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Wheelies in the sand

Richard Steadman of Houston maneuvers a land-sail on the beach at R.A. Apfel Park in Galveston last week. Until Steadman got the hang of it, he spent much of his time sailing on two wheels. The land-sail operates much like a normal sail boat except turns are made with your feet instead of with a rudder.

Thatcher orders elections

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today called a general election for June 9, 11 months before the end of her Conservative government's five-year term.

The announcement from her residence at 10 Downing St. came after Mrs. Thatcher visited Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace to request that she formally dissolve Parliament this Friday as required to call an election.

The queen has the constitutional power to dissolve Parliament at the prime minister's request. After two months of speculation about whether Mrs. Thatcher would order an early vote, a Downing Street spokesman said the prime minister decided it was in the "national interest" to end the uncertainty.

Mrs. Thatcher had been under pressure from her closest advisers to name a day for elections after an eight-hour strategy session with the advisers Sunday.

The Times of London's political editor, Julian Haviland, said that senior members of the government and the Conservative Party agreed unanimously that Mrs. Thatcher should declare June 9 as election day. An election must be held before May 1984, when the prime minister's first term ends.

In calling an early vote, Mrs. Thatcher clearly hopes to cash in on the Conservatives' current popularity.

The oddsmaker firm William Hill made Mrs. Thatcher a 4-1 favorite to win the June poll, and opinion polls for the last year have given the Conservatives a 12-point lead over opposition parties.

June might be a good time for an election for Mrs. Thatcher. Some economists expect inflation to drop to 3.8 percent by the end of June from the current 15-year low of 4.6 percent, although the inflation rate is expected to climb again in fall.

The London financial firm James Chapel has predicted a summertime drop in unemployment, now running at 13.6 percent, lower interest rates and a continued surplus in foreign trade.

In municipal elections around the country last week, the Conservatives retained key marginal districts, but made few gains in 369 local councils where the party had hoped to win more seats.

Minimal support from Midland has hurt UTPB

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of a two-part series looking at the battle between Midland and Odessa over The University of Texas of the Permian Basin. While it's not exactly the McCoys vs. the Hatfields, the UTPB fight is only another round in the longtime feud between the two cities. And it appears neither city is ready to put down its guns.

By HALLYE JORDAN
Staff Writer

At a Senate subcommittee hearing in Austin last month, Sen. John Montford of Lubbock questioned Midland College administrators about opposition to The University of Texas of the Permian Basin from the beginning.

"That's ridiculous," said MC Trustee Reagan Legg. "It was Midland's idea in the first place."

According to Legg, the idea of an

upper-level university, placed at Midland-Odessa Regional Air Terminal between the two communities, was conceived by two Midlanders.

Some sources said plans for the upper-level university to be built on land given by a Midlander were going to be expanded with the donation from another Midlander. That man was planning on locating the Petroleum Museum Hall of Fame adjacent to the college.

It would have been a source of pride for both cities.

INSTEAD, UTPB was placed in Odessa and today suffers from little Midland support and a small enrollment.

Back when Midland did not have a nationally ranked junior college basketball team — or even a college — Odessa and Big Spring each were serving freshman and sophomore students.

In the middle 1960s, area citizens

decided there was a need to provide a four-year college education in the Permian Basin. At that time, the area was one of few with a sizeable population and no four-year school.

Legislation to make Odessa College four years was drawn up and defeated. Gov. John Connally vetoed the proposal in 1967, stating no new colleges would be created until the newly developed Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System had completed studies and was ready to make recommendations.

Two years later, the coordinating board said it opposed the creation of new four-year schools. The board had studied a new concept, one in effect in Florida: the upper-level university for junior, senior and graduate students.

In fall 1968, the coordinating board decided to experiment in the Permian Basin.

In December 1968, following an

intensive two-month study, an agreement was presented by the Midland and Odessa chamber of commerce presidents to jointly establish an upper-level university between the two cities.

IN ADDITION, because Midland students made up one-fourth of the Odessa College enrollment, it was recommended that Midland Independent School District join the Odessa junior college taxing district and a Midland campus of OC be established. Tax rolls of the combined college district would be one-third MISD and two-thirds Ector County.

Midlander Tom Sealy who, along with chamber of commerce presidents Martin Allday of Midland and W.G. Leggett of Odessa, presented the proposal, was quoted as saying "Standing alone, neither Midland, Odessa nor Big Spring can justify the need for an upper level college

— combined, the need and justification is obvious."

The agreement, presented at a news conference attended by top-level business, industry and civic leaders from both cities, stated: "We recognize that the educational needs of the entire area must be served, and complete cooperation and support of Ector and Midland County residents are an absolute 'must' to assure success."

The upper-level college would be given an appropriate name to denote its entire area of service, such as Permian State College, and would be a state supported facility," the proposal stated.

The site shall not be designated until after the Midland ISD has held its election. The exact site shall be donated to the state and all utilities and roads furnished to the boundary without cost to the state."

ANNEXATION OF the site by

Midland or Odessa was suggested to provide necessary water and sewer.

"To best serve the needs of the expanded junior college district, which includes the proposed campuses in both cities... it is agreed that the land offered by Clarence Scharbauer of approximately 640 acres south of Interstate 20 and west of Farm-to-Market Road 1788, approximately half-way between the cities of Odessa and Midland would be the most suitable location, and we would recommend this site," the proposal stated.

"The basic tenets of these recommendations are founded in mutual trust and confidence among the people of our two great cities. We enter the project as trusted partners with our ultimate goal the improvement and enhancement of educational facilities and opportunities for our young people," the agreement stated.

(See MINIMAL, Page 2A)

Workers will take home extra pay starting July 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The average married worker with two children will take home an extra \$2.40 a week when the final share of President Reagan's tax cut begins showing up in paychecks July 1.

The federal income tax withheld from that worker's paycheck will drop to \$25.70 a week — down \$7.30, or 22 percent, from the level immediately before the first stage of the tax cut took effect on Oct. 1, 1981.

The figures, from new tables prepared by the Internal Revenue Service, are for a married person mak-

ing what the Labor Department defines as the median wage — \$319 a week. That means half the people make more than \$319 and half make less.

For a single person at the same pay level, withholding in checks received July 1 and later will drop \$4.40 a week, to \$44.40. That is 23.6 percent less than before the three-stage cut in withholding began 19 months ago.

A married worker claiming four withholding allowances (one each for self, spouse and two children)

and making \$400 a week will see a \$4.20-bigger paycheck. At a \$500 weekly wage, the withholding cut would be \$6.80; at \$600, \$8.80; at \$700, \$12.20; and at \$900 a week, \$18.40.

A single person claiming only one allowance and earning \$200 would take home an extra \$2.20; at \$400, an extra \$7.20; at \$500, \$11.10; at \$600, \$14.60; and at \$1,000, an extra \$18.20.

This year's reduction in withholding will range from zero — for a married person making \$150 a week — to nearly 14 percent, for one earning \$200 weekly. But when the 1981,

1982 and 1983 cuts in withholding are viewed as a package, most workers are receiving a cut of about 22 percent or 23 percent.

For most people, the reduction in withholding will approximate the actual reduction in taxes owed. But not always.

For example, the \$319-a-week married worker with two children and average deductions will owe only \$54 less in federal tax this year — about \$1 a week less — than in 1982. But withholding will drop by \$2.40 a week. That means when he files a

tax return early next year, the refund could be less than otherwise or he might owe a bit more.

If the withholding system worked perfectly, withholding would match tax liabilities. There would be no refund and no check to pay when the annual tax return is filed.

That doesn't happen for several reasons. Not all income is subject to withholding. People have different deductions and different size families. Also, there are 13 different tax rates used to determine taxes owed,

but only seven withholding tax rates.

The IRS is sending employers new tables for calculating the July 1 reduced withholding rates. The new "Employer's Tax Guide" also will urge employers to explain to workers how they can change their withholding if too much or too little is taken from their checks.

Nearly eight of every 10 taxpayers have too much withheld, although many of them want it that way because they like a larger refund each year.

Uncle marries niece after 45-year courtship



After a 45-year courtship, Harold Forbes, 86, and his niece Ramona, 65, of Vermont were married in Quebec.

NORTH HATLEY, Quebec (AP) — The bride waited until the very last minute before buying the gown for her wedding to her 86-year-old beau after 45 years of courting.

No one was told of the event until just a few days before.

Superstitious, yes, but Harold and Ramona Forbes of Middlebury, Vt., had reason to keep their hopes in check.

Vermont law prohibited Harold, 86, from marrying his 65-year-old niece, Ramona. Also, family members initially didn't accept the news that Ramona was in love with her older uncle.

But after four decades of frustration, the two were married Saturday at a lakeside ceremony in Canada.

Their marriage in this small Quebec town just across the Vermont border came less than two months after the Vermont Legislature rejected their bid to be exempted from the law, which is aimed at pre-

venting genetic defects in children that can occur when relatives marry.

Quebec's law is less stringent.

A bill exempting them from the law was approved by the Vermont House by six votes, but failed to emerge from the Senate General Affairs Committee. Committee members said the measure could set a dangerous precedent and trigger identical requests.

The couple had been forced to obtain medical proof for House lawmakers that they were incapable of having children.

Finally, Benoit Blais, a state representative from Derby, a town at the Vermont-Canadian border, inquired about marriage laws across the border. He found that relatives such as the Forbeses could be legally married in Quebec.

Blais helped the couple complete the paperwork and make arrangements with the minister of a Universalist church.

INSIDE TODAY

Canine classes

Rick Chaney rewards Vandal for job well done at Schutzhund training, in which dog owners learn to take control of their pets.

LOCAL — 1C

Los Angeles center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar wins his battle against San Antonio's Artis Gilmore in NBA playoff game.

SPORTS — 1B

Bridge.....5A
Business.....4C
Classified.....6C
Comics.....4A

Crossword.....4A
Editorial.....6A
Entertainment.....6B
Lifestyle.....3C

Markets.....5C
Obituaries.....2C
Sports.....1B
TV Schedule.....5A

Weather

Cloudy tonight with a chance of isolated thunderstorms. Low near 60. Details Page 2A.

Service

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

WEATHER SUMMARY



The National Weather Service forecasts rain for northern New England and parts of Florida and Texas for Tuesday. Snow is forecast for the Rocky Mountains into Montana.

