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METRO EDITION



HERE HE COMES, there he goes, is the way it might have looked to Midland-area drivers on Interstate 20 Saturday night as Pat "Harpo" McLaughlin of the Tau Kappa Epsilon



fraternity of New Mexico State University at Las Cruces, N. M., pushes a keg of beer down the access road of Interstate 20. The frat brothers from several universities were pushing the keg from Alpine to Lubbock, earning a dollar per mile for the St. Jude's Children's Hospital in Memphis, Tenn. (Staff Photos by Brian Hendershot)

Israeli forces push deeper into Lebanon

By FAROUK NASSAR

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Armored Israeli forces, backed up by warplanes and naval bombardment, pushed deeper into southern Lebanon today despite a U.N. resolution calling for immediate withdrawal, the Lebanese state radio reported.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command reported its troops swept past the Palestinian guerrilla stronghold of Tyre, the biblical port 12 miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border, and seized control of all southern Lebanon up to the Litani River along a 30-mile front.

The Israeli Cabinet issued a statement saying any settlement of the Lebanese crisis must ensure that guerrillas do not return to the area.

The Palestine Liberation Organization here denied the entire area south of the Litani had fallen.

"Scores of suicide squads are now counter-attacking the invaders in many embattled locations south of the river," a PLO spokesman said. He said the PLO "will never observe a cease-fire."

Voice of Lebanon radio, an anti-Palestinian Christian station, said the entire region south of the Litani was "as good as fallen."

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim began raising a 4,000-man peacekeeping force to patrol southern Lebanon as Israeli invaders pushed farther north to flush out more Palestinian guerrillas.

The Israeli military command reported that its troops swept past the guerrilla stronghold of Tyre, the biblical port 12 miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border, and seized control of all southern Lebanon up to the Litani River along a 30-mile front.

The Israeli advance to points some 15 miles north of the border indicated Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government wanted to flush the guerrillas from the entire region south of the river before the United States forced it to pull its troops back.

There were signs Israel would not heed the U.N. Security Council's demand for the immediate withdrawal of its invasion force. Begin said he wanted assurances that Palestinian guerrillas driven from southern Lebanon by his troops do not return to use the border area as the springboard for terrorist attacks into Israel.

"That must not happen," Begin said as he arrived in New York to confer with President Carter in Washington.

Acting with unusual speed, the Security Council on Sunday adopted a U.S. resolution calling on Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory immediately, and authorizing Waldheim to create a peacekeeping force to restore peace in southern Lebanon.

The council also approved Waldheim's plans for a 4,000-man force to serve for a minimum of six months at a cost of \$68 million.

The vote was 12-0 on both resolutions, with the Soviet Union and

Czechoslovakia abstaining and China not voting.

Waldheim named Maj. Gen. Emanuel Erskine of Ghana, the chief of staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Lebanon, to command the new U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon. An advance unit of several hundred Austrians and Swedes was being formed from U.N. buffer forces on the Golan Heights and in the Sinai Desert.

Lt. Gen. Enso Sillanpaa, the Finnish coordinator of U.N. peacekeeping missions in the Middle East, and Erskine met with Israeli officials in Jerusalem to discuss putting the council's resolution into effect.

Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog told the council his government was prepared to start talking about arrangements to transfer the area to Lebanese control. But he cautioned that any withdrawal agreement "must prevent renewed strife, vengeance and terrorism once and for all."

Begin before leaving Israel said he had "a great many doubts" about the value of U.N. peacekeeping troops in southern Lebanon and that he was carrying several counter-proposals to Carter. Sources in Jerusalem said Israel would not pull back unless Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon agreed to prevent the Palestinian guerrillas from returning to the border area.

While the Security Council met, Israeli tanks and troops seized the Palestinian guerrilla stronghold of Tibnine Sunday, in the central sector eight miles from the border, then moved on north.

The Israeli command said its positions dominated the slopes of the Litani along a 30-mile front from the coast eastward.

Monahans man killed in collision

A Monahans man, Jeffrey Howard Williams, 25, was killed instantly Sunday, and two other persons were in critical condition in Midland Memorial Hospital today, as a result of a head-on collision between two vehicles 12 miles west of Garden City on Texas 158 in Glasscock County.

Williams was pronounced dead at the scene at 2 p.m. Midland Department of Public Safety officers said Williams' vehicle was westbound when it collided with an eastbound pickup being driven by Fred Fitzgerald, 58, of Garden City.

Fitzgerald and a passenger in Williams' car, Melanie Lynn McCann, 22, of Orange, were both listed as critical at the hospital today.

Both Fitzgerald and Ms. McCann suffered head injuries and massive internal injuries, Midland Memorial Hospital personnel said. She also had a broken arm.

Democrats favor cut in SS taxes

By EDMOND Le BRETON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democrats on a congressional study committee said today that upcoming Social Security tax increases should be cut by \$33 billion even before the tax boost takes effect next year.

Majority members of the Joint Economic Committee said in their annual report on presidential economic programs that the Federal Reserve should ease money supplies to counteract growing interest rates. They also called for government

spending of at least the \$500 billion President Carter has called for in his 1979 budget.

But minority Republicans on the committee disagreed sharply on major points. They said easing money supplies would not work to lower interest rates but instead might increase them with heightened fears of growing inflation.

The Republicans agreed, however, that the Social Security tax increase should be moderated to avoid disproportionate burdens on middle-income families.

The Republicans by and large have opposed the Social Security tax increases from the start and now have joined that with criticism of Carter's proposed income tax cut to offset its effects. Their minority opinion said, "At best, we must expect 1978 and 1979 economic activity to do well in spite of the government and not because of it."

The call by Democrats for the \$33 billion cut in the Social Security tax increases would shift to general income tax revenues the cost of disability and Medicare benefits — programs now borne by the Social Security system.

Such a move could substitute for Carter's proposed \$25 billion income tax cut, the majority members said.

The congressional report comes only five days after House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill called for Carter to initiate a plan to rescind part of the upcoming increase. He said failure by the White House to propose the cut would force the House to take its own initiative.

O'Neill and many others in Congress say the public will not stand for the increase and that its discontent will show at the polls this November.

