 1-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fino of 1600 S. Fort Worth St., died Saturday in a Midland hospital.

Mary Ann Wilson

STANTON — Mary Ann Atchison Wilson, 84, of Stanton, died Sunday in a Stanton hospital after a lengthy illness. Services were to be at 4 p.m. today at Church of Christ in Stanton with Der-

land, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Memorial Chapel of the First Baptist Church of Lawton, with Dr. Forrest Siler officiating. Burial will follow in Highland Cemetery. Arrangements are being handled by Lawton-Ritter-Dalton Funeral Home of Lawton.

Errod died Saturday in a Lawton hospital. Lawton was born in Lawton and lived there all of his life. He married Ina Peet on Sept. 8, 1928, in Duncan, Okla., and ran a grocery store until his retirement in 1959.

Other survivors include his wife, two daughters, two sons, two other sisters and two grandchildren.

Mrs. A.D. Dodson

BIG SPRING — Services for Mrs. A.D. (Catherine) Dodson, 69, of Big Spring, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Burial will be in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

Mrs. Boe Clark

BIG SPRING — Services for Mrs. Boe (Eunice) Clark, 63, of Big Spring, were to be at 3:30 p.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Burial was to be in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

George C. Elrod

LAWTON, Okla. — Services for George C. "Bud" Elrod, 79, of Lawton, Okla., brother of Viola George of Mid-

land, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Memorial Chapel of the First Baptist Church of Lawton, with Dr. Forrest Siler officiating. Burial will follow in Highland Cemetery. Arrangements are being handled by Lawton-Ritter-Dalton Funeral Home of Lawton.

Errod died Saturday in a Lawton hospital. Lawton was born in Lawton and lived there all of his life. He married Ina Peet on Sept. 8, 1928, in Duncan, Okla., and ran a grocery store until his retirement in 1959.

Other survivors include his wife, two daughters, two sons, two other sisters and two grandchildren.

Gayle Morgan

LITTLEFIELD — Services for Gayle Morgan, 45, of Littlefield, father of Cindy Todd and Ricky Morgan, both of Midland, were held June 22 in Sunset Avenue Baptist Church of Littlefield with the Rev. Mike Stafford officiating. Burial followed in Memorial Park Cemetery of Littlefield. Arrangements were handled by Hannons Funeral Home in Littlefield.

Morgan died June 20 in a Littlefield hospital following a brief illness. Other survivors include his wife, his parents, another son, a brother, a grandmother and a grandchild. He was preceded in death by a daughter, Robin Morgan of Midland.

Maximo Gonzales

ODESSA — Services for Maximo M. Gonzales, 87, of Odessa, father of Librada G. Sanchez and brother of Juanita G. Martinez, both of Midland, will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday at St. Joseph Catholic Church with the Rev. John Waldron officiating. Burial will be at Rosehill Cemetery.

Gonzales died Thursday in an Odessa hospital.

Oregon firemen hurt in freak accident

MILL CITY, Ore. (AP) — A pumper truck arriving at the scene of an accident struck three volunteer firemen, injuring one and killing another — the driver's brother-in-law, authorities said.

Clyde E. Golden, 68, was dead on arrival at Santiam Hospital in Stayton after the accident Sunday near this town in the Cascade Mountains, said state police Trooper Richard Harp.

Police said the truck, moving at 10 to 15 mph, was driven by Golden's brother-in-law, Mill City Fire Chief Eldon Hutchinson, 64.

The injured fireman, Russell D. Goffin, 20, was

in serious condition at the Salem Hospital Memorial Unit after treatment for a head injury.

Harp said a third fireman, Michael Ohrt, was only brushed by the slow-moving truck.

The firefighters had responded to a report of a fire in a car

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John M. Childress

BIG SPRING — Graveside services for John Miller Childress, 65, of Reagan County were to be at 5 p.m. today at Stiles Cemetery in Reagan County under the direction of Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Childress died Saturday in a Big Spring hospital. He was a Baptist and had lived in Reagan County since 1947. He was a farmer, a contract pumper and a former county commissioner.

Aliens keep 'low profile'

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP) — The federal government is cracking down on Mexicans who cross the border illegally to search for work in Florida and California.

So far this year, more than 1,000 Mexicans have been rounded up and sent back to their homeland, authorities say. With a lighter-than-usual workload since the wave of Cuban and Haitian refugees the past two years has subsided, U.S. Border Patrol agents have started concentrating on rounding up Mexicans for the long bus ride back to the border.

Texas-trained agents are routinely raiding fields and groves, setting up roadblocks to check labor buses and searching farm camps.

Some 630 undocumented Mexicans were deported in May, and 480 in April. In February and March, about 100 each month were sent home. But so far in June, only 50 Mexicans have been deported. Agents fear the aliens are wary of the crackdown.

"The aliens are not quite as easy to catch," said Dan Gibson, chief of the Border Patrol's office in West Palm Beach. "They're definitely keeping a low profile."

Federal officials believe deporting illegal aliens from Florida and California farm fields will frustrate the illegal workers more effectively than trying to stop them at the Texas border.

MIMS AND STEPHENS Insurance. 701 West Indiana 682-3721. Includes cartoon and contact info.

Donovan's future depends on prosecutor's report

By MERRILL HARTSON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Raymond J. Donovan's future as secretary of labor could hang on a just-concluded special prosecutor's report on allegations that the Reagan administration Cabinet officer once had ties to organized crime figures.