Thunderstorms forecast for Midland

Midlanders might want to keep the umbrellas handy tonight although today's chance of isolated thunderstorms should decrease slightly. According to the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport, less than a 20 percent chance of thunderstorms exists tonight; still, skies will be cloudy tonight and partly cloudy Tuesday. Temperatures will drop to near 60 tonight with the high reaching into the upper 80s Tuesday. Tonight's southeasterly winds, gusting at 15-25 mph, should shift southerly at 15-20 mph and gusty Tuesday. Sunday's high of 84 was almost 20 degrees below the record high of 103, set for that date in 1947. The overnight low of 62 was 20 degrees warmer than the record low of 42, set in 1969.

Midland statistics

FORECAST

Cloudy tonight with less than a 20 percent chance of isolated thunderstorms. Low near 60. Partly cloudy on Tuesday with a high in the upper 80s. Southeasterly winds at 15-25 mph and gusty tonight, shifting to southerly at 15-25 mph and gusty Tuesday.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS

Yesterday's High 84 degrees

Overnight Low 62 degrees

Sunrise today 6:30 a.m.

Sunrise tomorrow 6:56 a.m.

Precipitation 0.00 inches

Last 24 hours 0.00 inches

This month to date 1.67 inches

1965 to date 1.67 inches

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

6 a.m.	58	6 p.m.	83
7 a.m.	57	7 p.m.	82
8 a.m.	56	8 p.m.	81
9 a.m.	57	9 p.m.	80
10 a.m.	58	10 p.m.	79
11 a.m.	58	11 p.m.	78
noon	73	Midnight	73
1 p.m.	76	1 a.m.	68
2 p.m.	80	2 a.m.	66
3 p.m.	82	3 a.m.	66
4 p.m.	83	4 a.m.	66
5 p.m.	84	5 a.m.	65

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES

H	L
Abilene	73 58
Denver	70 55
Amarillo	72 42
El Paso	87 56
Fort Worth	78 53
Houston	81 56
Lubbock	77 48
Marfa	81 51
Oklahoma City	71 50
White Plains	75 47

Weather elsewhere

Albany	67	39	67	cdy
Albuquerque	63	55	67	cdy
Altoona	72	42	13	cdy
Atlanta	78	45	01	cdy
Atlantic City	62	49	01	cdy
Baltimore	75	40	13	cdy
Birmingham	66	40	28	m
Birmingham	73	50	01	cdy
Bismarck	71	52	01	cdy
Boise	52	34	31	cdy
Boston	75	47	08	cdy
Buffalo	50	33	13	cdy
Burlington	63	37	83	cdy
Casper	74	44	02	cdy
Charleston, S.C.	77	66	02	cdy
Charleston, W.V.	67	32	08	cdy
Charlotte, N.C.	69	48	17	cdy
Chicago	67	47	08	cdy
Chicago	48	27	01	cdy
Cincinnati	58	34	01	cdy
Cleveland	44	31	11	cdy
Columbia, S.C.	77	57	14	cdy
Dayton	55	32	01	cdy
Denver	74	50	01	cdy
Des Moines	60	43	01	cdy
Detroit	59	29	01	cdy
Duluth	49	29	01	cdy
Fargo	69	46	01	cdy
Flagstaff	70	37	01	cdy
Great Falls	63	35	19	cdy
Hartford	74	40	29	cdy
Healdsburg	70	42	08	cdy
Indianapolis	68	34	20	cdy
Jackson, Miss.	74	48	01	cdy
Jacksonville	60	59	01	cdy
Kansas City	67	41	01	cdy
Las Vegas	80	59	01	cdy
Little Rock	66	48	01	cdy
Memphis	67	47	01	cdy
Miami	80	75	01	cdy
Milwaukee	60	30	01	cdy
Minneapolis	59	40	01	cdy
Nashville	64	38	01	cdy
New Orleans	83	61	01	cdy
New York	71	44	08	cdy
Norfolk	62	49	01	cdy
North Platte	62	48	01	cdy
Oklahoma City	71	50	01	cdy
Omaha	63	47	01	cdy
Orlando	64	64	01	cdy
Phoenix	61	38	01	cdy
Portland, Me.	62	50	05	cdy
Portland, Ore.	55	45	19	cdy
Providence	63	48	01	cdy
Raleigh	73	44	01	cdy
Rapid City	75	48	03	cdy
Reno	61	33	01	cdy
St. Pete-Tampa	82	62	01	cdy
San Diego	72	44	01	cdy
San Francisco	63	52	01	cdy
Seattle	52	48	01	cdy
Shreveport	71	48	01	cdy
Sioux Falls	64	44	01	cdy
Spokane	50	38	01	cdy
Syracuse	64	36	70	cdy
Topeka	68	48	01	cdy
Tucson	91	59	01	cdy
Tulsa	70	51	01	cdy
Washington	74	45	15	cdy
Wichita	68	44	01	cdy

Texas temperatures

High	Low	Pcp
Abilene	78 56	00
Alice	93 65	00
Amarillo	71 42	00
Austin	82 60	00
Beaumont	81 58	00
Brownsville	83 73	03
Childress	74 48	00
College Station	81 55	00
Corpus Christi	86 66	00
Dalhart	75 38	00
Dallas	78 51	00
Del Rio	90 64	14
El Paso	87 56	00
Fort Worth	78 53	00
Galveston	83 62	00
Houston	84 56	00
Lubbock	75 51	00
Lufkin	80 51	00
Marfa	81 51	56
McAllen	84 67	00
Palo Alto	89 61	00
San Angelo	82 62	00
San Antonio	86 61	00
Stephenville	74 48	00
Texasarkana	85 43	00
Victoria	89 60	00
Waco	81 55	00
White Plains	75 47	00
Wink	83 60	00

Texas area forecast

West Texas: Partly cloudy with widely scattered thunderstorms through tonight. Partly cloudy Tuesday. Highs 78 north to 86 south and 98 Big Bend. Lows 55 mountains and Panhandle to 68 extreme south. Highs Tuesday 78 Panhandle to 88 south and 100 Big Bend.

Extended forecast

Wednesday-Thursday: West Texas: Partly cloudy with minor day-to-day temperature changes. Lows mid 40s Panhandle to low 60s Big Bend valleys. Highs near 70 Panhandle to low 90s extreme south.

North Texas: Partly cloudy and warm with a chance for widely scattered showers or thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday. Fair and mild Friday. Highs Wednesday and Thursday in the low to mid 80s. High on Friday in the upper 70s. Lows at night around 60.

South Texas: Mostly cloudy with a chance of showers each day. Lows in the 60s north and 70s south. Highs mainly in the 80s except 70s along the upper coast and some 90s along the Rio Grande.

Nuclear freeze advocates fear measure may be headed for graveyard

WASHINGTON (AP) — After a bruising, two-month battle in the House, nuclear-freeze advocates are taking their campaign for an arms moratorium to the Senate. But the measure may be headed for the graveyard. Backers of the freeze already appear to have lost their first battle in the Senate, where the measure is being delivered to an unsympathetic Foreign Relations Committee. Despite an appeal by freeze sponsors Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., for a direct Senate vote on the proposal, Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., apparently intends to have the measure sent to the committee this week — where it could languish for months. "Our concern is to have the Senate vote as soon as possible. If it goes

into committee, it could get stuck there a long time," said Rubin McCormack, Washington representative for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign. Still, Baker himself has predicted that the issue will find its way to the floor one way or the other — and that a lively debate before the full Senate will occur. "I'm sure there'll be a floor fight," Baker said late last week. The House, after one of the longest floor debates in history, approved by a 278-149 vote last Wednesday the call for a U.S.-Soviet "mutual and verifiable freeze and reductions in nuclear weapons." But passage came only after freeze opponents won approval of a key modification — in effect making the freeze contingent on a reduction of arms "within a reasonable, spec-

Minimal support has hurt UTPB

(Continued from Page 1A)

MISD joined the Odessa college district by a vote of 4 to 1. Meanwhile, although agreement for establishing the upper-level facility on the Scharbauer site was on paper in Midland and Odessa, it wasn't in Austin.

On May 27, 1969, a bill written by Ace Pickens of Odessa and Dick Slack of Pecos, was passed by the 61st Legislature authorizing creation of the upper-level school.

THE BILL REQUIRED a site be selected by Dec. 31, 1969, and stated the college should be located within 12 miles of Odessa College in Ector County, on a site determined by the University of Texas System Board of Regents.

Gov. Preston Smith signed the bill June 10.

On June 14, the Midland City Council voted to pay all costs for utility service extensions to the Scharbauer site and to provide land at Midland Air Park for a permanent Midland campus of Odessa College.

On June 17, four Midlanders were appointed to the Odessa College district board.

That same day, a meeting in Odessa ripped apart the joint project which was to blanket the Permian Basin, severing the delicate thread finally weaving Midland and Odessa together.

"We run a terrible risk of seeing UTPB located outside of Ector County," said the late Herb Atkins chairman of the Ector County committee appointed to study the project. "Since we've come this far, it is time to get overly selfish. We should just forget the bill says the college could be located at Terminal or anywhere outside of Ector County. We can best serve our community by ignoring those terms of the bill."

Alday, chairman of the Midland group, expressed disappointment at that time. "Midland has lived up to its end of the bargain and intends to continue doing so. It appears that some Odessa people would like to forget the original agreement but it is in black and white and it is difficult for me to believe that any group of people who know all of the facts would take it upon themselves to go against the agreement which was paid for by our willingness to join the Odessa junior college district...."

"The bill passed by the Legislature provides that the senior level college may be located within 12 miles of Odessa College in an adjoining county, which will include the Scharbauer site agreed upon by the two chambers of commerce."



Staff Photo by Ron Jaop

A wall of controversy has always surrounded blocking most signs of cooperation between the The University of Texas of the Permian Basin, cities of Midland and Odessa.

"I DON'T BLAME Odessa," said Midlander Murray Fasken, one of the original board members of the Odessa junior college district and later of Midland College. Fasken recently explained that while Midland had Odessa's word, they should have done more at the time — such as make sure the Scharbauer site was mentioned in the bill's wording.

"We were very narrow," Fasken said. "We just didn't get a lot of things done that we should have. Unless the Legislature approved (the agreed upon site), we didn't have any grounds to stand on."