Congress is backing away from the law which it passed just last December to prop up the financially troubled system. The measure is designed to raise an additional \$227 billion for the program over the next decade.

Continuing their criticism, minority members called for Congress to lower individual income tax rates and to review the tax code annually. Those members also suggested that businesses be allowed to deduct

depreciation based on current equipment cost rather than on the pre-inflation price as is now allowed.

"These two steps would go a long way toward guaranteeing rapid increases in jobs and after-tax wages," the minority said.

The Carter tax plan, it said, "is a tax increase for many persons in our economy. ... It is structured around the erroneous belief that to provide tax relief for some Americans and to pay for bloated government expenditures, the government must increase the tax burden on other Americans. ... The minority feels that at this time any increase in taxes for anyone in our society is wrong."

The Republicans also disagreed with the Democratic call for government spending in the range of \$500 billion to \$505 billion, which could be as much as \$5 billion higher than President Carter's recommendations, resulting in a \$65 billion deficit.

With the exception of one senior Democrat, Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, who objected that the spending proposal was \$25 billion to \$35 billion too high, the majority applauded what it called Carter's less rigid approach on balancing the budget. During his campaign for the presidency, Carter pledged to balance the budget by 1981. He now is looking instead toward a year or two beyond that date.

Meanwhile, Democrats strongly endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins employment bill pledging the government to the goal of full employment — 4 percent unemployment — by 1983. The House passed the bill Thursday and sent it to the Senate, which is expected to look favorably on the legislation.

French reject leftists with decisive margin

PARIS (AP) — French voters decisively rejected the leftist bid for power in the National Assembly runoff elections Sunday and gave President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's center-right coalition a majority of at least 85 seats in the National Assembly.

With only four overseas races unreported, the pro-government coalition had won 288 seats to 199 for the leftists in the 491-seat National Assembly.

The government's total was only 10 less than in the last assembly. And Robert Fabre, whose tiny Leftist Radical Movement won 10 seats, said he no longer felt bound by the leftist pact of alliance, an indication that he might add his votes to Giscard's majority.

The election result was a clear rejection of the alliance of Socialists and Communists which pledged to make sweeping changes in French society, including more nationalization of business, greater social benefits for workers and higher taxes for the rich.

The vote belied pre-electoral opinion polls that for six months had consistently predicted a leftist victory. But the polls had already been discredited in the first round of voting March 12, when the left fell short of the majority it needed to insure victory in the runoffs.

The election result meant France could expect another five years of the

government-directed capitalism and bullish foreign policy it has had since Charles de Gaulle returned to power in 1958.

There were fears, however, that the leftist defeat would prompt Communist and Socialist labor unions to wage a militant campaign for the wage raises and increased vacations the leftists promised during the campaign.

"This is a personal victory for the president," said a spokesman for Giscard d'Estaing. "The people of France have heard the president's call for the right choice."

Since Giscard's term has three more years to run, a leftist victory would have resulted in a Socialist-Communist cabinet and a centrist

(Continued on Page 2A)

It's official! Spring to make debut today

Spring. Welcome back, fair season. May your days be fruitful.

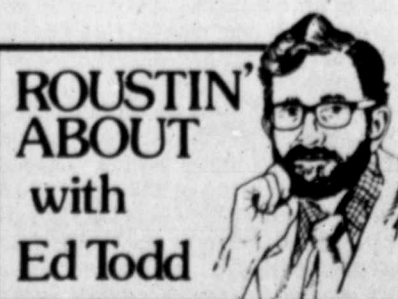
Welcomed or not — and why not? — spring will be upon us for the next three months beginning at 5:34 p.m. today.

That's what "The Old Farmer's Almanac" says and, coincidentally, so does The National Weather Bureau.

Spring is the rebirth of a year. Nature's fertility is made manifest. But there are other ways of looking at spring.

"The sun is coming back from its long vacation in the Southern Hemisphere and is heading for the Northern Hemisphere," says Jim Lunney, who looks to the sun for the key to the seasons. He's the chief meteorologist — head weatherman — at the weather bureau at Midland Regional Air Terminal.

To the weatherman, spring is marked by the vernal equinox, which has something very much to do with the relation of the earth to the sun. For more on that, should your curiosity be whetted, turn to your bookshelf.



It's time for poetry, which may turn out more prosaic than you might imagine.

"The days are getting longer, the temperature is rising, the flowers are blooming, and a young man's fancy turns to love," says Lunney, who had no intent to rhapsodize at all.

Some do, for spring is at hand.

Twelve-year-old Leslie Harding came up with a rhapsody of sorts with a paint brush in welcoming spring to the year.

With the blessing of her dashing godfather, the long-on-verve A. Henry Sara-nec, Leslie conjured up a couple

(Continued on Page 2A)



Obviously imbued with the spirit of springtime, Leslie Harding posts the welcoming signs she painted in preparation for today. A seventh-grader

at Trinity School, Leslie is the daughter of Jim and Sonya Harding of Midland. (Staff Photo)

WEATHER

Partly cloudy through Tuesday. Cooler tonight. Complete details on Page 2A.

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Bell to decide on prosecution of ITT officials

By CHARLES BABCOCK
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Griffin B. Bell is to announce today whether the Justice Department will prosecute three officials of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. on charges of lying to the Senate nearly five years ago about working with the Central Intelligence Agency in Chile.

The decision on whether to file criminal charges is complicated, however — just as it was last fall in the case against former CIA director Richard M. Helms — by intelligence community claims that national secrets might be disclosed if a trial were held.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner met with Bell Thursday to express his concerns about the possible prosecutions, sources said.

Helms was allowed to

pled "no contest" last Oct. 31 to misdemeanor charges of failing to testify fully to the Senate about CIA operations in Chile.

Bell said then that protecting top-secret information from possible disclosure at a perjury trial was a factor in the decision to accept a lesser plea from Helms.

The five-year statute of limitations for prosecuting Edward S. Geneen, ITT senior vice president and Robert Burrelle, an ITT Latin American official in the early 1970s, runs out today. The time limit barring prosecution of ITT board chairman Harold S. Geneen is less than two weeks away.