The report, concluding a six-month investigation by special prosecutor Leon Silverman, was being released today.

Silverman, a New York attorney, also has been looking into allegations that Schiavone Construction Co., formerly Donovan's New Jersey firm, made payoffs to union officials to buy labor peace and may have engaged in bid-rigging schemes.

Donovan, who has denied the allegations, evidently had no advance word on Silverman's findings, which were being kept under close wrap.

Labor secretary aides who asked not to be identified publicly said Sunday they were hopeful the special prosecutor's report would remove the cloud hanging over Donovan's continuance in office.

Sources familiar with the inquiry said the special prosecutor was unable to corroborate an allegation that Donovan witnessed a \$2,000 cash payoff by Schiavone executives to Louis Sanzo, then-president of Local 29 of the International Laborers Union in 1977, the Wall Street Journal reported today.

It was an FBI informant's statement that Donovan was present at a Long Island City, N.Y., restaurant at the time of the alleged payoff to Sanzo that triggered the special prosecutor's investigation under the Ethics in Government Act.

The newspaper also said that Silverman was unable to establish a close personal relationship between Donovan and William Masselli, a reputed organized crime figure whose Jopel Construction & Trucking Co. was at one time a subcontractor for Schiavone on New York City subway construction projects.

Silverman, contacted by telephone in New York, refused to give any hint of his findings.

There was no immediate indication whether Donovan was prepared to offer his resignation to President Reagan, if the special prosecutor's report failed to clear him of the allegations.

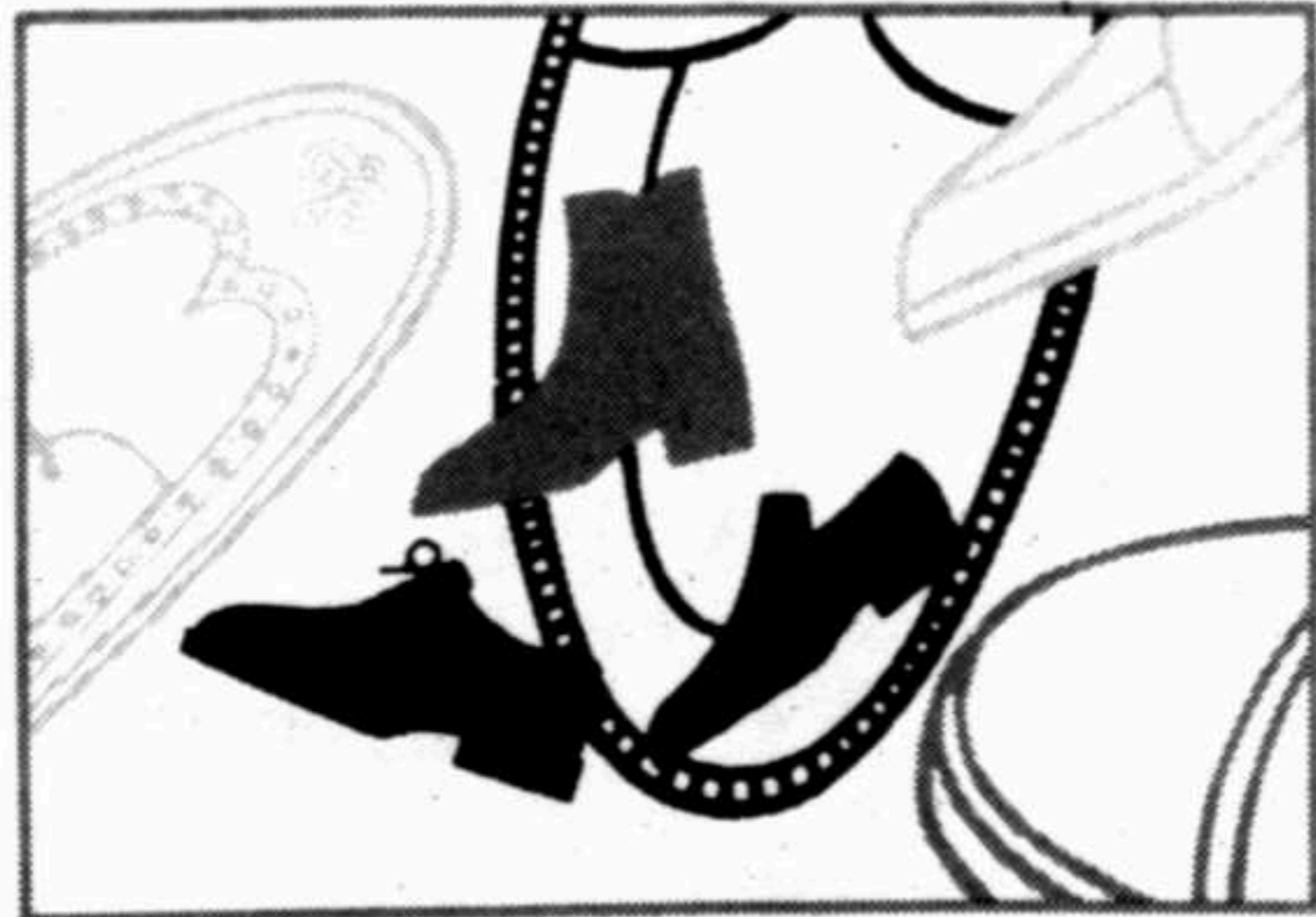
Donovan had said a week ago that he had "every intention of serving as secretary of labor and completing the job I was asked to do."