While several sites were offered by Odessans, mostly within or to the west of the city, Fasken said there was another option.

A tract of land located on the Midland-Odessa county boundary, four miles northeast of Odessa city limits and eight miles from Odessa College was offered by Midlander Bill Faudree. The 300-acre tract was located north of 42nd Street, a proposed future highway to connect Midland and Odessa.

"Odessa agreed to it," Fasken said. "Midland foolishly, I think, wouldn't agree to it. Our committee said they wouldn't do a damn thing about it." However, because Midlanders had asked voters to join the Odessa College district based on building UTPB at the Scharbauer site, some say the Faudree land and tract offered by others were unacceptably.

On Aug. 1, 1969, the UT-System regents voted to place UTPB on its present location in Odessa.

Alday was quoted a few days

later as saying: "The Permian Basin now has access to something we didn't have. Midland has a piece of the action in the form of a junior college which will start in September. In retrospect, four years ago, Midland had nothing in the way of higher education and now we have attained such."

"The fact that the site is 10 minutes further away than we hoped for and that a closer relationship between the two cities has been damaged, grieves me. But overall, perhaps we are ahead."

SINCE THEN, however, Midland support for UTPB has been minimal. J.E. Perkins, an Odessa Chamber of Commerce member at the time, was quoted as saying he regretted Odessa's reputation of "a community that always has a quarrel going."

He recently said, "It is unfortunate that Midland has not supported the four-year university. Students are the ones that decide where they go, not the cities."

"In a way, it's the same old story," Legg said of the Odessa-backed bill calling for four-year status for UTPB, now being considered by the Legislature. While Midlanders who are fighting the bill cite decreased enrollment at community colleges and an unnecessary duplication of courses as the reasons, some cite money.

"IT WILL BE just another, not even mediocre, university," Legg said. "We have enough of those

already and to add another university will draw from the appropriations for all schools."

"I think a lot of Midlanders have come to support UTPB," said Dan Hemphill, Odessa Chamber of Commerce president during the site controversy. "I think now they are coming to recognize the pool of students from the community college is just not there."

Of the proposed cooperative plan to educate freshmen and sophomores at area community colleges with the junior and senior years provided at UTPB, Hemphill said: "That was designed, I think, out of some kind of protectionism for junior colleges. And it's really not needed."

"Maybe that element of student (campus) life is more important than anyone realized," he said.

Whether the cooperative plan prevails or UTPB is turned into a four-year school, controversy will continue to cover the area.

"I don't feel that (the UTPB conflict) was the main thing that split (the communities) apart," Perkins said. "It seems like there is always something coming up. I guess the county line is always in the wrong place."

"I'm opposed to having a four-year college there," Fasken maintained. "I'm opposed to splitting our educational money up between second-rate schools."

"I think they ought to shut it down and make a museum out of it or something."

Had UTPB been placed on the Scharbauer site, the area might have had both.

Some moms spend day in protest

By The Associated Press

Mothers protested nuclear war and fought for better child support laws on their special day, but also celebrated personal moments ranging from an ordination to the priesthood to a new baby's smile.

Children meanwhile showered mothers with bouquets and dinners on Mother's Day, clogging phone lines with their long distance calls home Sunday.

Thousands of demonstrators denounced nuclear weapons in protests from Boston and Washington, D.C. to New Orleans and Oroville, Wash., near the Canadian border, where six Canadian mothers "returned" a symbolic cardboard model of a nuclear cruise missile to six mothers from the United States.

The border demonstration was a protest against U.S. attempts to gain permission to test the air-launched cruise missile in Canada, said protest leader Jack Burchard.

About 9,000 people participated in a Mother's Day Peace Walk and Festival in Chicago, and in Coalinga, Calif., the Red Cross fixed a roast

beef dinner and gave flowers to the 6,500 residents of the earthquake-ravaged town in honor of the day. Two sharp aftershocks jolted the northern California town after the celebration ended.

In Boston, several hundred people at a Mother's Day peace demonstration heard speeches urging a nuclear weapons freeze.

"The dynamic that's driving this (the arms race) along is a primitive hatred and superstition of the Russians," said Dr. Helen Caldicott, a pediatrician who founded Women's Action for Nuclear Dismantment. "There aren't communist babies. A baby is a baby is a baby."

One mother marked the day not with protests but with prayer as she was ordained an Episcopal priest.

Rev. Barbara Mudge, a 52-year-old mother of three from Laguna Beach, Calif., thanked her "wonderfully supportive husband" for helping her through her religious quest.

A New Jersey mom got a special gift from her tiny baby daughter, born 17 weeks prematurely on Feb. 23.

"It looked as if she actually smiled

at me today," said Rose Mary Materowski of Bergenfield, N.J. "That she's all right and improving, that to me, was my Mother's Day present."

But for Maria Bitting's terminally ill baby, Mother's Day was another day of battling a rare form of muscular dystrophy. Mrs. Bitting said it was a happy day nevertheless for her and her husband Barry, when they learned 5-month-old Suzanne may soon be able to be treated at home instead of at a Paterson, N.J., hospital.

The Bittings waged a campaign to convince state and federal agencies to grant Medicaid coverage for home treatment for Suzanne and approval was granted April 29. Doctors have said the baby may go home as early as next Sunday.

"This is the best Mother's Day ever," said Mrs. Bitting, 37, who lost another daughter two years ago. "I have my very own little girl."

In Los Angeles, about 40 mothers — and a handful of fathers and children — marched outside the state Franchise Tax Board office, demanding passage of state and federal laws to allow single mothers to

intercept fathers' state and federal tax refunds if the father fall behind in child support payments.

The group chanted "Hey, hey, whaddya say? Pay your child support today," and distributed bumper stickers.

Feminist attorney Gloria Allred, who led the protest, said Mother's Day is a sad reminder of financial hardships for single mothers.

A Mother's Day memorial service for the 29 youths killed in Atlanta between 1979 and 1981 drew only 45 people, and the mothers of most victims stayed away, organizers said.

In New York City, actress Patricia Neal was named Mother of the Year in ceremonies at the Hebrew Home for the Aged in the Bronx.

In Alden, Ill., Ralph and Doris Wagner were flooded with hundreds of Mother's Day cards and bombarded with constant phone calls from the 978 foster children who have spent time in their home over the past 33 years.

Sylvia Martin, a high school math teacher from Victoria, Texas, gave birth Sunday to quadruplets, three girls and a boy. The infants were born between 7:47 a.m. and 7:50 a.m.

13 inches of rain fall on Louisiana

By The Associated Press

Southern Louisiana residents were sloshing through the aftermath of a three-hour downpour that sent 13 inches of rain, while temperatures dipped below freezing in the Midwest and snow fell in the

Northwest. The Louisiana storm, which hit early Sunday, flooded highways, homes and businesses in the southern towns of Boothville, Venice, Buras and Triumph, but most highways were reopened by mid-morning Sunday.

Looming in the background is the threat of an almost certain veto. President Reagan opposes the measure — even in the modified form that passed the House — on grounds that it would undermine the position of U.S. negotiators in arms talks now under way with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

Those on both sides of the issue agree that the freeze debate is

mostly one of symbolism — a vote of no-confidence in Reagan's arms policy — because the measure was never intended to be binding on U.S. negotiators, even in its original, strongest form.

Instead, it recommends that a freeze and arms reductions should be one of the objectives in Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) between the superpowers.

Stern magazine wants reporter charged with fraud

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — Stern magazine asked the state prosecutor today to charge reporter Gerd Heidemann with fraud, alleging that the person Heidemann said sold him the so-called Hitler diaries "probably does not exist."

Stern publisher Henri Nannen said in a statement that Heidemann "apparently fell into the hands of a swindler and in the end possibly enriched himself."

Heidemann could not be reached for comment. His wife told The Associated Press by telephone that her husband was innocent of fraud and did not have the money from

the publication of the "diaries."

The West German weekly reportedly paid \$4.1 million for the 62 volumes of writings that Heidemann claimed to have tracked down in East Germany and which he said were the journals of Adolf Hitler.

The government last Friday said the documents were forgeries plagiarized from a 1962 history book and made with material manufactured after World War II. Stern today apologized to its readers for printing excerpts of the documents, saying the publication put it in the unwanted position of "Nazi justification."

Nannen said he filed the complaint with the state prosecutor of the district court in Hamburg, where Stern is based and where Heidemann lives.

The publisher said Stern's complaint "is based on the fact that Heidemann named as a supplier of the purported Hitler diaries a man who most probably does not exist." Heidemann had declared earlier that he received the diaries from an informer whom he could not identify because human lives would be endangered.

"After it was established that the diaries were forged, Heidemann was

given an ultimatum to disclose his informant because the right to protect sources does not apply to a supplier of falsified material," Nannen's statement said.

He said without elaboration that statements Heidemann and his wife had given unspecified foreign newspapers "contradict each other."

This was an apparent reference to a Sunday Times of London report quoting Gina Heidemann as implying that the diaries came from an unnamed East German official.

Asked if Heidemann kept any of the diary money, Gina replied, "Unfortunately not. Then we might

have been able to hire a good attorney. No, my husband has none of that money."



nation



AP Laserphoto

Floyd Hopkins works as a clerk in downtown Buffalo and came out for the ride home to discover his front wheel missing. The theft didn't stop Hopkins, 21, who made his ride home on what he had left.

Bill makes tampering with consumer products a crime

WASHINGTON (AP) — Legislation making it a federal crime to tamper with consumer products, prompted by last year's Tylenol-cyanide deaths, is headed toward expected easy House passage.

The bill, the major item on today's House agenda, calls for up to life imprisonment for anyone convicted of "maliciously tampering with consumer products" in a manner that could result in injury or death.

Sponsored by the crime subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, the legislation would apply to all foods and drugs. Seven people died last year in the Chicago area when they swallowed Tylenol that had been laced with cyanide.

Approval by the House would send the proposal to the Senate.

Meanwhile, a Senate vote could come as early as today on President Reagan's nomination of William D. Ruckelshaus to become the next chief of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Senate confirmation is a virtual certainty.

Ruckelshaus, who won the approval of the Senate Environment Committee in a 16-0 vote last week, will replace former Administrator Anne M. Burford, who resigned in the midst of a half dozen congressional investigations into the agency.

The Senate will probably have to interrupt its consideration of the fiscal 1984 budget to handle the Ruckelshaus nomination.