"I know today's the last day on two of them," Bell said in a telephone interview Saturday. "I'll have something to say about all three one way or the other Monday ... the question is indictment or

no indictment."

The term of the grand jury hearing evidence in the case expired last month, without indictments being returned. But Bell said, "That doesn't make any difference. We can have agreements to proceed by information, a counterpart to an indictment."

The testimony in question was delivered almost five years ago before the Senate subcommittee on multi-national corpora-

tions, which was investigating ITT's alleged collaboration with the CIA to prevent the 1970 election of socialist Salvador Allende in Chile.

Geneen, Gerrity and Burrelle testified under oath at those hearings. Possible perjury charges were referred from the Senate to the Justice Department in late 1975, after revelations that both the CIA and ITT had refunded Allende's elec-

tion opponents.

Allende won the election but was killed in a violent coup in September, 1973.

The perjury investigations have dragged on, because Justice Department prosecutors tried to carve out cases against Helms and the ITT officials that would withstand defense motions for discovery of secret CIA documents. Justice Department officials said.

In November, 1976, Harold V. Hendrix, former ITT public relations director in Latin America, pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor charge of withholding information from the Senate subcommittee during his testimony.

Court papers filed at the time of Hendrix's plea show that he told the CIA he would be giving false testimony. The papers also show he has been cooperating with

prosecutors in the further investigations.

It could not be learned precisely what criminal charges might have been recommended in the remaining cases, or whether plea bargaining has been under way, as it was in the Helms case.

Attorneys for the ITT officials could not be reached for comment.

Bell declined to comment on what his decision would be except to say the dispositions "might

not all be the same."

In his March 22, 1973, testimony, Gerrity told the subcommittee that a proposed \$1 million ITT offer to the CIA in 1970 was to promote agriculture and housing in Chile, not to block U.S. government.

Allende's election. Members of the subcommittee were openly skeptical of that explanation at the time. Geneen testified on April 2, 1973, that he had twice offered funds to the U.S. government.

Warren Faller

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Convict changed his ideas in jail

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. (AP) — Robert Lokey — poet, painter, sculptor, amateur lawyer, inventor, fireman and ex-inmate of San Quentin — says the 15 years he spent behind bars for murder "turned a fool into a thinking man."

Lokey, 35, walked away from the big house a free man Saturday, his life sentence cut short by parole. He carried a shopping bag full of belongings in one hand, his portable typewriter in the other.

Standing outside the gates, Lokey took a deep breath, glanced up at a sunny sky and murmured, "Ah, free air."

San Quentin officials say he was one of the prison's most remarkable convicts.

"If we had an institution full of guys like him we could lay off half the staff," said San Quentin program coordinator William Merkle.

In 1963, Lokey and his brother, Galen, were convicted of murder in the course of a robbery and kidnapping. Lokey's gun went off by accident in the struggle with his victim, who died. The court, noting the accidental nature of the death, sentenced the brothers to life imprisonment instead of death. Galen was paroled seven years ago.

After entering the prison, Lokey, a grade school dropout, earned a high school diploma, and a degree in behavioral science from the College of Marin, graduating with high honors. After completing a course in office machine technology, he learned to paint and sculpt, wrote short stories, essays, poetry and a book about his life.

"When I went to prison, I was a fool," Lokey said outside the gates. "The changes I went through here turned a fool into a thinking man."

He said he plans to study law, but needs a job first. Acting as his own lawyer, Lokey won a court suit against the state Department of Corrections and the state Attorney General's office.

Exchange prisoner re-trial attempted

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — A Brownsville man who returned to the U.S. in December under the U.S.-Mexico prisoner exchange program is in jail in New Mexico again after an attempt to re-try him on a murder charge for which he had already begun serving his sentence.

The Brownsville district attorney's office had Gabriel Galvan brought to this South Texas town from La Tuna Federal Correctional Institute Feb. 15, before learning of a double jeopardy provision of the treaty. Assistant District Attorney Joe Hendley said he didn't know about the provision because he hadn't read the treaty, which stipulates that prisoners who took advantage of the exchange program could not be re-tried in their own country on the same charges for which they had been jailed.

"We're just a little bitty place and we don't belong to a lot of fancy legal societies," Hendley said. "The text of the provision won't even be printed in our law books down here until June."

Estes subpoenaed for Trull hearings

TYLER, Texas (AP) — A man authorities say "hasn't lied yet" faces trial here on aggravated kidnapping charges stemming from an incident in which he allegedly tried to force Tyler millionaire Billy Pyron, convicted swindler Billie Sol Estes and others to pay \$1.6 million he says they owe him.

Estes is among 55 persons subpoenaed by attorneys for Mississippi promoter Don Trull.

Trull, 40, is charged with holding Pyron's assistant, Bill Mays, hostage in Pyron's office last Aug. 9, demanding restitution for the money he says was swindled from him.

Mays was released unharmed when Trull surrendered to police four hours after he splashed gasoline around the office and threatened to ignite it.

Following his arrest, a high-ranking law enforcement source told The Associated Press Trull was given a lengthy polygraph examination and was asked several questions pertaining to his allegations against Estes.

"According to the polygraph, he hasn't lied to us yet," said the source.

Besides Estes, the witness list is expected to include several West Texas and Tyler businessmen, many of whom also claim they lost money in Estes-orchestrated promotions.