Reagan has said little publicly about Donovan in recent weeks. But the chief executive's top spokesmen have depicted Reagan as remaining supportive of Donovan and unwilling to dump his Cabinet secretary until all the facts in the case are known.

Meanwhile, Time magazine quoted congressional sources as saying White House aides helped the Schiavone company recruit private investigators to dig up damaging information on congressional investigators probing Donovan.

The sources, who were unidentified, said they believe that Philip R. Manuel, a private detective who claims to have a "loose consulting arrangement" with the White House helped locate private investigators for the New Jersey firm, the magazine said.

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farm-ranch roundup

U.S. cotton exports to Korea may increase

LUBBOCK — A series of efforts to increase U.S. cotton exports to Korea has been agreed upon by cotton-promoting organizations and the Korean textile industry. One of those efforts, engineered by Cotton Inc. (CI), the national fiber-company, and Spinners and Weavers Association of Korea (SWAK), "holds more than a little promise for substantial long-term benefits to producers on the High Plains," according to Donald Johnson, executive vice president of the Lubbock-based Plains Cotton Growers Inc. Cotton Inc. and SWAK will conduct mill tests of Texas High Plains cotton

Now time to control mesquite

COLLEGE STATION — Mesquite and other brush can best be controlled with herbicides in spring and early summer when soil moisture is favorable and the brush is making rapid growth. "This is the time of year when herbicides can be used effectively in management of brush species," said Dr. Tommy Welch, range brush and weed control specialist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service of the Texas A&M University System. Likely the most popular method of brush control is broadcast application of liquid herbicides. By that method, the herbicides poison the plants via the leaves, but how effective the kill is depends on the growing conditions at the time herbicides are applied. Mesquite is best controlled after the leaves have fully extended and have turned from light to dark green. Other brush species, such as huisache and Macartney, may be sprayed during the fall. "Soil moisture and soil temperature both influence the effectiveness of foliar herbicides because they affect plant growth," Welch said. "As the soil temperature increases and soil moisture becomes more favorable, plants grow better. And that's when foliar herbicides are most effective."

EPA extends herbicide use

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The Environmental Protection Agency has approved the amended labeling for Dual 8E, a herbicide which is to be used before crop planting or before crop seedlings emerge. The herbicide, which is marketed by CIBA-GEIGY Corp. of Greensboro, N.C., now may be used on an additional 20 crops, including sweet corn, popcorn, cotton, potatoes and pod crops, such as garbanzo, great northern beans, guar, kidney beans, lima beans, mung beans, navy beans, okra, peas, pinto beans and snap beans. Dual 8E alone is not to be used on seedbeds or on unrooted cuttings, in greenhouses or other enclosed areas.

Big Spring site of 'Round-Up'

BIG SPRING — U.S. Congressman Jim Collins of Dallas will be the "trail-boss" speaker, and fellow Congressman Charles Stenholm, a member of the U.S. House of Representative's Agriculture Com-

Rare Indiana flowering plant to be saved

GOSHEN, Ind. (AP) — A rare flowering plant discovered 38 years ago growing among the weeds along railroad tracks is finally getting some pampering. The Norfolk and Western Railway recently leased the 1,300-by-30-foot piece of property where the Iliamna Remota, or Kankakee Mallow, grows to the Indiana chapter of the Nature Conservancy, a non-profit environmental group. THE PLANT is known to grow at only three sites in the world other than Goshen. In two places in Virginia and on an island in the Kankakee River in Illinois. It is about five feet tall and has large pink blossoms.

"It is definitely the rarest plant in Indiana," said Cloyse Hedge, coordinator and ecologist for the Indiana natural Heritage Program of the Department of Natural Resources. The plant was discovered here on July 4, 1944, by S.W. Witmer, now 93 and a retired Goshen College biology professor. Witmer says he saw a tall, flowering plant growing near the railroad track and realized he had never seen it. He knew why when he went home and tried to look it up. But he still couldn't believe he had found a flower so rare. "I was very much excited. I thought it couldn't be true," Witmer said.

SO HE sent it to the Field Museum in Chicago where the flower's species was verified. Witmer has kept the plant's location a secret from all except specialists wanting to study it. "It's not a good idea to throw this open to the public," he said, explaining there are so "many people who have to pick a flower and that shouldn't be done in this case." Botanists think the plant's native home is the Illinois site, says Lester Zimmer, Indiana field representative for the Nature Conservancy. "In the '20s, there was a lot of concern for it because the island was the only known spot for it," Zimmer said. Garden clubs, such as

the Chicago Garden Club, used to organize train rides in the 1920s so club members could throw the flower's seeds out the windows. Goshen's flower could have grown from one of these seeds, he added.

Although Goshen's plant may not be the original, the flower patch still excites botanists and conservationists.

Concrete feedlot wave of future?

GARDEN CITY, Kan. (AP) — The Brookover Ranch Experimental Feedlot has concrete floors and a self-contained waste disposal system. They've paved over the prairie to produce — faster, cheaper and cleaner — leaner steaks and roasts that consumers want. The experimental system is also designed to operate more efficiently and without the "bad neighbor" image of conventional feedlots.