The budget itself is expected to dominate Senate debate for most of the week. Republican leaders are hunting for the votes they need to pass a low-tax, high-deficit budget plan for 1984 and beyond.

"We don't have sufficient votes to pass it yet," Sen. Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M., chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, conceded late last week as he formally introduced the proposal, which has the support of Reagan and most Senate GOP conservatives but is opposed by a handful of party moderates.

Democrats nominally are backing a plan that provides more than \$120 billion in tax increases over three years and has lower deficits than the Republican plan. But Democratic budget leaders have invited Republicans to begin talks on a bipartisan budget.

In other congressional action, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, continuing work on the foreign aid bill, is scheduled to consider the Reagan administration's request for a \$50 million supplemental appropriation for military assistance to El Salvador in the current fiscal year. This would be on top of \$26.3 million already approved.

Sens. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., and Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan., are expected to offer an amendment reducing the amount to \$23.7 million, with an additional \$50 million in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The amendment calls for the United States to seek a political settlement of the civil war in the Central American country.

In the House, a vote is expected midweek on a bill to provide \$760 million to help people facing mortgage foreclosures hold onto their homes. The controversial bill has been before the House for several weeks, with opponents claiming it is not needed in an economy that is rebounding. The administration actively opposes the measure.

Council refuses mayor's compromise

CHICAGO (AP) — Mayor Harold Washington's latest proposal to negotiate an agreement in a power struggle with 29 dissident aldermen is illegal, a member of the opposition in City Council says.

The mayor sent telegrams Sunday to all 50 aldermen suggesting that two negotiating teams — each with seven members — meet and reach an agreement before the next official council meeting Wednesday.

"I hope we can resolve this for the good of the city," Washington said in the messages.

"He better go back to the (law) books," Alderman Edward Burke responded. The proposed negotiating session would be a "violation of the Illinois Open Meetings Act" if the caucus consisted of more than 13 aldermen, Burke said.

Burke added, however, that he was pleased Washington has "now chosen Western Union to deliver his messages in the daylight hours."

The remark referred to Washington's sending police officers to the homes of all the aldermen at midnight Thursday to deliver letters and legal opinions asserting that the council's May 2 meeting assigning committee chairmanships had been illegal.

The verbal brawl between the mayor and the dissident aldermen — who had opposed Wash-

ington's election as the city's first black chief executive — could enter a third round Wednesday, when both sides agree the Municipal Code calls for a lawful meeting.

The new mayor was outscored in the first two rounds after trying unsuccessfully to adjourn what he considered to be illegal council meetings.

Alderman Edward Vrdolyak used his rebel majority of 29 against Washington's 21 to assign key committee chairmanships at the May 2 meeting. Then, in a raucous council session Saturday, Vrdolyak's forces voted to officially approve the minutes of Monday's meeting, which amounted to ratification of the committee slates and council rules they had passed.

In effect, that gave them control of the council. Vrdolyak brushed aside talk this weekend of compromise on committee assignments, noting that just as the president does not "organize" Congress nor the governor the Illinois General Assembly, the mayor does not "organize" the council.

"I'd like to know what (Washington) objects to," Burke said Sunday. He said he had spoken with some other members of the "Vrdolyak 29" and found "they're strong and they're resolved, (but) they're not obstructionists."

Reagan pays tribute to Ashbrook

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP) — After a quiet weekend at his ranch, President Reagan is flying to Ashland, Ohio, to pay tribute to the late Rep. John Ashbrook and the conservative philosophy he embodied.

Although there is no sign that Reagan intends to announce re-election plans anytime soon, the president was ending his five-day journey as it began: spending his time with special interest groups whose support he would need in 1984.

Reagan, who left the White House on Thursday for politicking with Hispanics in San Antonio, Texas, was returning to Washington late tonight after a 3 1/2-hour stop in Ashland. He was to speak at a memorial dinner honoring Ashbrook, a Republican member of the House from Ohio from 1960 until his death.

Ashbrook, a staunch conservative and Reagan supporter, died in April 1982 during his campaign for the U.S. Senate.

The president and his wife, Nancy, were attending closed receptions for major donors to the Ashbrook Center for Public Affairs and for Ohio Republican leaders, followed by the formal dinner.

The public affairs center that bears his name at

Ashland College in rural Ohio is designed to expose students to conservative philosophy, economics and politics. In addition, the school's library was renamed in Ashbrook's honor.

The library will house 700 crates of personal documents Ashbrook left to the college, which has about 1,600 full-time students.

Reagan arrived at his ranch in the Santa Ynez Mountains, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, last Friday night after reiterating his opposition to gun control in a speech to the National Rifle Association in Phoenix.

Although some of the events on this trip have had the trappings of campaign appearances, the president told a Texas radio station that he and his wife had not discussed whether he would run for a second term.

Nearly all of Reagan's aides say they believe he will, however. Presidential counselor Edwin Meese said in London on Thursday that "I would anticipate that he probably will run again." Vice President George Bush echoed that this weekend. Meese said he expects Reagan to decide by early fall.

Reagan visited his 668-acre ranch in March and again in April, and he plans to return in July and August.

Unconscious person not guilty under state law

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — A person unconscious during the commission of a crime cannot be considered guilty under state law, a judge has instructed the jury in the murder trial of four Everett policemen charged in a motel brawl.

Superior Court Judge Robert Barton told the jurors to consider the physical and mental state of defendant Sgt. John McLeod, who is charged with murder and assault in the melee that left seven people injured in a room over the bar at King Arthur's Motel and Lounge on July 23, 1982. One of the injured men, Vincent J. Bordonaro, 54, died a week later of head wounds.

McLeod has testified he has no recollection of his actions at the time of the melee.

Also facing charges of murder and assault are officers John

Macauda, Richard Aiello and William McClusky. Chelsea Patrolman Michael Nadworny is charged with assault and violations of civil rights.

The jury, which was to reconvene at 10 a.m. EDT today, must decide whether the officers were bent on revenge or were performing their duty when they battered down a motel door to subdue the men who had allegedly attacked McLeod.

The seven-man, five-woman jury recessed for the day Sunday after deliberating for nearly five hours Friday and six hours Saturday.

Assistant District Attorney Daniel Mullane said in closing arguments that police officers were handing out "street justice" for the beating of McLeod, who was off-duty at the time and had been drinking after hours at the motel bar.

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A Chinese 3-year-old, the youngest of passengers aboard a Chinese CAAC jetliner hijacked to South Korea, receives lots of attention from the Korean press Sunday as his group embarks on another sight-seeing

tour, courtesy of the Seoul government. Talks between Chinese and Korean government officials aimed at returning passengers, crew and the hijacked jet continues. In this picture the boy is held by his father.

world in brief

Plan outlined for 21st century

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today outlined a plan for increased cooperation between Japan and its non-Communist neighbors in Southeast Asia.

Nakasone called the plan a "friendship program for the 21st century" and said it would be "a step toward realizing my long-cherished dream: Asia in the forefront of the future."

A major part of the plan calls for Japan to share its scientific and technological expertise with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Nakasone visited all of the ASEAN countries — Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia — during his nearly completed 10-day visit to the region.

Iran acquires shah's property

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The Iranian government says it has acquired millions of dollars in foreign property owned by the family of the late shah, including luxury cars, a villa in the Alps, and an English stable.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency said Iran obtained the property through court orders against the shah's family in the United States and Europe.

Relatives of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi sued by Iran include his three sisters, his wife, a son, and his late mother. Iran's lawyers are suing the sisters for \$45 billion and suing the U.S. government for \$10 billion, the agency said.

The shah, a U.S. ally, was ousted by Islamic militant followers of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979. He died of cancer in his exile home in Egypt in 1980.

Runway placed on racetrack

MALLOW, Ireland (AP) — A construction crew is laying a 3,000-foot runway on a racetrack in County Cork so a Mexican jet that made an emergency landing there last month can take off.

The executive jet landed on Mallow racetrack three weeks ago carrying eight Mexican businessmen from New Jersey to West Germany. It was unable to land at Shannon international airport because of fog and did not have enough fuel to reach the nearest alternative at Cork city.

The pilot touched down within feet of the track railings, but the plane suffered only minor damage and none of the passengers was hurt. The jet has been stranded since then because the turf track is too soft for take-off.

Racetrack officials said it was not yet known when the runway will be completed. The \$221,000 bill for the strip will be paid by Lloyds of London, which insured the jet.

Militant rightist group arrested

PARIS (AP) — Fifty-four people described by police as militant rightists were arrested after several were found carrying tear gas, brass knuckles and toy guns during an armistice ceremony attended by President Francois Mitterrand.

Officials said police would file charges against 12 of those arrested and that they were questioning the others. Police said they believed those arrested were members of the right-wing extremist National Front or the monarchist National Restoration group.

The arrests were made Sunday near the Arc de Triomphe during a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of the 1945 World War II armistice.

The Socialist president and several high-ranking government officials were under the monument's marble portals when the arrests were made. None of those arrested came in contact with the officials, and the ceremony was not interrupted.

Police find gold, silver bars

PERTH, Australia (AP) — Police using radar today found 12 bars of gold and silver in a concealed cellar in the home of a man currently jailed for robbing the Perth mint.

Sgt. Don Hancock, who led the search, said he did not think the bullion was part of the \$546,550 haul for which Ray Mickelberg and his two brothers are serving long prison terms.

Police continued their radar search over the concrete floor of the cellar but would not say whether they expected to find the haul from the mint.

Pope to meet conventioners

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Three and a half centuries after an Inquisition court tried Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei, a delegation of scientists has been invited to the Vatican to exchange views on the case with Pope John Paul II.

A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, announced Sunday that the pope will meet in an audience today with representatives from the international "Science for Peace" group which has organized an academic convention in Rome this week on the theme "Galileo and his Science Today."

Reforms, prestige face tough test

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Prime Minister P.W. Botha puts his fledgling racial reforms and political prestige on the line Tuesday in special parliamentary elections against ultra-rightists.

The voting comes less than a week after Botha's ruling National Party introduced legislation to replace the country's whites-only national Parliament with a tri-cameral assembly including Indians and people of mixed race.

But the power would rest with a president's council in which whites would have a controlling majority because their population outnumbers Asian and mixed-race groups.