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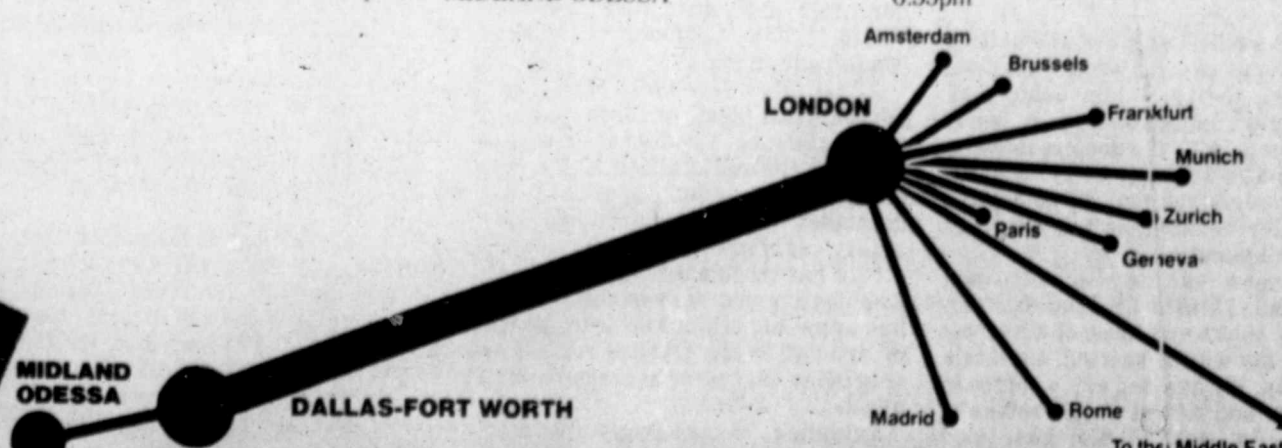
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	Brussels 2:35pm
	Frankfurt 3:45pm
	Munich 4:20pm
	Zurich 2:00pm
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	Madrid 3:10pm

Leave	Arrive
LONDON GATWICK 12:45pm	MIDLAND-ODESSA 6:55pm



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1965 Education Act fails to aid poorer children

By GRAYSON MITCHELL
The Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — Twelve years ago it looked like one of the Great Society's most promising innovations, a plan to break the historic chains of poverty by concentrating millions of federal dollars on special education for poor children.

Today, that promising effort has lost its bloom. Far from achieving a miracle, the avalanche of federal funds appears to have made no measurable difference.

Recent studies show that the program — Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 — is at best almost no help to the children it is supposed to benefit. Some experts argue that it actually hinders their social and scholastic development.

Although educators are uncertain about the precise reasons for Title I's disappointing record, many now have doubts about the extent to which special education programs can offset the impact of poverty on the young. Moreover, some specialists say inflexible federal regulations and unimaginative implementation by local school bureaucracies have combined, ironically, to make Title I programs educationally damaging.

Among the hazards he cited were the risk of unfavorable labeling of pupils, forfeited opportunities for peer tutoring and role modeling, and the segregation of pupils along largely racial lines, factors that he and other educators say hamper students' academic and social growth.

Glass argued that the "pull out" procedure is used by schools because it satisfies Title I regulations easily and not because it is "sensible or beneficial."

INSTEAD OF RELYING on the "pullout" system, Glass and others say, schools could comply with the rules and still make greater use of the so-called "mainstream" approach of offering special instruction within the regular classroom, a method they say would be at least equally effective and relatively less costly.

"The government has been making a clumsy attempt to solve the problem of disadvantaged children," Glass said in a telephone interview, "and it really has not accomplished anything. Schools simply play along with the game because they don't want their money taken away."

The most commonly cited study of Title I, conducted by the National Institute of Education two years ago, found that academic gains made by "pulled out" and "mainstreamed" pupils are virtually identical. However, an earlier study of the Emergency School Aid Act showed that the more time a student spent in the "pulled out" setting, the lower he scored on reading and mathematics proficiency tests.

AT THE OUTSET, the Title I program was supposed to narrow the gap in classroom achievement between poor children and their classmates. In some instances, the performance of these pupils, whose ranks were disproportionately black and Hispanic, are 2 to 3 grade levels below what they should be.

Now, 12 years later, government officials appear to have pared their earlier expectations, unsure of all the reasons why the program has not succeeded. Rather than talking of closing the achievement gap, they now speak of preventing the gap from widening.

"In education you rarely get clear-cut breakthroughs," says Jean Frolicher, counsel to the education subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Human Resources which has jurisdiction over the program. "You're always hypothesizing against what would have happened had it not been there. Right now, we consider it a success if we can just keep the gap from enlarging."

DR. RICHARD MALLORY of the National Education Assn. describes Title I "as nothing more than a stopgap. But it's politically saleable on the national level because it channels lots of money to almost every congressional district in the country."

Federal Title I funds constitute three to 11 percent of the annual operating budgets of individual school districts. Eight percent of the teachers in those districts are paid with Title I funds and more than half the teachers' aides.

Like Mallory, psychologist Joy Frechtling, chief of the National Institute of Education's compensatory education division, believes the learning deficiencies of low-income pupils may be attributable to cultural factors over which the school has no control, such as the students' parents, their at-home reading habits and social exposure.

"You can't cure the problem overnight," Frechtling said. "Remember, the problem wasn't created overnight either. I think we as a society have a responsibility to provide equal access to education and not be so preoccupied with documented results. This is a long, rough process. You have to be patient and hopeful."

Mongolian-descended nomads now live in Soviet collectives

By BARTON REPPERT

GUSINOOZERSK, U.S.S.R. (AP) — For centuries before the Russians came, Mongolian-descended Buryat nomads roamed this sparsely populated region of eastern Siberia. They lived in animal-hide tents and raised cattle, horses, sheep and camels.

Now they live in small but sturdy log cabins. Under the Soviet system, virtually all the rural population is organized into large state and collective farms. The circular tents called yurts are gone and people live in small but sturdy log cabins.

Others, like Semyon Bryukhanov, are more isolated in areas outside the settlements where they tend sheep. The new lifestyle of the on-cenonadnic Buryats, contending with punishing conditions for agriculture,

reflects the challenge facing the Soviet Union and its leaders in Moscow, 2,850 miles to the west, as they strive to develop the vast reaches of Siberia, estimated to contain 80 percent of the nation's energy reserves and 70 percent of its minerals.

In Buryatia, a territory about the size of Montana and shaped like an inverted ram's horn around the eastern shore of Lake Baikal, agriculture means a struggle against harsh winters, drought, floods and soil-eroding winds.

"Most of the beautiful things in nature are capricious — and our natural environment here is extremely capricious," said one regional official, Bato S. Semyonov.



At Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., teacher Chris Colbert and Keith Porter talk without sounds. (Washington Post Photo)

Hearing persons fail to realize problems accompanying deafness

By MICHAEL KERNAN
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — In the past few years, through sign language, TV programs and films, America has suddenly become aware of its deaf population and their difficulties. Hence, these Notes on Deafness:

"For me, the worst thing is not understanding my children," said King Jordan, a psychologist who lost his hearing in a motorcycle accident 12 years ago when he was 21. "When I find my small son sobbing so hard he can't talk, and he can't be calmed down to explain what the matter is, that's rough."

There are other things. He can't use the telephone any more. When he wants a pizza he can't order it by phone and then go pick it up; he has to order it in person and wait. When his son has a minor problem with his dental braces, Jordan must drive him to the dentist's office for an adjustment that could have been made at home.

"The deaf use cars much more than the hearing." "That's something I never anticipated."

He misses music. Then there are the little incidents that happen because a deaf person's handicap is invisible. "I got to know what it's like not to understand a waiter or clerk. Or riding a bus, when you ask where it's going and the answer is a mumble. Once I got on and asked the driver how rough the fare was, and when I couldn't hear the answer I held out my hand and told him to just take what he needed. He threw me off the bus. So I waited for the next one and tried again."

WHAT IS IT LIKE to discover you are deaf?

For Jordan, the first moments were a bad dream. He had been riding his cycle down 14th Street in Washington, wearing no helmet, when a car turned in front of him and he was flung into the windshield, fracturing his skull. He woke up in Bethesda Naval Hospital's intensive care unit. He had had a tracheotomy, which meant that in order to speak he had to press shut a hole in his throat. But he didn't know that yet.

"I opened my eyes and everything was green: the walls, the furniture, the people, all wearing green. They looked right through me, they weren't seeing me at all. There was no sound, and I couldn't speak. I wondered, Am I dead?"

"Then a friend came in and noticed that I was awake. He wrote me a note, and when they saw him doing that, they finally realized I was conscious." For six months the doctors told him the deafness would go away. When at last he understood that it wouldn't, he was bitter because he felt they had known all along.

"I'm not a real member of the deaf community. I'm a deaf-hearing person. My habits are those of a hearing person, my wife is hearing, and I talk normally. My hearing aid is hidden in my hair, and lots of people refuse to believe I'm deaf. I can hear loud noises with the aid, but not speech. Speech sounds like a Jonathan Winters version of the dialogue in an airport tower. What it helps me to do is modulate my voice."

For the born-deaf especially, voice modulation is a constant problem. Not able to hear how loud they are speaking, they must check with a hearing friend to learn if the volume is right. Sometimes if they wear an aid it develops a feedback hum, and they are not aware of it and must be told.

Not knowing what words sound like, they learn to speak through a laborious process of mimicking the mouth movements when the various letters and words are pronounced.

For this reason, their speech may have an artificial sound, simple fact some hearing people never seem to understand.

THOUGH SOME RESENT the terms "hierarchy" and "subculture," there are in fact many different conditions of deafness, ranging from those who know how speech sounds, to those born deaf or deafened in infancy, from deaf members of understanding deaf families, to those born deaf in hearing families.

The deaf also tend, naturally, to go with other deaf people, attend their parties and join their clubs. It's so much less hassle.

There is not, however, a deaf personality. Any more than there is a left-handed personality.

LIKE MANY BORN-DEAF people, Roslyn Rosen lives in a deaf environment. Her parents are deaf, her brother, her husband, three children (though only 10 percent of deaf parents have deaf children).

As a fulltime coordinator and director of Gallaudet's task force on Public Law 94-142, a landmark Bill of Rights enacted in 1975 guaranteeing adequate free education for handicapped children, she also works among the deaf.

"When I was little," she said, "I thought hearing people were weird. They spoke without using hand signs. The schools I went to in New York City had deaf programs, and the biggest problem I had in school was getting there, through the traffic. I didn't go to an integrated school (deaf and hearing students together) until the graduate level."

Since getting her BA and MA at Gallaudet, she has nearly completed work on her PhD in education administration at Catholic University.

The law she is concerned with tackles a situation whose enormity few hearing people fully realize. For generations many school systems have gone in for "mainstreaming," educating deaf children along with the others as though the problem didn't exist. Lip reading was emphasized, and often parents were discouraged from having their deaf children learn sign language. This is like discouraging blind children from learning Braille.

Even the most skilled lip readers catch only about 30 percent of what is said. (Look in a mirror and see if you can tell the difference between "chew," "Jew," "shoe," "choose," "sure" and "j'you.")

All too often, faced with such unfair competition, deaf children lost all self-confidence. The deaf are apt to be bitter on the subject. Leo M. Jacobs, in "A Deaf Adult Speaks Out," describes the "substandard language ability" of many a deaf adult.

"He has trouble distinguishing between active and passive voices... He has appalling difficulties with the use of articles... His level of reading is way below that of the average hearing adult."

Subtleties of language, "idioms, allegories, metaphors, similes, euphemisms, ironies and other figures of speech" and even word humor may be lost to such people because of a lack of input information and background. Isolated from their peers at school, unable to chatter with them about last night's TV shows, they may retreat into a life far too limited for their capabilities.

Intelligence, Jacobs emphasizes, has absolutely no correlation with speech and speechreading competence.

Attached to the Gallaudet campus is the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, the country's first such federal-

ly funded school. Eventually 600 boarding students from a five-state area will use its spectacular modern facilities.

"We cover a wide range of ages," said Sue Ellis, public relations director for Gallaudet's pre-college programs. "If we can reach children as soon as they are known to have a hearing problem, we can do much more with them."

Several Allaudet teachers commented on the tragic loss of time caused by doctors with a wait-and-see attitude or a reluctance to give hearing tests to preschoolers. MSSD audiologist Vern Larson urges that deaf children be fitted for hearing aids before they're a year old (most deaf people have some residual hearing) to get them started coping with sounds as soon as possible.

For years, hearing aids were considered a stigma, much as sign language was, and many deaf people complained about the lack of technical development. Since hearing loss is not simply a matter of turned-down volume, but may distort or muffle sounds within one range of decibels or another, aids cannot be custom-designed like eyeglasses.

Only in the last two or three years have immense strides been made with small aids worn on the ear. They have become more flexible, trouble-free, powerful.