"THE INDUSTRY is not popular in our society because it makes flies and it stinks and it's dusty and dirty," said Dick Bunger, who designed the concrete feedlot along with Roy Hancock. "So, we get rid of the dust. We get rid of the odor. We get rid of the flies and we need about 10 percent of the space we needed before."

Bunger said elimination of what cattlemen long have called "the smell of money," could mean feedlots may eventually be more welcome near population centers, thus reducing transportation costs. Because concrete lots are smaller, truck fuel and maintenance costs are trimmed. And there's no need for cowhands riding around on horses.

When feed trials started at the Brookover Ranch feedlot about a year ago, there was a tendency to over-

geline about three-eighths of an inch higher than the openings. The rough surface of the floor allows about a one-quarter inch "carpet" of dry manure to build up while the movement of cattle in the pens forces most of the manure and waste feed into the slots.

Water running through the bottom of the Teardrop flushes the wastes into a collection ditch and eventually a settling pond. Some mineral-rich water from the pond is used for crop irrigation, but most of it is recycled back through the feedyard.

During severely cold winter weather, 56-degree well water occasionally is added to the flow to warm the feedyard floors.

Leaf rust hurts '82 wheat crop

COLLEGE STATION — Leaf rust, a frequent disease problem in wheat, has taken a heavy toll on the 1982 Texas wheat crop. "Based on last year's wheat yields, losses from leaf rust run as high as 50 percent in some areas," said Dr. Wendell Horne, plant pathologist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service of the Texas A&M University System. "The disease was so devastating that some wheat fields were never harvested," Horne said. He said that the disease was caused by a new race of the fungus which infected many wheat varieties. Heretofore those varieties have had resistance to leaf rust shown by a large increase in wheat acreage over southern sections of Texas. In addition, Horne said that the "almost ideal weather conditions" for wheat production were "equally favorable" for the heavy incidence of leaf rust.

To head off the infestation, Horne recommends that farmers plant more than one wheat variety.

"Farmers should be particularly careful not to plant just one variety that may be resistant to leaf rust," he said.

"Rust as well as some other diseases are more severe where wheat is lush with a lot of leaf area," Horne said.

Agribusiness economist hired

COLLEGE STATION — Dr. Forrest Stegelin has been hired as an agribusiness economist with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

He will be involved in planning, executing and economically evaluating marketing techniques and alternatives as they relate to agribusiness in Texas. Stegelin held a similar position in Florida for the past three years.

AGRICULTURE

feed the cattle, said E.C. Brookover Jr., general manager of Brookover Land Enterprises.

"The behavior of the cattle is different. They consume different and they appear different," he said.

Bunger theorizes the cattle are more docile and move around less because they are confined in a smaller space. Less activity leads to more efficient conversion of feed into weight gain.

Cattle in the concrete lot outperformed stock at the Brookover family's conventional feedlots in March by posting a lower cost per pound of gain.

"THE ANIMALS tend to yield better at the packing plant by a rate of almost 2 percent coming out of this facility compared to others," Bunger said. "In today's market, that represents almost \$25 an animal. That by itself will pay for the facility in less than two years."

Brookover said concrete feedlot cattle "don't get gooby fat" like their barrel-shaped counterparts in conventional yards. The cattle also yield more uniform carcasses, which can bring a premium at slaughter.

Conventional feedlots have hardpack dirt floors that get muddy or dusty. The mud causes stress in cattle and blowing dirt can cause dust pneumonia. The manure in conventional pens has to be scraped up and hauled away.

At the Brookover lot, eight-inch thick concrete floors are slotted every 15 inches. The slots are the tip of a trademarked Teardrop configuration molded into the concrete. The floor between the slot rises to a rid-

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Problems remain, but China actively courting investors

By PHIL BROWN

CANTON, China (AP) — Foreign capitalists still can point to a host of problems and uncertainties in trying to make a profit by putting money, technology and equipment into China. But after years of going it alone and then some bumbling in foreign economic dealings after it changed its mind, China has launched a determined effort to court businessmen with assurances and concessions. What China wants from the capitalists are some of the capital, know-how and management skills needed to modernize its economy, make China competitive on world markets and raise its living standards. It spotlighted the new policy earlier this month when Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and

trade, personally opened a foreign investment promotion meeting in Canton that brought about 400 representatives from more than 250 companies to discuss a Chinese shopping list of 121 projects. The Chinese are seeking nearly \$900 million in foreign investment for the projects, which involve modernization and expansion of factories. Officials of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, co-sponsor of the meeting, say foreign businesses signed 59 letters of intent to enter into negotiations. The U.N. officials decline to give the total value of the 59 projects, but before the meeting closed, Chinese officials said there already were such letters covering more than \$200 million worth of projects, with 60 percent of that sought from foreign sources.