The reforms also provide no political role for the country's black majority, but they nonetheless have drawn intense opposition from white supremacist parties. The three by-elections Tuesday, in which only whites can vote, are viewed as a test of public opinion on the proposed legislation.

Patronage and the National's political machine appear to give them an edge, but there have been few reliable polls and observers say the elections are too close to call.

Botha, campaigning aggressively against the white supremacists, ended his party's campaign in perhaps the most conservative town in the country, Ellisras.

There Botha stressed his theme that South Africa faced a coordinated, Communist-led drive to destroy the white-minority government.

He asked, "Is this a time to drive other groups to anger? Is this a time to accuse people such as the coloreds (the mixed-race group) that they are a fifth column and not to be trusted ... If you do this what will you be doing? You will be chasing

them into the hands of the enemy."

Andries Treurnicht, a former Cabinet minister who split from the Nationalists to form the white supremacist Conservative Party, eroded his campaign in the Waterberg district mining town of Thabazimbi. He warned voters that sharing power with coloreds and Indians — whom he calls "aliens" — would turn South Africa into a second Lebanon as rival factions fought for power.

Besides Waterberg, the elections are being held in two other Transvaal Province districts — Soutspanberg and Waterkloof.

In the Zimbabwe frontier district of Soutspanberg, Botha's senior Cabinet minister, Fanie Botha — no relation to the prime minister — offered to resign his seat and seek re-election if Treurnicht dared to do the same.

The challenge was accepted and Fanie Botha, architect of labor reforms that have given trade union rights to the black majority, faces Conservative M.P. Tom Langley.

In Waterberg, Treurnicht faces a two-way challenge from Nationalist Eben Cuyler and Jaap Marais, leader of the ultra-rightist Herstigte National Party.

In the Pretoria suburb of Waterkloof, Nationalist candidate Org Marais faces his main challenge from the opposite direction, the Progressive Federal Party and its candidate Tertius Spies. The PFP is the main white party opposed to a party.

The Nationalists now hold 123 of the 166 seats in Parliament, more than the two-thirds needed to rewrite the constitution. But political insiders say party leaders fear a flood of defections to the right, threatening the Nationalists' 35-year grip on power, if they should lose Waterberg and Soutspanberg.

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GRAMMER-MURPHY



Cindy Gilliland reads her Basset hound Katy for some lessons that will come in handy when she

"graduates" from the informal Schutzhund training classes held Sundays in Cole Park.



Robert Chaney rewards his dog Vandal for a job well done. Letting dogs know when they've pleased the owner is an important aspect of their training.

Canine classes

"They're strictly very informal sessions for people who want more than just a backyard dog," Robert Chaney said in describing the Sunday afternoon Schutzhund training classes at Cole Park.

Schutzhund is a German word meaning protection dog. But protection dog does not mean a potential killer that wantonly attacks strangers or people its master tells it to "get."

While the dogs learn to react to intruders, they're taught to stop on command. They're also taught to "hold" by circling and barking — if the person "freezes" and doesn't make any sudden movements.

"The dog will protect its owner — or someone with whom it is friends — either on its own or by command, depending on the circumstances," said Chaney, a 25-year-old Midland insurance man who was raised on a ranch in Oklahoma and who has been training dogs for the past seven years.

"One thing about Schutzhund training is that you can't send the dog in on someone unless some form of aggression is shown. But on command or at the first sign of aggressive behavior, the dog will protect. It's protection training, not attack training."

Chaney is a member of several national dog clubs, including the United Schutzhund Association of America. He's also a past president of the Permian Basin Schutzhund Club.

But the two-hour Sunday get-togethers at Cole Park are not affiliated with any organization. Anyone can go out and strive for the ultimate goal of Schutzhund training: total control of their dog.

Dogs ranging from Basset hounds to dobermans, poodles to German shepherds spend the first hour in obedience training. The second hour is spent doing tracking and protection work.

"Tracking is useful if your child wanders away," said Chaney. "It also further improves control over the dog."

"The 'bite work' in protection training is a game to the dog. It's like a football player who seems to be getting his brains knocked out, but he's actually having fun."

There are three levels of Schutzhund training, with the third level being the top. The dogs can advance into much more specialized training, such as the bomb and narcotics detection work some police dogs are taught.

However, the work done at Cole Park can be likened to "very advanced obedience training," said Chaney. "Police dog training and Schutzhund training are basically not synonymous."

A dog that achieves level-three is able to track articles and people on trails up to three hours old and protect its owner "to whatever degree is necessary," he added.

A good candidate for Schutzhund training possesses certain characteristics that include playfulness and inquisitiveness; the dog should not be overly aggressive without good reason and not be afraid of strangers or loud noises.

"With those traits in pups or adults," said Chaney, "you can train the dog to most anything you want it to do."

The Cole Park sessions start at 1 p.m. and end about 3 p.m. "Different levels of training are usually going on and anybody is welcome," said Chaney. "It doesn't matter how old the dog is or if it's had any previous training."



Zack, foreground, waits for the next command from Debbie O'Briant during the obedience phase of his Schutzhund training.



Rick Lowe, left, and Pat Bostick provide Argus with some basics in protection training.

Text By Richard Orr
Photos by Paul Gilbert

Woman teaches more than music

KERRVILLE (AP) — There's a little bit of Kate Heard in the more than 300 students who've shared a piano keyboard with her during the past half-century.

Her students — some of whom she believes are third generation — have learned music, the piano, theory and the exhilaration of accomplishment from this active, articulate woman of 87.

Her thoughts about the music that's been entwined in her life are presented as clearly as the varied melodies her fingers produce on the ivories.

This enthusiasm has left its mark on her pupils, who began learning from her soon after she and her family came to Kerrville in 1933.

Her childhood and early years in South Carolina were spent in a music-oriented household. At 13, she was playing in a music group started by her father that played area towns and introduced her to a wide range of instruments.

"We just had music all the time," Mrs. Heard recalls.

Those early years included a stint teaching piano to high school students and learning at a conservatory.

Perhaps the greatest joy to her then was seeing the Russian court ballet — shortly after it fled following the fall of the czar.

"It was the most wonderful thing I ever remembered hearing," she said.

That love of music is imparted today to the students who visit her modest home.

She teaches about 25 lessons weekly, and while that seems a lot, it's down from the 40 students a week she instructed in the 1930s.

She's saddened by the loss of interest in music today. She bemoans the conflicts that students have with extra-curricular school activities and the demon to most music teachers — television.

Mrs. Heard is adamant that "every child have a foundation of music." And she insists piano teaches a discipline that isn't found elsewhere.

"You're by yourself. You have to tell yourself what to do," she explains. When you're playing the piano, she adds, you use sight, mind, feet and hands.

Seeing her students accomplish goals they've targeted has been one of Mrs. Heard's treasured benefits from teaching.

"I like to see the joy you give them to accomplish something," she said.

Equally enjoyable, she pointed out, has been watching the students' personalities — "they're all different."

Her students range in age from 7 to "those so old they can't put their fingers on the piano."



Kate Heard, 87, sits in front of a piano in her Kerrville home where she teaches about 25 piano lessons weekly. Her students range in age from seven to "those so old they can't put their fingers on the piano."

DEATHS

Edna Crockett

Graveside services for Edna K. Crockett, 88, of 2800 N. Midland Dr., will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday at Greenwood Cemetery in Fort Worth with the Rebekah Lodge No. 106 100P of Fort Worth and the Rev. Henry Radde of the Arlington Heights United Methodist Church officiating. Services are under the direction of Newbie W. Ellis Funeral Home of Midland.

Mrs. Crockett died late Friday evening.

She was born Jan. 10, 1895, in Lampasas. She lived her early life in Salado. She was married to L.M. Crockett and they moved to Fort Worth just prior to World War I. They lived in Fort Worth for over 60 years. He died in 1965, and Mrs. Crockett moved to Midland in 1960. She was the past Noble Grand of Loyalty Rebekah Lodge No. 166 I.O.F.F.

Survivors include two sons, James M. Crockett of Midland, and Jack R.

Crockett of Birmingham, Ala.; five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Marian Weist

KILGORE — Services for Marian C. Weist, 90, of Kilgore, mother of Mrs. Duane (Anne) Grissett of Midland, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday at First Presbyterian Church in Kilgore with Dr. Dan Goodwin officiating. Burial will be in Kilgore Cemetery under direction of Radar Funeral Home.

Mrs. Weist died Saturday in a Kilgore nursing home following a lengthy illness.

She was born Aug. 17, 1892, in Chicago, Ill. She was married to Robert C. Weist Dec. 24, 1919, in Tulsa, Okla. She had lived in Kilgore since 1931. In 1942, she began the first kindergarten in Kilgore and retired as director of First Presbyterian Day School after 35 years of teaching. She was a member of First Presbyterian Church.

Other survivors include her husband, a son, three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Chase of smuggler ends with two deaths

DEL RIO (AP) — A chase between a smuggler and the Border Patrol turned into death for two illegal aliens when a pickup truck overturned and exploded, authorities said.

The accident, which injured 13 other undocumented workers, took place Saturday when the smuggler raced ahead of pursuing agents at speeds of up to 90 mph, investigators said.

The truck crashed after the front tire blew, causing the vehicle to skid, roll, bounce and then burst into flames, according to the Border Patrol.

Authorities were studying possible charges of involuntary manslaughter against the smuggler, who was accused of 14 counts of smuggling illegal aliens, officials said.

"The smuggler was totally irresponsible. They don't care who or how many people they endanger," said Jack Richardson, chief patrol agent for the Del Rio sector.

Richardson said the driver of the truck tried to run two Border Patrol units off the road during the 12-mile chase on U.S. Highway 277 north of Del Rio.

One of the aliens was pronounced dead at the scene. The other died of his injuries at a San Antonio hospital Saturday afternoon. Another man was in critical condition at Methodist Hospital in San Antonio, a hospital spokesman said.

Four men, including the driver, and one woman were in Val Verde Memorial Hospital in Del Rio. Seven others were treated and released into the custody of the border patrol, said hospital administrator Larry Dorsey.

Two Border Patrol agents at the scene were able to pull two men from the burning vehicle, Richardson said.

Most of the aliens were thrown up to 20 yards away from the vehicle when it overturned, authorities said.

Richardson said the driver 14 faced federal charges of transporting illegal aliens and DPS troopers said involuntary manslaughter charges might be sought against him.