"It's true," said audiologist Gretchen Syfert, "many dealers and audiologists have little exposure to deaf individuals. But with the new electronics and federal regulations, things have improved tremendously. We've noticed a spectacular increase in hearing aids among the Gallaudet students."

In a new surgical technique developed in Paris by Dr. Claude-Henri Chouard, eight electrodes are planted in the auditory nerves and connected to a receiver under the skin near the ear. With a small transmitter and eyeglass antenna, many deaf can hear — after a fashion. He has performed the operation for a few dozen patients. The main problem is that the equipment weighs five pounds and costs \$10,000.

AS IN ANY militantly self-aware minority, controversy comes with the territory. One classic dispute concerns oral vs. manual skills, lip reading vs. hand signals. In the past, parents often were sold the idea that signing would mark out their child and that therefore they must rely wholly on lip reading.

Today, the tendency is to see lip reading rather as one of many techniques. The watchword at Gallaudet is "Total Communication," an electric use of all available means of expression.

One interesting development that promises to bring the two schools closer together is cued speech, developed 12 years ago at Gallaudet, where so much has been done for and by the deaf ever since 1817. (Curiously, Gallaudet was cool to the technique at first, and it made its impact in Europe.)

In cued speech, the hearing person augments the lip reading with 12 hand signs that clarify or break down ambiguous sounds. The value of this method for hearing parent or teacher and deaf child has already been proved in the four dozen schools where it is used so far.

WHAT CAN DEAF PEOPLE do about television, that common denominator of American social life? There is some captioned TV, but very little. There are closed-circuit viewing boxes that run captions in coordination with TV, but they only run a half-hour a day, at midnight. Caption-

ed films are available from some public libraries, shown on loaned projectors. In the cities there are subtitled foreign films.

Compare this with the average American's six-hours-a-day TV habit.

Hearing loss is a relative term, and many a person has complained of it only to be told by the doctor (after tests involving aurally clean beeps but not the hodgepodge of everyday sounds) that the problem is negligible. This is of little comfort to the patient.

Last year Richard Carmen, in "Our Endangered Hearing," wrote that as of 1977, 15 percent of our population has significant hearing loss, including 19 million industrial workers and 5 million people under 18.

Carmen blames environmental noise: power tools, power mowers, chain saws, jackhammers, ambulances — and rock music.

Safe time limits on noise exposure go like this: 90 decibels, eight hours; 100 decibels, two hours; 110 decibels, 30 minutes. Sounds over 115 decibels are considered too loud for any exposure. Constant exposure also may cause cumulative damage to the delicate microscopic hair cells that transmit vibrations to the nerve endings.

Compare: normal conversation runs about 60 decibels; a jackhammer is 90 to 110 decibels; live rock bands, 90 to 130 decibels; a jet airplane at takeoff, up to 140 decibels; a cannon going off, 190 decibels.

By the year 2000, Carmen predicts, almost no one over 10 will have normal hearing unless something is done about it.

Some hazards of Deafness, by Roy Holcomb (in "A Deaf Adult Speaks Out"):

"You start your car but don't feel the vibrations because the motor is running so smoothly. You push the starter again and step on the gas fully. The car makes so much noise that it sounds like a jet taking off. Bypassers give you the 'Stupid' look."

"A stranger asks you for a match, directions or something behind your back or when he does not have your attention. You, of course, do not know it and say nothing. The stranger then gives you a dirty look when you do see his face and you wonder why."

"While cleaning the house your vacuum sweeper's cord is unintentionally pulled out. You continue to use the sweeper for several minutes before you realize that it is off. Boy, do you feel dumb!"

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

P	R	I	D	E		G	O	L	D
T	R	A	N	S		B	O	R	E
P	R	O	T	E		E	N	T	R
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O	R	E				S	M	E	Y
N	E	C	R			S	P	A	R
S	T	R	E	T	S		I	R	A
C	H	O	P	S		E	A	S	I
T	R	A	N	S		T	S	A	R
S	O	N	G			N	O	T	E
P	A	D				A	D	A	M
S	T	R	E	T		O	V	E	R
S	L	O	T			N	E	V	E
S	P	E	S			L	E	S	S

3/18/78

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

C	O	R	S		R	A	N	C	E		S	N	A	P
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T	I	N			T	O								
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3/20/78

Police expert says 'flatfeet' real crime solvers

EDITOR'S NOTE — Gumshoes will never replace cops and patrol cars are no match for flatfeet, says one cop who had a view from the top. And, he adds, imagination is the key to effective crime control.

By DAVE GOLDBERG

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite numerous qualifications, Pat Murphy will never get a job writing scripts for television police shows.

Murphy is the head of the non-profit Police Foundation in Washington. He has headed police departments in New York, education for police.

Detroit, Washington and Syracuse, N.Y. But he does not think detectives solve crimes. —He thinks finger-prints are overrated. —He thinks foot patrol is more valuable than radio patrol cars. So much for Kojak. Police Story. Adam-12. Not to mention Hawaii Five-O.

For the past decade or so, Murphy has been the prototype of the liberal police reformer. He's advocated more minority hiring, more sensitive policing in minority neighborhoods, strict gun control, merit promotions, more education for police.

Now he's back, this time collating his pet projects in a quasi-autobiography called "Commissioner: A View from the Top of American Law Enforcement." While he's at it, he tries out some new ideas that already have started a few controversies in the law enforcement world.

Murphy's view of police work flows from one basic premise: To be effective, a policeman must remain in touch with his community, not just with other cops. From that, his views on such things as detectives and patrol cars.

"What's been lost since the automobile and the two-way radio started to come in is the contact with the people," Murphy said in a recent interview.

"Police officers ride around in their cars and they don't know anyone. The foot officer knows the business people and he gets a head full of good information. And information is the life blood of police work."

For the same reasons, he says, detectives have little impact on crime control. A cop at the scene of a crime, he says, is far more likely to find coherent witnesses and clues than a detective who arrives an hour or a day later. That is particularly true if the cop is known in the community.

Nor do fingerprints work very well. The television shows, he says, make fingerprints seem

infallible when they might not solve one actual case in a thousand.