There have been no predictions on how many contracts might result. David Hughes, the U.S. foreign commercial service officer in Canton, says, "It takes time for foreign companies to consider new investment, especially in a downturn economy." But he says the real significance of the Canton meeting is that China is aggressively pursuing agreements. Both sides also saw the meeting as important for educating each other. Foreign traders say they told the Chinese which projects were not suited to present world conditions and what kind of problems had to be cleared up to attract foreign investment. Such views have been presented before, but this time about 800 Chinese officials were gathered in one place and, foreign businessmen say, they listened. "This meeting helped us a great deal

in understanding the ways of thinking of foreign businessmen," says Xing Lu, who heads the government's economic laws research center. Xing and others conducted symposiums and stood by throughout the five-day meeting for consultations. The Chinese also issued booklets on laws and regulations, and Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, delivered a major speech that sought to assure foreign businessmen their investments would be both safe and profitable in China. The enthusiasm of foreign businessmen for China cooled somewhat when the Chinese decided two years ago that they had overextended themselves in foreign agreements and canceled several big deals. Businessmen note that foreign investors seek such things as cheap labor

and sales in China's domestic market. But, they say, China has tended to push up labor costs by insisting that foreign-Chinese ventures hire more workers than they need and has tried to steer most of the products to the export market. Wei says joint ventures will be allowed to sell some of their products in China in light of China's needs as long as they still earn enough foreign currency to pay the foreign partner's share of the profits, pay foreign employees' salaries and import needed materials. The legal consultants say China may pay in foreign currency for some products of joint ventures if they are items that China will have to import anyway. Wei did not deal with the overstaffing question in his speech. He said joint ventures had to pay about 2.3 times the wages taken home by their Chinese workers, with the balance going to help with the health insurance, food and other subsidies and welfare that the government provides for most Chinese workers. But wages still are "much lower than those of foreign countries," Wei said. "I am sure our foreign friends may be quite aware of it." An average Chinese worker receives 60 to 70 yuan, about \$33 to \$39 at current exchange rates, a month. Potential investors also were told they would be able to buy some of

their Chinese materials directly in Chinese currency, thus saving foreign currency expenses. One problem for foreign investors, Hughes says, has been "a lot of artificial charges that are penny-wise and pound foolish." At times, he says, Chinese businesses have lost sight of the main goal of boosting production and sought to make their money quickly on salaries and freight charges. Hughes says there also has been a kind of Chinese "petty sharpness," such as farmers believing city slickers are out to cheat them, and setting out to cheat them back. But, he adds, "you can see it changing" as China gets more people with broader vision and experience. Xing says China has sought to draft laws and regulations to give concrete expression to its new open-door economic policy and is negotiating agreements with a number of countries on protecting investments and avoiding double taxation. After Hong Kong's 54 companies, the Americans had the next largest contingent at the meeting, 43 companies, followed by France with 31 and Japan with 29. Despite the current strain in U.S.-China relations over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, there was no sign of political talk at the meeting.

Consumers call oil decontrol 'supply-side failure'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Huge profits that oil companies made from price decontrol were used mostly to buy other companies rather than fund exploration for new oil sources, according to a consumer group. Calling decontrol a "supply-side failure," the Citizen-Energy Labor Coalition on Sunday released a study saying that instead of plowing their record profits from decontrol into the search for more oil and gas, the nation's 16 largest oil companies diverted \$16.2 billion into buying other companies. "These disclosures demonstrate decontrol has been a supply-side failure," said Robert Brandon, executive director of the coalition. "Consumers paid billions of dollars more over the last three years because decontrol advocates claimed the funds were necessary to finance domestic exploration.

Instead, higher gasoline prices have meant more acquisitions." The consumer group said that since decontrol took effect in 1979, acquisition expenditures increased 600 percent, while spending for exploration and production increased 115 percent. The American Petroleum Institute, the industry's chief lobbying group, said decontrol has been a "spectacular success story" and called the study a "gross distortion of the facts, typical of the shoddy, biased economic work of the irresponsible Citizen-Energy Labor Coalition." The coalition reviewed reports the oil companies are required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission to compare spending and earning patterns for the three years before decontrol began in 1979 with the three years since then.

The companies covered in the study were Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Amoco, Gulf, Arco, Shell, Tenneco, Standard Oil of Ohio, Conoco, Sun, Phillips, Getty, Union and Occidental. The coalition said earnings of the companies increased by 147 percent after decontrol began — going from \$30 billion in the years from 1976 through 1978 to \$75 billion from 1979 through 1981. It said that for the three years before decontrol, the companies spent \$2.3 billion to acquire other companies, a figure that zoomed to \$16.2 billion in the last three years. The study lists 59 companies or portions of companies that the 16 largest oil firms have purchased in the last three years. Most of the purchases

were of energy-related companies. But the amount the major oil companies spent on acquisitions and investments in non-petroleum lines of businesses equalled the amount they used to explore and produce oil in the United States, the coalition said. The American Petroleum Institute took sharp exception with the study's conclusions. It said total industry investment in drilling, exploration and production rose from \$21.3 billion in 1976 to \$50 billion in 1981, setting new records for drilling and erasing a decade-long decline in production in the lower 48 states. "Rather than a failure, the decontrol of crude oil by Presidents Carter and Reagan has been a spectacular success," API said.