The aliens met the driver in Ciudad Acuna, Mexico, on Friday and each paid him \$400 to be smuggled into Texas, investigators said.

Time for frequent body checks — for ticks

AUSTIN (AP) — Campers, hikers and trail riders should make frequent body checks to feel for ticks, which are expected to be especially abundant this summer, a health department expert warns.

A mild winter has greatly increased the state's tick population, said the Texas Department of Health.

The main danger, said state entomologist Bobby L. Davis, is Rocky Mountain spotted fever, a disease carried by some of the tiny, blood-sucking insects.

Health department studies last year showed that only about three ticks out of every 100 carried the disease, but Davis said for safety's sake — "I'd just assume that any tick that might bite me has Rocky Mountain spotted fever."

The health department said two Texans have died so far this

year from the disease — equal to last year's grand total. The symptoms are fever, headaches, chills and usually a rash. If diagnosed early, the disease is easily treated, Davis said.

Ticks are so small their victim usually doesn't notice it when the parasite uses tiny mouth-hooks to pierce his host's skin.

"People on outdoor activities should do frequent body checks — at least once every four hours," Davis said. "A tick has to remain attached for two to four hours in order to transmit the disease — it doesn't just run up and bite you like a mosquito."

But don't use a lighted cigarette to get a tick off your body, Davis said.

"Use tweezers or cooking oil. The problem with the cigarette method is you may kill the tick before it lets go" and end up with a dead tick imbedded in your

skin, Davis said. Besides that, you might burn yourself, he said.

"The important thing is not to crush the tick or squeeze it so hard you force material from the tick back into you. Exert slow, gentle pull with tweezers. Don't jerk hard or you'll leave his mouth parts in and get a secondary infection," Davis said.

Another method is to "dab cooking oil or fingernail polish on the tick's underside, behind the back legs, where his breathing apparatus is," he said. "He'll let go."

Davis said after removing a tick, it's also hazardous to crush the bug between your fingers.

"You don't want to get the blood and material from the tick on your fingers and maybe rub your eye, or maybe there's a scratch on your hand and it might introduce the disease into your blood," Davis said.

He said scientists who gather ticks for research drag a white cloth in the grass to collect the parasites, which cling to the fabric in the mistaken belief that it is an animal's tail.

"Ticks don't walk around. They travel by riding hosts," he said.

Common varieties of ticks in Texas are the Lone Star tick, which has a single white dot on his back suggesting the single star on the state flag, and the American dog tick, which Davis said can live up to three years without food.

"They are very sturdy little beasts," he said. "They have a tremendous reproductive capacity. There can be 4,000 or 5,000 little ones from one tick."

Davis said the only benefit to ticks is that "it's conceivable if it weren't for wildlife diseases there'd be a deer in everybody's front yard."

Legislature scrambles for effective strategies

AUSTIN (AP) — With just three weeks to go in the session, Texas legislators — and Gov. Mark White — are scrambling for strategies to push through their pet programs.

For White it's a matter of squeezing a teacher pay raise and probable tax hike through a House that has shown no interest in reaching deeper into Texans' pockets.

For Rep. Hugo Berlanga, it's a question of finding one more vote on the House Urban Affairs Committee in order to get his pari-mutuel gambling bill to the House floor.

White wants a 24 percent pay hike for teachers, but tax-shy House members last week approved a \$30.8 billion budget that includes only the modest raises required by law. The House twice voted against major pay raise proposals.

The pay raise debate will be renewed today when the House considers a public education finance bill.

White met with lawmakers during last week's budget debate and talked about teacher pay and other expensive programs. After meeting with

White, several lawmakers said the governor planned to look at tax packages over the weekend.

Rep. Gerald Hill, D-Austin, said White asked the lawmakers to figure out how much could be raised by certain tax increases.

White told reporters he might lay out his plan to a joint session of the Legislature this week.

The budget battle will move to a conference committee this week when the Senate routinely rejects the House appropriations bill. That rejection will mean a House-Senate conference committee will go to work on the two-year spending bill.

Berlanga, D-Corpus Christi, says this could be a make-or-break week for his horse race betting bill.

"Right now I'm working against the clock, and hopefully something will prevail within the next week," he said.

The House Urban Affairs Committee last week voted 8-7 against approving the bill. The Senate has approved a pari-mutuel bill.

Odessa man flying loops when he lost control of plane

From Staff and Wire Reports

IRAAN — An Odessa man was practicing trick maneuvers in his single-engine plane when he lost control and crashed, a Department of Public Safety investigation has revealed.

Investigators initially speculated 26-year-old John K. Klassen was killed while trying to land his plane in a field. Klassen died in the Friday night crash.

But DPS Trooper Jess Malone of Pecos said Saturday that investigators determined Klassen had just completed an in-flight circle and loop when the plane went out of control, nose-dived and burst into flames on impact.

"He wasn't trying to land," Malone

said. "He was making acrobatic maneuvers and lost control."

Malone said a witness told investigators that Klassen, a self-employed welder and former employee of Midland's OIME oil field equipment firm, had just completed the maneuvers when the plane went out of control.

His plane crashed into a Crockett County field 11 miles north of Iraan near Texas Highway 349 about 6:40 p.m. Friday. According to a spokesman for the DPS Saturday night, there were 30 mph crosswinds at the time of the accident.

Klassen was pronounced dead at the scene by Crockett County Peace Justice A.O. Fields. He was not carrying passengers.

Odessa woman killed by her car

ODESSA — An elderly Odessa woman died of injuries suffered when she was run over by her own car early Sunday afternoon.

Pronounced dead at Medical Center Hospital by Ector County Justice of the Peace R.G. Hungerford was 82-year-old Faye Morgan Lambeth of 2735 E. 8th St.

According to police, she was

attempting to get out of her 1978-model automobile at the intersection of Oakwood and Westbrook about 12:35 p.m. Sunday when she slipped and the car ran over her, causing severe head and internal injuries.

The car's transmission was in reverse and the vehicle hit a nearby tree and a brick flower bed before coming to rest.

Police probe robbery of grocery

ODESSA — Police here are investigating the robbery of Albertson's Super Market at 1350 E. 8th St. early Sunday morning.

The store's night manager, Cathy Elliott, told officers a white man with sandy-colored hair entered at 3 a.m. Sunday and "wandered around" about an hour before

approaching the checkout counter with his hand in his pocket.

No weapon was displayed, but the man demanded money and escaped with an undetermined amount of cash in a brown paper sack. He was further described as 5-feet, 8-inches tall and having hazel eyes. He wore a blue print shirt, blue jeans and a green jacket.

CONSUMER BULLETIN



BUFFET SUPPERS, AN EASY WAY TO ENTERTAIN

Serving buffet style is fast growing in popularity. It's an easy way to entertain and with a little planning, a nice balance between elegance and simplicity can be achieved. The polished sideboard with its gleaming silver, stacks of pretty plates and bouquet of flowers form an elegant background for the food which should be simple enough for guests to serve themselves easily. Even the simplest menu can satisfy today's requirements for light nourishing food, as shown in this buffet suggestion. For starters, a tureen of Avgolemono, a hearty and popular Greek soup. This recipe adds an exotic touch of curry which gives it a lively, spirited flavor. This is followed by a Zucchini Provençal in puff pastry.

One of Pepperidge Farm's new frozen Vegetables In Pastry, Zucchini Provençal and the other varieties bring a whole new dimension to serving vegetables. Fresh, crisp vegetables are blended with a delicious sauce and wrapped in a delicate pastry crust, then baked up to a light golden brown puff. There are six irresistible combinations to choose from—Asparagus Dijon, Broccoli with Cheese, Spinach Almondine and Zucchini Provençal. The menu is rounded off with a light cucumber salad and for dessert a classic selection of strong cheeses and fresh fruit.

Dining buffet style, not only affords the hostess an opportunity to entertain easily and elegantly at the same time, but allows her time to enjoy her guests as well.

A simple yet delicious buffet menu makes it easy for the hostess to enjoy her guests. The hearty soup is of Greek derivation, spiced with pastry and a salad of cucumbers and onion rings garnished with tomato slices. The dessert tops off the menu with fresh fruits and strong cheeses.

WATCH FOR THESE DISCOUNT COUPONS WEDNESDAY, MAY 11 in

- Oscar Mayer Bacon
- Oscar Mayer Cold Cuts
- Oscar Mayer Hot Dogs
- Maryland Club Coffee
- Chef Boyardee Pizza Mix
- Chee-tos
- Nabisco Toasted Wheat & Raisins Cereal
- Banquet Fried Chicken

- Campbell's Soups
- Act Fluoride Dental Rinse
- Lysol Pine Action
- Patio Frozen Foods
- Twin Dragon Cookies
- Green Giant Corn-on-The-Cob
- Kava

Midland Reporter-Telegram

THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR ADVERTISING DOLLAR

1983 becomes 'Year of Nuke'

EDITOR'S NOTE — A new class of weapons is coming. An anti-missile fever spreads in Europe. Americans debate the "freeze." U.S. and Soviet arms controllers are locked in bitter and difficult negotiations. On many fronts, 1983 has become the "Year of the Nuke."

By CHARLES J. HANLEY

MINOT, N.D. (AP) — From Dave and Nina Brossart's farmhouse, the first sight would be a spray of "shooting stars" streaking south, burning white through the black Dakota night.

The lead warheads would find their mark 1,200 miles from Minot, at missile bases in Arizona and Arkansas.

Then the cataclysmic thermonuclear explosions would take a "slow walk north," as the strategists call it, obliterating ICBM bases step by step up the face of mid-America.

They would finish here, where 150 U.S. Minuteman III missiles sit underground in silos scattered across a landscape the size of New Jersey. One silo is just down the road from the Brossarts.

Three hundred warheads from 30 Soviet SS-18 missiles might descend over Minot. When they detonated, each would unleash a force equal to 40 Hiroshima bombs, gouging great craters, searing the broad prairie, scooping up and vaporizing the brown earth, lifting it high into the atmosphere and turning the winds deadly radioactive.

IN THE SILOS, the earthquakes would slam 60-foot-tall Minutemen wildly against the foam-rubber padding. Fifty feet below ground, missile launch crews would hang on and pray.