Murphy cites New York's Son of Sam case, on which nearly 200 detectives worked, as an example. It was broken, he notes, when a foot patrolman issued a parking ticket to a car near the scene of one of the murders and the car was traced to the suspect.

"It was a fluke," he says. "A guy like Son of Sam, if you don't get a break like that he could be around for two years, or three years."

Murphy has some reservations about the future in police work. Obstacles to progress, as he sees it, are entrenched bureaucratic attitudes, police chief who doesn't have a college degree, sometimes plain

stupidity. As an example, he notes that when he took over the New York police department, there were three shifts around the clock, each with the same number of officers, even though statistics showed

that most crimes were committed between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m.

So Murphy put more men on the 4 p.m. to midnight shift, fewer on the midnight to 8 a.m. shift, where a lot of men had been "cooping" anyway — finding a hidden spot to sleep. A lot of cities followed suit.

A simple idea, says Murphy, but nobody thought of it before because administrative thinking had fallen into a rut.

In general, Murphy says there's hope for upgrading police work.

"We're seeing better leadership coming along now," he says. For instance, it's rare today for a city of any size to have a police chief who doesn't have a college degree. "Not that there's anything magic about a college degree, but the police world can be very narrow and parochial, and a college degree can open their minds to what's going on in the rest of the world."

Many of Murphy's

other reform ideas have been kicking around for so long that they wear beards. But he doesn't think that makes them any less valid.

For example, he thinks it's pointless or worse to make low-level arrests in

victimless crimes like gambling or prostitution. The laws are very hard to enforce, he says, and policemen who regulate them are very subject to corruption.

Legalization, he says, is one answer. But the

real solution is to go after the top people — the organized crime families who control gambling, prostitution and narcotics. And if you don't stop narcotics traffic overseas, before drugs get into the country, you

have very little chance of stopping it on the street. Murphy thinks that can be done. "It's all in the management to be imaginative," he says. "All you have to do is use your imagination."

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Regular services Sunday 10:50 am, 6:40 pm

Vesco ordered to jail

Agence France-Presse
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Fugitive American financier Robert Vesco was ordered jailed by a San Jose judge pending investigation of charges of fraud. Bail was set at \$400,000.

The fraud charges were brought against Vesco by architect Carlos Reznitzner.

Vesco has lived in Costa Rica since he came here from the U.S. in 1972 under a cloud from charges of illegal money deals linked to the Nixon administration.

He was on good terms with Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber and his business affairs prospered here. But in last month's presidential election campaign, Oduber's opponent, Rodrigo Carazo, made a political issue out of Vesco's presence, which he called a sign of moral decay.

As soon as Carazo was elected president, Vesco applied for Costa Rican citizenship. The request is currently under official consideration.

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STARTING TODAY!
ON THE COMICS PAGE

DON'T MISS ONE OMINOUS EPISODE!

The Midland Reporter-Telegram



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Phone 683-4651

DEATHS

Danny M. Smith Myrtle Edgar

BRONTE — Services for Danny Mose Smith, 74, formerly of Stanton, were to be at 2 p.m. today in First Baptist Church of Bronte with burial in Evergreen Cemetery in Stanton.

Smith died Saturday in a Robert Lee hospital after a long illness.

Smith was born May 31, 1903, in Paducah. He married Jonnie Bennett May 23, 1936, in Dickens. They lived in Dumont, Okla., and Paducah before moving to Stanton in 1954. He was a retired glazier. He was a Baptist.

Survivors include his wife; five sons, Lesley Wayne Bennett and George Smith, both of Midland, Benny Bennett of Bronte, Danny Ray Smith of Ballinger and Billy Joe Smith of Port Angeles, Wash.; three daughters, Velma Simpson of Longport, Calif., Ramona Martin of Bronte and Lawanda Dunny of El Paso; three brothers, Fritz Smith of Paducah, Muti Smith of Matador and Mack Smith of Fort Worth; three sisters, Clara Quelock of Albuquerque, N.M., Thelma Clark of Sulphur Springs and Louise Quelock of Paducah.

E. Wimberley

LAMESA — Services for Ezekiel Wimberley, 71, were to be at 11 a.m. today in Branon Funeral Home with burial in Lamesa Memorial Park.

Wimberley died Friday night in a Lamesa hospital.

He was born in Dekalb and had lived in Dawson County 33 years. He married Nellie Smith in 1950 in Lovington, N.M. He was a Baptist.

Survivors include his wife; a son, William C. Wimberley of Hobbs, N.M.; two daughters, Carmen Moore and Mrs. Billy Jo Dyess, both of Lamesa, nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Helen Booher

LUBBOCK — Services for Helen Ruth Booher, 60, of Lubbock, are pending with Resthaven-Singleton-Wilson Funeral Home here. She was the sister of Winfred H. Booher of Big Spring.

She died Sunday in a Lubbock hospital after a long illness.

A Slaton native, she moved to Dallas in 1939. Following her retirement from Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in 1976, she came to Lubbock. She was a member of the Oaklawn United Methodist Church in Dallas.

She is survived by another brother.

Mrs. Blandford

DALLAS — Services for Mrs. Charles D. Blandford, 71, of Dallas, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in the Cox Chapel of the Highland Park United Methodist Church here with the Rev. Kenneth Dickson and the Rev. Edmund Deane officiating. Burial will be in Restland Cemetery. She was the mother of Mrs. James T. Dickerson of Midland.

Mrs. Blandford died Saturday in a Dallas hospital.

She was born April 22, 1906, in Beard. She had lived in Dallas 36 years.

Other survivors include her husband, a daughter, two brothers and four grandchildren.

The family requests memorials be made to the American Heart Association.

Post office contract awarded Stanton

STANTON — The U.S. Postal Service has awarded a contract for a new main post office building in Stanton, according to Postmaster V. R. Doggett.

The contract was awarded to Grover Riddle, trustee, of Fort Worth. Construction costs will be paid with private funds, and the building will be leased to the Postal Service 10 years with renewal options of 20 more years.

It will be a one-story masonry building located at the intersection of North Front Street and St. Mary Street.

Completion is expected in December 1978.