Times have changed at Phelps Dodge copper mine

By BILL CURRY
The Los Angeles Times
Washington Post News Service

MORENCI, Ariz. — There was a time when you could be born in the company hospital here and buried in the company cemetery. In between, you could live in company housing, shop at the company store and, of course, work a lifetime for the company. It was that way for years, with sons following fathers into the copper mine, the cone for a century, and the circle of life turning around it was broken only once before — in 1932, when the Great Depression closed the company's mine for five years. "Who would ever think we wouldn't get up in the morning and go to work at the mine?" asked Jackie Cooper, a Phelps Dodge foreman. That was what people thought until April 18, when for the first time since the Depression, Phelps Dodge was shut down. About 2,100 workers in this company town and neighboring Clifton were laid off. They will not return to work until copper prices — depressed by low automobile sales and a slowdown in housing construction — recover. The company says that might be June 1. Everyone here hopes so. No one here believes it. "We've all talked about it," said Robert Cisneros, 32, whose \$98-a-day pay has been replaced by \$115-a-week unemployment. "We're looking at August (or) September. I never really thought it would happen. My dad put in 30-some years. I never believed it would happen." "I admire the optimism of Phelps Dodge," said Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt, who recently signed into law two measures cutting taxes for the beleaguered copper industry and increasing the state's unemployment benefits. "But they're not going to open June 1, July 1 or Sept. 1. It's going to be fall — or later." "The only comparable event happened in 1932: The entire industry has gone into a cold shutdown." No state produces more copper than Arizona — a million tons a year, 65 percent of the copper mined in the United States. So while copper workers have been laid off and copper facilities shut down in Montana, Utah and New Mexico, no state has been harder hit than Arizona by the bad times in the nation's copper industry. In Arizona, the industry is suffering a depression," according to a spokesman for the Arizona Mining Association. Nearly 9,000 of the state's 26,000 copper workers have been temporarily, indefinitely or permanently laid off. Most of the others are working reduced schedules. Through company town after company town, the problems are echoing like a shout down a canyon. When Phelps Dodge shut down, Apache Powder in Benson, which supplies blasting powder for mining, laid off 28 of its 184 employees. The Phelps Dodge payroll here represented 90 percent of Greenlee County's income, so Joey Rietz laid off two fulltime employees at his furniture store in nearby Clifton. "Instant Michigan," said a Democratic candidate for the Congress of the area's current plight. "In two days," County Administrator David Perkins said of the Phelps Dodge shutdown, "we've gone from the lowest unemployment (rate) to the highest unemployment (rate) in Arizona." With only 900 people still working at Phelps Dodge, officials estimate that the local unemployment rate will hit 50 percent.

That turn of events has ripped apart the cocoon of security that always surrounded this company town. Now workers talk of how long they can last; lifelong residents speak vaguely of where they might move in search of a job. "As a merchant, I'm concerned about how long it (the layoff) will last," said Rietz, the furniture store owner. "But I've lived here all my life, and my main concern is people moving out of the community. They'll be replaced when things recover, but you hate to see your friends leave. Some of mine are out looking now." "We've been checking up on work in Wyoming," said Cisneros, a drill repairman with a wife and two young children. "I'll stay here a while, to June 1. Then maybe I'll head up there with some guys." But some copper workers have given up and left. "I don't believe any time soon the copper industry is going to recover," Randall Stewart, a 31-year-old geologist, said from the back of a U-Haul truck parked outside his empty, \$141-a-month company house. The truck was almost packed. Stewart was leaving for Houston, where he lived until he was hired by Phelps Dodge six months ago. "To survive, I need to get a job," Stewart said. "Simple as that." "We'll be gone in a couple of weeks," said Mari Husman, 26, who came here with her 29-year-old geologist husband, James, five months ago. They have an 18-month-old son. "They didn't evict us, but they said we couldn't stay indefinitely, and we can't live on unemployment. We got less than a week's severance and less than a week's notice." "And they didn't encourage us to stay." But if dependency on Phelps Dodge has left people in Morenci and Clifton vulnerable to such a layoff, it is also the company that is easing the dislocation. In the give-and-take world of a company town, rents rise every time wages do, and they can also go down. Thus, Cisneros moved into his \$118-a-month home four years ago and, by last year, the rent was up to \$142. When his work schedule was reduced to eight days every two weeks in January, the rent dropped to \$115. Now, like others here, he is paying only \$57.50 a month with the balance deferred until he is called back. Others have also signed up for deferred rent payments, and credit is available at the company store, the Phelps Dodge Mercantile. A married couple with children can charge up to \$50 a week. "I'm not going to use it," said Cisneros after a visit to the Mercantile, where he paid cash. "You're just getting further in the hole." As it is, he says he will get along by tapping his savings, which he and his wife, Norma, 29, had hoped to use as a downpayment on a house.

"The big percentage of people are going to try to wait it out, to June of August," said Phelps Dodge foreman Cooper, who is still working and is chairman of the Greenlee County Board of Supervisors. "But if something doesn't happen by then..." What may help them wait it out is the combination of company, union and state benefits that form what Babbitt calls a safety net. "If it doesn't go on too long," Babbitt said, "people don't get hurt too bad. But without that safety net, the level of hardship would be much, much worse — and comparable to what happened in 1932."