"The question is: Could we sit here and ride it out?" asks Col. Jake Jaques, commander of Minot Air Force Base's 91st Strategic Missile Wing.

Whether or not some of Jaques' men and missiles survived to launch a retaliatory strike, it is estimated as many as 20 million Americans would be dead within 30 days, most of them downwind victims of the fallout.

Today, two generations into the age of nuclear warfare, this specter of a Soviet "first strike," a pre-emptive blow knocking out the core of the U.S. missile force, haunts the strategic planning of America's leaders.

And in the mirror-imaging that marks the nuclear era, the potential for a U.S. first strike — substitute Siberian steppes for North Dakotan grainfields — confronts nuclear thinkers in the Kremlin.

TECHNOLOGY leaptrop itself so rapidly 38 years after Hiroshima that the "balance of terror," as Winston Churchill called the grim fact of mutual deterrence, threatens to finally outrun man's grasp.

In the past decade, a time of supposed arms limitation, multiple warheads have sprouted atop nuclear missiles. The total of U.S. strategic warheads has doubled to 9,600 and of Soviet warheads quadrupled to 8,700.

To counter a perceived Soviet first-strike capability, the United States plans to build weapons so accurate and powerful, such as the MX missile, that they themselves would then theoretically pose a new first-strike threat to the Soviets.

Some strategic thinkers suggest a decision to retaliate against Soviet attack not be made by the president in his "situation room" but be more automatic, based on a computer's analysis of data indicating incoming missiles.

Many argue nuclear war is so horrible that neither superpower would start one. And many say a first strike is unrealistic because one side's leaders could never be sure the other's would not "launch on warning" — order immediate, all-out retaliation at the first sign of attack.

BUT THE frightening triphammers, the risks of catastrophic mistake, the sheer destructive power on hand — the equivalent of three tons

of TNT for each person on Earth — make mankind more fearful every year.

It was enough to drive a pope to Hiroshima and to drive a ban on nuclear weapons, and to drive a desperate anti-nuclear protester to a confused death at the Washington Monument.

"It is out of control," Roger Molander, head of Ground Zero, a public education group on arms control, said in Washington. "I don't think we have much time...I will raise a toast if I am able to discuss this problem someday with my grandchildren."

The 42-year-old Molander has a unique insight — he was a White House nuclear-arms specialist for seven years.

In 1983, the cosmic chess game has entered a crucial new phase. At the negotiating table, U.S. and Soviet representatives search for ways to reduce arsenals. But specialists more and more question the traditional approaches of arms control, and at the same time spectacular new weapons systems loom just over the horizon, threatening to leave the work of the diplomats hopelessly behind.

ACROSS EUROPE, meanwhile, popular resistance to a new arms race in middle-range missiles may boil over.

And in the United States, the boosters of the "freeze" pledge to put nuclear arms at the top of the presidential campaign agenda.

Here in the rolling country north of the Missouri River, the wheat farmers who spend their lives among the Minutemen sound like other ordinary Americans — humble and helpless — when they talk of the nuclear arms race.

"If they shoot, we're involved. We're in the No. 1 spot here," Ron Undlin, 33, told a visitor. "But there's not much to do about it."

His neighbors, the Brossarts, spoke for the divided feelings of millions of their countrymen.

"We've got to keep up with the Russians, got to build new weapons," said the husky, bearded David Brossart, 35.

His wife, Nina, 32, blonde, fresh-faced, chased after their small son.

"You try not to think about it," she said. "But then you think, why teach your kids to brush their teeth? What you should be teaching them is to fight against this, these weapons. You feel you should do something."

IN NORTH DAKOTA, home of 300 Minutemen, a state where Ronald Reagan won two-thirds of the vote in the 1980 presidential election, 58 percent of the people voted last November in favor of a mutual U.S.-Soviet freeze on nuclear weapons. It was one of nine states to approve the freeze in a referendum.

Brian Palecek coordinated the North Dakota freeze campaign.

"You ask people, 'Do you believe the United States and Soviet Union are roughly equal in nuclear arms?' and they say, 'Yes. That means they sense there is a kind of parity and it's a good time to negotiate something that would stop the process,'" said the 38-year-old church worker.

"People are used to seeing the big shots clinking vodka glasses and signing agreements. But it didn't connect with their lives, and it didn't connect because it didn't really stop the arms race."

At Minot base headquarters, Jake Jaques sighs when asked about "the freeze."

"I don't think people understand it. If we had a freeze we wouldn't be able to build the MX. We'd freeze ourselves into inferiority," said the cool, dark-haired colonel.

"I'm disturbed by what I see. We're working here with 20-year-old weapons systems, but the Soviets keep developing new systems."

In Minot, at the Pentagon, in Europe's capitals, in the Kremlin, the nuclear debate will grow more shrill as 1983 wears on.

The outcome of the debate, and especially of the superpower negotiations in Geneva, could well set the course of world politics for the rest of the century.

attack with a full range of military options, including a limited use of nuclear weapons.

MARV — "Maneuverable Re-Entry Vehicle." A missile warhead whose flight can be adjusted so that it may evade ballistic missile defenses and acquire increased accuracy. In development stage.

MIRV — "Multiple Independently Targetable Re-Entry Vehicles." Multiple warheads, carried by one missile, that can be directed to separate targets.

SECOND STRIKE — A nuclear attack in response to an adversary's first strike. A second-strike capability is the ability to absorb the full force of a first strike and still inflict unacceptable damage in retaliation.

START — Strategic Arms Reduction Talks. The Reagan administration's designation for the current U.S.-Soviet negotiations on intercontinental nuclear forces. The Soviets prefer to call them SALT III, the third round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

THEATER NUCLEAR WEAPONS — Weapons of a range less than 3,000 miles. Those with greater range are considered intercontinental. Theater weapons with ranges up to 120 miles are referred to as tactical or battlefield nuclear weapons.

Additional listings

The following lists of New York and American stock exchange listings are not reported in the Reporter-Telegram's regular daily postings for the exchanges. (This list is compiled by Rauscher Pierce Securities Corp.)

New York	LS	PC
Baker International	19% 10%	
Cameron Iron Works	20% 20%	
Chromalloy American	13 13%	
Coastal States	23% 23%	
Detapoint Corp.	21 21	
Diamond Shamrock	25% 25%	
Dyco Petroleum	13% 13%	
Ecor	19% 19%	
Entair Corp.	18% 18%	
First City Bancorp.	23% 23%	
First Mississippi	11% 11%	
Flior Corp.	23% 23%	
Gulf Oil	30 34%	
Helmreich & Payne	20% 20%	
Houston Natural Gas	37 37%	
Hughes Tool	10% 10%	
Inesco	8% 8%	
Leas Petroleum	20% 20%	
Luby's	— 2%	
Mesa Petroleum	12% 13	
Mesa Royalty Trust	24 23%	
Moran Energy	13% 14	
Murphy Oil Corp.	29% 29%	
Mobile Affiliates	14% 14%	
Parker Drilling	10% 10%	
Pennzoil	36 37%	
Peppaco	36% 39%	
Pioneer Corp.	23% 23%	
Popo Producing	22% 22%	
Rowan Co.	11% 11%	
Sabine Royalty	21% 21%	
Schlumberger Ltd.	45 45%	
Smith International	24 24%	
Southland Corp.	37 37%	
Southland Royalty	16% 16%	
Schwab Corp.	45 45%	
Tesaco	36% 36%	
Texas Amer. Bancshares	30 30%	
Texas International	24 23%	
Texas Oil & Gas	36% 40	
Tidewater	25 25%	
Toaco	10 10	
Western Cos.	6% 6%	
Zapata Corp.	16% 16%	

American Exchange	LS	PC
Adobe	17% 17%	
Core Lab	14% 14%	
Dorchester	11% 11%	
Houston A. Mineral	2% 2%	
Sage Energy	9 9%	
Texas Amer. Energy	4 4	

Over the Counter	B	A
Alta Energy	1% 1%	
Amerco	1% 1%	
American Overseas	6% 6%	
Bell Petroleum	2% 3%	
Black Dome Exploration	— 3%	
Byronco	17 17%	
Tom Brown, Inc.	6% 6%	
Circle Seven	— 3%	
Combinations Int.	34 34%	
Consolidated Petroleum	— 3%	
Coors	20 20%	
Dawson Geophysical	8% 8%	
Delta Drilling	24 24%	
Energy Reserves Group	3% 3%	
Exploration Co.	— 3%	
First National Bank	— 3%	
Foreco, Inc.	3% 3%	
Forest Oil Corp.	25% 26	
Hendon Exploration	10% 10%	
Lowland	2% 2%	
Mellon	— 3%	
MGP Oil	1% 1%	
Mid-American Petroleum	2% 2%	
Midland Int. Corp.	3% 3%	
Mineral Development	— 3%	
Muse Air	17% 18	
Nature Energy	— 3%	
Natural Security Corp.	7% 7%	
Network Security Corp.	13 13%	
Oceanover Int'l	1% 1%	
Paralle Petroleum	1% 1%	
Prudhoe	56% 57%	
Templeton Energy Corp.	4% 4%	
Tipperary	5% 5%	
Tucker Drilling	10% 10%	
Vast Reserves	11% 11%	
Walton	14% 14%	
Western Deep Levels	65 65%	
Wyoming Resources Corp.	— 3%	

Study: Sanctions futile

WASHINGTON (AP) — American embargoes of oil and gas technology and grain exports to the Soviet Union produced results that were "inconclusive at best," according to a congressional study.