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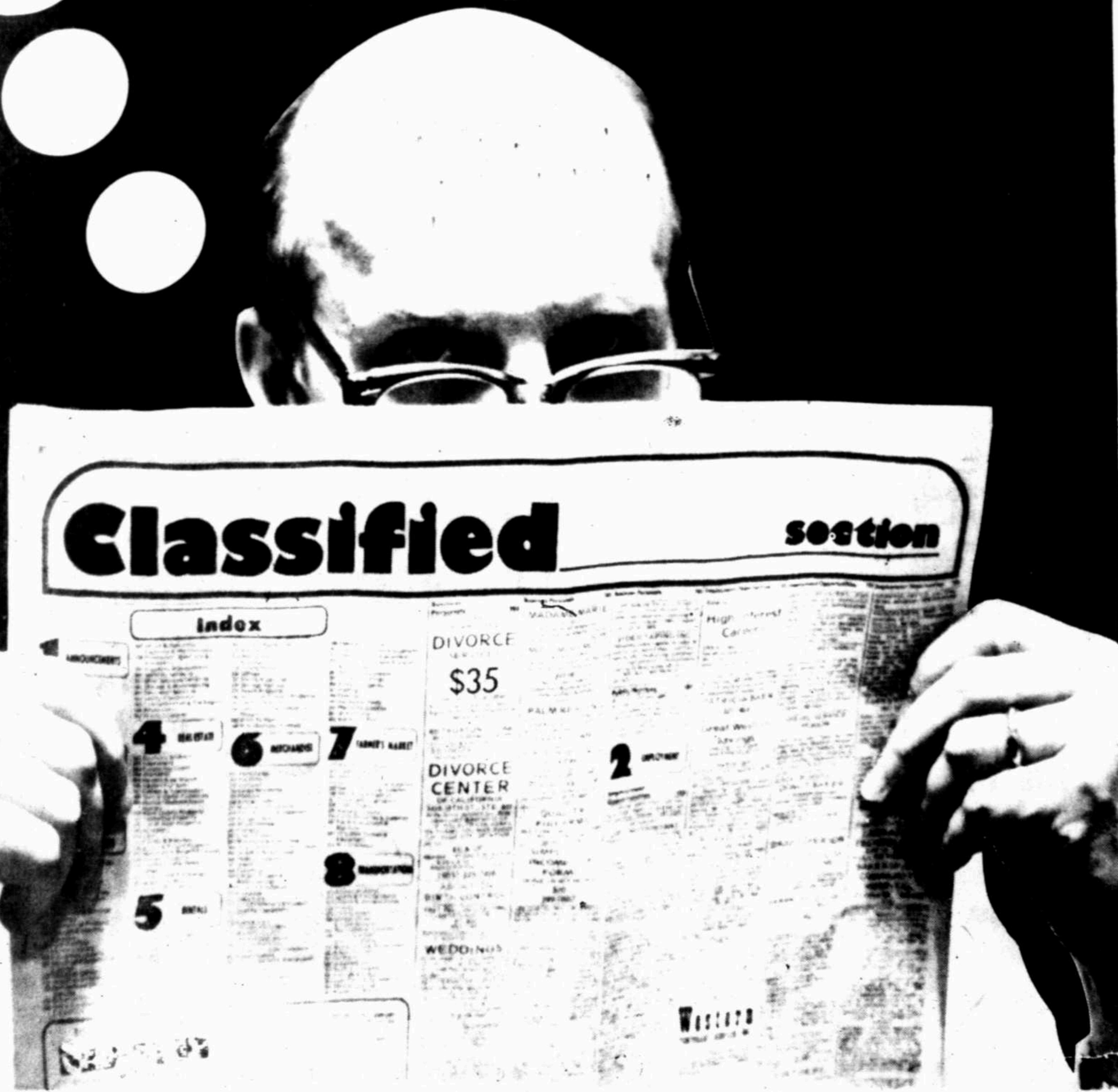
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INVESTOR'S GUIDE

T bills, money market mutual funds are low risk

By BILL DOYLE

Q. We are senior citizens, living on minimum Social Security and the interest from \$145,000 in savings certificates. We own our home, which is worth about \$75,000. We also have family members who need our help from time to time. Could we be doing better, some other way?

A. You could get more income, by moving the \$145,000 to a number of other places — most of which would involve varying degrees of risk. In your situation, you should not take on any risk. For instance, a fairly large number of stocks and bonds produce higher yields than savings certificates. But stock and bond prices can fall, making them unsuitable for you.

You should at least consider U.S. Treasury bills, which are rock-solid safe, and money market mutual funds, which have virtually no risk. With either, you could improve your income and have no worries.

And, unless those family members are in dire financial straits, you should stop helping them. You need your nest egg and the income it produces. Even \$145,000 won't last forever, if you tap into it frequently.



Doyle

Q. My wife and I have \$90,000 in 182-day savings certificates, which mature next month. Federal and state income taxes take big bites out of the interest from the certificates.

So, I wonder: Would we be better off investing this money in 26-week U.S. Treasury bills? We would get one-quarter of 1 percent less interest. But we would avoid the state income tax.

A. Yes, you would be better off. There is no state — or local, if you happen to live where this is such a levy — income tax on T bills or any other debt obligation of the federal government.

And you probably would get more interest — not less. The maximum interest banks and savings and loan associations can pay on 182-day certificates is 0.25 percent more than the "discount rate" on 26-week T bills at the latest weekly Treasury auction or 0.25 percent more than the average discount rate at the four latest auctions, whichever is higher.

Because T bills are sold at a discount, their true interest — the "coupon equivalent yield" — is higher than their discount rate.

Here's a "for instance." At a recent Treasury auction, the average discount rate on 26-week T bills was 12.117 percent and the coupon equivalent yield as 13.09 percent. For that week, the top rate on 182-day savings certificates was 12.367 percent. That 12.367 percent as 0.25 percent higher than the discount rate but 0.723 percent lower than the coupon equivalent yield — the real interest on T bills.

Q. My sister and I have invested in both 13-week and 26-week U.S. Treasury bills in their \$10,000 minimum denominations. After each purchase, we have received a "discount check." When do we report this on our income tax returns — the year in which we receive the checks or the year in which the T bills mature? Also, if we "roll over" the T bills to buy new ones can we postpone reporting until we finally withdraw our investments?

A. You report the interest from each T bill on your federal income tax return for the year in which the T bill matured. The discount check you receive after each purchase is the difference between the bill's face value and the lower — discounted — price at which you bought it. Your interest also is the difference between the two prices.

You're required to report the interest from a matured T bill on your tax return, even if you use the money to buy a new T bill through the roll over process.

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.

Millions of dollars change hands in airport slot game

By H. JOSEF HEBERT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Airport access has become a scarce commodity since the air traffic controller strike and some airlines have paid millions of dollars for the right to land at the most sought after cities.

The buying and selling of airport takeoff and landing rights, which began in early May, has been temporarily suspended by the government. Government officials will determine in the next few weeks whether it should be allowed to continue.

But aviation industry sources say that during six weeks of wheeling and dealing as much as \$20 million may have been exchanged among airlines including a number of individual deals ranging between \$1.5 million and \$2 million.

When 11,500 air traffic controllers were fired after their unsuccessful strike last August, the Federal Aviation Administration tightly restricted airline access to 22 major airports because of the controller shortage.

As industry complaints about the restrictions intensified, the Transportation Department decided to allow the carriers to sell or trade airport access rights to provide more flexibility.

Executives from some of the largest airlines quickly grabbed their checkbooks to buy strategically located "slots" — as the landing and takeoff rights are called. Each slot allows an airline to land and take off at a particular time.

Most airlines and government officials declined publicly to discuss the deals, but aviation sources confirmed some of the major transactions.

—United Airlines in May paid \$2 million to Pioneer Airlines for a dozen slots at congested Stapleton International Airport in Denver.

—American Airlines, at the time publicly critical of United's purchases, nevertheless obtained from Empire Airlines three highly sought after slots at Chicago's O'Hare Airport. In exchange, American provided Empire \$1.5 million worth of computerized reservation services and a slot at JFK Airport in New York.

—People Express paid Altair Airlines, a Philadelphia-based commuter, \$1.75 million and three Boston slots for five slots at highly restricted National Airport in Washington.

—USAir reportedly paid \$1 million for slots at its critical Pittsburgh hub, and Continental Airlines is said to have bought four slots at National from Air Florida for a like amount.

Only about 200 slots have been sold from among more than 10,000 nationwide. Those that have exchanged hands, according to aviation sources, carry price tags of from \$10,000 to as high as \$600,000 apiece. Those of greatest value have been at the most restricted airports where some carriers have their most lucrative routes.

Industry experts say even an investment of more than \$1.5 million — such as the case in America's acquisition of three slots at O'Hare — can be recovered in as little as a month if traffic demand is high.

United Airlines, based in Chicago, is said to have been one of the most active buyers and is believed by industry insiders to have paid between \$5 million and \$10 million for 40 to 50 slots.

"They (United) came in early and paid top dollar, bought what they wanted and got out of the market," says one aviation source.

Dollar reaches high against pound

LONDON (AP) — The dollar gained against most major foreign currencies early today, reaching a five-year high against the British pound. Gold prices dropped slightly.

The dollar's advance came despite an unexpectedly steep decline in the U.S. money supply last week, a move that could signal a decline in U.S. interest rates and make the dollar less attractive to investors.

A Zurich exchange dealer said continued high American interest rates overshadowed Friday's announcement of a \$2.3 billion drop in the money supply.

In Tokyo, the dollar hit its highest point in more than two years to close at 258.70 yen, up from 257.15 yen Friday. Trading ends in Japan just as it begins in Europe.

London's five major bullion dealers fixed their recommended mid-morning gold price at \$303.40 an ounce, down \$3.10 from Friday.

In Zurich, bullion traded around \$303.75 an ounce, down \$1 from Friday. Earlier in Hong Kong, gold closed at \$308.19, down \$4.55 from Saturday.

Silver was quoted in London at \$5.09 an ounce, off eight cents from Friday.

TODAY'S ANSWER

ADAM	CLAVE	CAROB
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DATA	DOME	MODEL
ICE	LATONA	NINA
TORSO	OSWEGO	
	PARTSONG	LAW
ACTA	AWE	IGNORE
TORNADO	ENSIGNS	
ORISSA	TAG	NYET
MEG	SMARTSET	
	GREEDY	SHELL
ISEE	SUSLIK	ACTA
DORIC	LAITT	POLL
ELENA	TIME	EILE
SEDER	SLAM	PIER

In Britain, hit by a national rail strike, the pound edged down from \$1.7275 to \$1.7143, its lowest level since July 1977.

Other mid-morning dollar rates compared with Friday's late rates:
 2.4930 West German marks, up from 2.4895

2.1295 Swiss francs, up from 2.1250
 6.9155 French francs, up from 6.9050
 2.7590 Dutch guilders, up from 2.7450
 1,404.25 Italian lire, up from 1,401.75
 1.2920 Canadian dollars, up from 1.2863