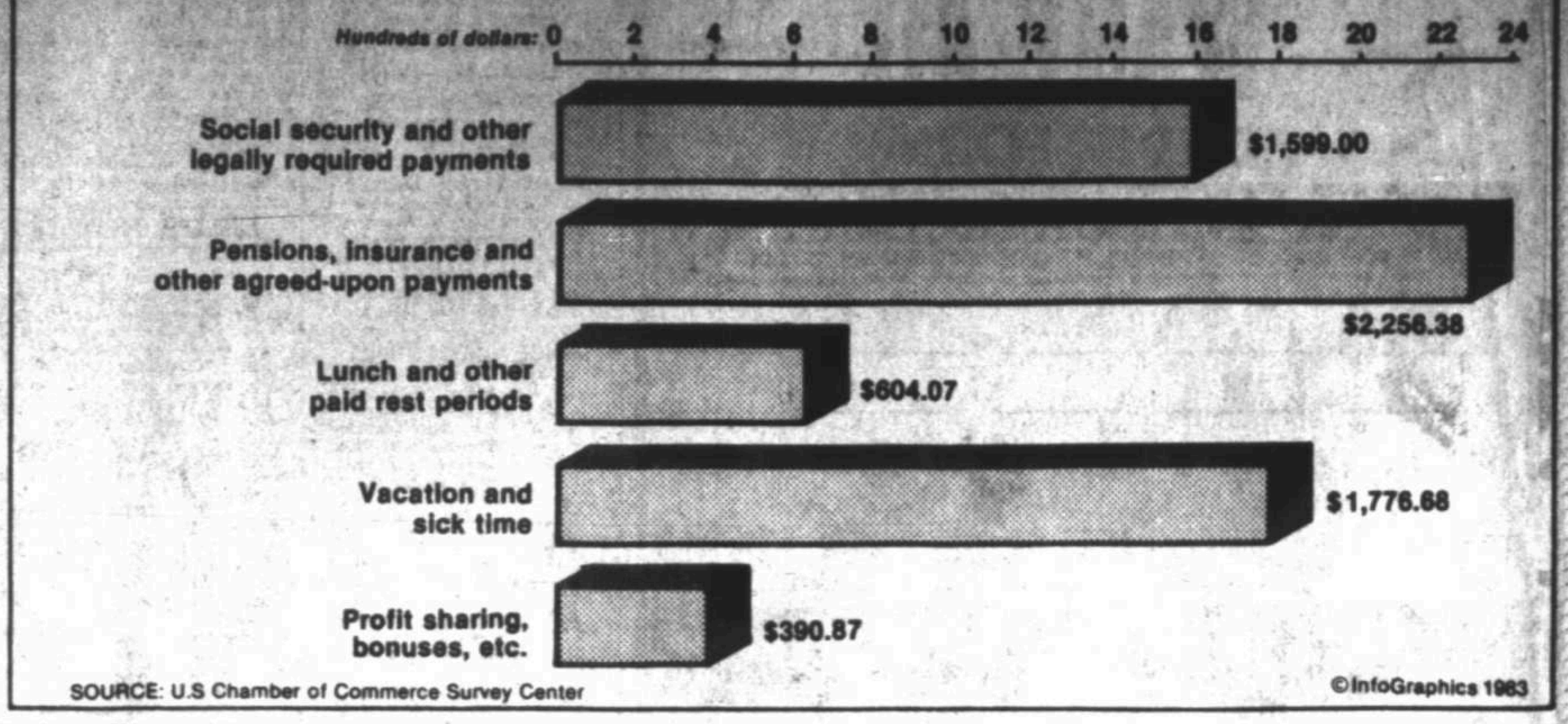
Although both embargoes were directed at vulnerable areas of the Soviet economy, their results were inconclusive at best," said the study released Sunday by the Office of Technology Assessment. "U.S. sanctions and embargoes may well have hurt the U.S.S.R., but it is unlikely that they have hurt enough to make a real economic difference."

While intelligence data suggested U.S. sanctions on energy equipment may have slowed work on the Siberian natural gas pipeline, the study said, the embargo's actual impact was extremely difficult to pinpoint in view of the delays endemic to most Soviet construction projects.

The embargo on grain exports was imposed after the Soviets sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979, while the ban on technology exports was ordered after the Soviet-supported military crackdown in Poland in 1981.

Expensive fringes

The average American wage-earner costs his employer \$6,627 in fringe benefits, amounting to 37.2% of yearly pay.



SOURCE: U.S. Chamber of Commerce Survey Center

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BUSINESS MIRROR

Fixed rate mortgage refuses to die

By JOHN CUNIFF
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK — It is rare that something pronounced dead a few years ago should arrive back among the living, quietly step into its old role, and go about its business as if nothing had happened.

But the rarity has occurred: The fixed-rate, long-term home mortgage is back among us. Just ask your local banker, or look in his newspaper ads.

That this should occur seems to amount to a considerable mystery, especially when you recall that many a lender said good riddance to the critter as if it were a despicable criminal of the most dastardly kind.

There was a reason for that. The long-term, fixed-rate mortgage got a lot of lenders in serious trouble. Here they were with 8 percent loans on their books when they, themselves, were paying more for money to keep alive.

As interest rates rose the situation worsened. Lenders were losing on those mortgages every day, and yet they couldn't get rid of them. No sane borrower would pay off such a mortgage in advance. No, not even the president of the U.S. League of Savings Associations, who held a 6 percent home mortgage and who reacted in horror to the suggestion that he retire it early.

MANY SAVINGS institutions went under or were forced to merge with others. It was understandable: They were paying 15 percent for their money and earning only 8 percent on their mortgages. Never again, they said.

Never didn't last, and among others, Saul Klamann, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, is deeply concerned. Some institutions, he says, have dangerously short memories.

To make such loans, and then hold them in the bank's own investment portfolio rather than reselling them, said Klamann, "amounts to playing Russian roulette with interest rates and

the future of the institution."

An economist with a memory, a memory of savings institutions begging the federal government for help. Klamann told the annual meeting of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Cincinnati a week or so ago that bank managers have "an overriding fiduciary responsibility not to 'bet the bank' in this way."

The penalty for being wrong on interest rates, he said, "is death." And the interest rate cycle, he reminded them, was far from dead.

IT ALMOST GOES without saying that nobody can foresee where interest rates will be 30 years from now. Or in 20 or 10 or five or in one year. But some lenders are out there with 30-year commitments.

Why? For a combination of reasons. One reason becomes obvious when you consider what would happen if interest rates fell to 8 percent or less. It would be the reverse of the situation that earlier had caused so much trouble.

A second reason is that fixed-rate, long-term mortgages are probably the easiest of all to sell. Customers are accustomed to them. They like them.

The third factor in the decision is revealed by any mortgage rate book.

One example will do. On a \$24,500 loan at 13.75 percent for 30 years the monthly payment amounts to \$285.46. How much of that do you think goes to build up equity, or ownership? About \$5 a month, or \$60 in the first year.

The rest, about \$280 a month, is interest, because interest is concentrated "up front," particularly so as the term becomes longer.

Now consider this: Most people who take out a 30-year mortgage never keep it that long. Many of them will sell the house or remortgage — after having paid all that interest up front, or in advance.

And when they do that, the effective interest rate rises enormously.

What you don't know can hurt you

By LOUISE COOK
Associated Press Writer

What you don't know about your credit rating can hurt you when you're trying to borrow money, get a job or even buy life insurance.

Information about your spending habits is collected by credit bureaus and is used by lenders, employers and insurers. A mistake on your record could mean your rejection.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1971 gives consumers the right to see their credit records and a growing number of people apparently are taking advantage of that right.

TRW Information Services Division, one of the country's biggest credit bureaus with files on 90 million people, says 700,000 consumers a year ask for their records — up from 500,000 two years ago.

Some credit bureaus — like TRW — will give you a copy of your record; others will simply let you see it. There is generally a small fee — \$8 most places for a TRW report, for example.

There is no charge, however, if you have been turned down for credit, employment or insurance within the past 30 days because of information contained in the report.

Note: Credit bureaus do not make value judgments about individuals. They simply gather facts about your past payment practices — whether you habitually are late paying your bills, etc. — and forward that information to their clients.

You probably provided much of the information in your record yourself. When you fill in a credit application, for example, the creditor will forward the details to the credit bureau along with a request for information on your past relationship with other creditors.

INVESTOR'S GUIDE

Delivery of stock certificate takes time

BY BILL DOYLE

Q. I purchased 300 shares of Exxon Corp. stock more than four months ago. I paid for it and requested that the stock certificate be sent to me. I have not received the certificate. According to the brokerage firm, this is due to a computer error. They claim the error has been straightened out for two months, but I still have no certificate. How can I get this cleared up?

A. There is a set period in which I must pay when I buy stock or deliver the certificate to the broker when I sell. Isn't there a specified time for the broker to mail the stock certificate to me?

A. No. The "set period" you mention is for "settlement." A "regular way transaction" — the method through which most stock trades are handled — calls for five-day settlement. When you buy you must pay the broker within five business days. When you sell you must deliver the certificate to the broker within five business days. Assuming there's no holiday involved, that works out to a calendar week.

But after you buy stock and ask for the certificate, delivery doesn't come nearly as fast. A number of details have to be taken care of first.

If the person who sold the shares you bought had the certificate registered in his name, that certificate has to go from the seller's broker to your broker and to the stock's transfer agent, where it is canceled. If the seller had the stock in "street name" at a brokerage firm this is handled by computer.

Then the transfer agent issues a new certificate, registered in your name for delivery to you. All this takes time. Late, three, or four weeks is about normal. Four months is ridiculous.

Since you're getting nowhere with your broker, take your story to the Office of Consumer Affairs, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549.

Q. I bought 100 shares of Tenneco, Inc., common stock before its latest "ex-dividend" date. I received the stock certificate, dated after the ex-dividend date, several weeks later.

Tenneco paid the dividend in March, but I haven't received it. Who did?

A. The person who sold the stock you bought and who was the registered owner of those 100 shares on the "record date."



Doyle

As a result, the dividend was paid to him. But because you bought the 100 shares before the ex-dividend date, you're entitled to that dividend. It's up to your broker to get it for you. Most likely, the dividend has been credited to your account at your brokerage firm.

Since you evidently want that money and don't intend to leave it in the brokerage account, tell your broker to send you a check. If you get no results from the broker, complain to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The mailbag has been bulging lately with all kinds of complaints about brokers. My standard advice is to contact the SEC.

Q. After I purchased a commodity futures contract in silver, the price of silver tumbled sharply. That triggered a margin call and I had to put up more money. I mailed my check and, a few days later, decided to sell and close my account.

I have a credit coming to me for what is left in my account. I telephoned the commodity dealer several times, but I have not received my money. I seem to be getting the runaround. Should I complain to the SEC?

A. Nope. The SEC regulates the securities trading business. You should contact the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2033 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20561. The CFTC has the chore of overseeing the often wild and woolly world of commodity trading.

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.

ANSWER TO TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. A. ...

2. A. ...

3. A. ...

4. A. ...

5. A. ...

6. A. ...

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Answer to today's Crossword Puzzle