Cancer group to hold planning session

A final planning session for the residential crusade of the American Cancer Society's Midland Unit will be held at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the First National Room of The First National Bank.

Tom King, unit president, said the meeting is open to the public as well as board members.

An educational film is scheduled to be shown at the meeting. Also on the agenda is a progress report by the crusade committee which is headed by George W. Bush and co-chairmen Penny Sawyer and Susie Evans.

Midland's residential crusade will kick off March 27 and continue through April 2. The downtown drive began last week.

Explosion rocks Secretariat building

The Washington Post

JAKARTA, Indonesia — A violent explosion rocked the ground floor of the multi-story Secretariat building of the Indonesian National Congress Sunday night where 920 legislators were preparing for the unanimous re-election of President Suharto this week.

The loud explosion was heard by many people who were on the main floor of the Secretariat building.

Security authorities at the Congress building declined to say what caused the explosion, admitting only a vague explanation about "a light fixture that blew up."

Informed sources said there were no injuries in the explosion.

BIG SPRING — Myrtle Edgar, 94, of Big Spring died Sunday in Big Spring after a long illness.

Services are pending with Rix Funeral Directors of Lubbock.

Mrs. Edgar came to Lubbock in 1921 from Childress and later moved to Big Spring. She was a native of Freestone County. She was a Methodist.

Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Chester Jaynes of Lubbock and Mrs. Edward Cruz of Big Spring; three sons, R. S. Odom and C. E. Odom, both of Clovis, N.M., and J. Clyde Odom of Lubbock; a brother, W. R. Debnam of Phoenix, Ariz.; a sister, Mrs. B. E. Miller of San Angelo, 16 grandchildren, 35 great-grandchildren and 17 great-great-grandchildren.

Era Mae Smith

LAMESA — Services for Era Mae Smith, 82, were to be at 3 p.m. today in First Baptist Church of Lamesa with the Rev. Bill Hardage, pastor, officiating.

Burial was to be in Lamesa Memorial Park directed by Branon Funeral Home.

Mrs. Smith died Saturday morning in a Lamesa hospital.

She was born in Eastland County and had lived in Dawson County 54 years. She was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekah Lodge. She married C. D. Applegate in March 1912. He died in 1949. She married Sidney Smith in 1958. He died in 1969. She was a Baptist.

Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Ellyz (Bernice) Pieper of Lamesa and Mrs. W. C. (Naomi) Wright of Cookeville, Tenn.; a son, Stanley Applegate of Lamesa; three sisters, Mrs. E. E. Alexander of Abilene and Mrs. H. B. McClure and Mrs. Edgar Ham, both of Carlsbad, N.M.; a brother, E. G. Parkhill Sr. of Knox City, eight grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren.

B. W. Massingill

BIG SPRING — Services for Bart W. Massingill, 75, were to be at 3:30 p.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home with burial in Trinity Memorial Park.

Massingill died Friday night in an Abilene nursing home after a long illness.

He was born June 20, 1902, in Hamilton. He married Nina Mosley Dec. 18, 1920, in Erath County. They moved to Big Spring in 1948, where he was employed by the U.S. Postal Service until his retirement in 1967. He was a Baptist.

Survivors include his wife; three sons, Eldon Massingill of Big Spring, Alfred Massingill of Arlington and Alvin Massingill of Haltom City; three daughters, Jewell Holland of Erwin, N.C., Beatrice Buren of San Angelo and Darlene Blankenship of Big Spring, 25 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.

Mrs. C. Sherron

CRANE — Services for Mrs. Claude Sherron of Crane are pending with Larry D. Sheppard Funeral Home here.

Mrs. Sherron died Sunday after an illness.

Communism in Italy gains status

The Los Angeles Times

ROME — After weeks of chaotic negotiations, Italy's Communist Party has climbed "the last step" short of Cabinet status and could become part of a ruling coalition government as early as next year.

The Communists now are part of a five-party working majority in parliament — the largest in 30 years. Together with the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Republicans, the majority represents 91 percent of the Chamber of Deputies and almost 93 percent of the Senate.

And its legislative programs must have the blessings of all participating parties.

"That means that on everything the parliament does, we must be consulted," a Communist legislator said. The Roman political combine already is influencing regional, provincial and local governments. It is now probable that the Communists will enlarge their power in at least four of the regions of the country, including Lombardy, the economic center of Italy.

But, in a certain sense, little has changed.

Giulio Andreotti, whose government fell for lack of Communist support Jan. 16, continues as prime minister. He has brought only two new faces into the new Cabinet, once again drawn entirely from his own Christian Democratic Party.

The Communists have been consulted in Parliament unofficially for

many years and officially since their remarkable gains in the 1976 national elections, on major items of legislation aimed at particular national emergencies.

But now, instead of assuring the survival of the minority government by abstaining from active opposition the Communists will be voting affirmatively on joint programs.

This new majority in Parliament is a fragile thing, however. It showed signs of tension, discord and friction even before it went into full operation. Andreotti's biggest problem remains the rebels in his own ranks, not the Communists.

That fact is cheerfully appreciated by the Communists. Some of them are known to feel that the greatest Communist gain in the last three months has been the deepening divisions among the Christian Democrats. This, in turn, is an incentive for the Communists to behave themselves, to be mild and moderate, to see that the government works well. That, they think, is the key to a strategy planned to bring them formally into the government next year.

That strategy was explained recently by Sen. Napoleone Colajanni in the elegant office in the Palazzo Madama where he presides over the Senate Committee on Budget and Program. At 51, he is one of the most influential Communist senators.

"In the next few months, I suppose we can work out something," he said. "I do not mean our program entirely and I do not mean the program of the

government entirely, but some agreements."

He talked about the problems in economic reform, cost of labor, rent and price controls, about public order.

"And in December we may be able to elect, in the Parliament, a president of the republic by a big majority, a Christian Democrat most likely. And then what will the Christian Democrats do?"

"They will have two ways to go. They can call for elections. But if we have accomplished something in the meantime, and I emphasize the word if, general elections could be dangerous for the Christian Democrats. They get the highest percentage of votes when they conduct an anti-communist campaign."

"But if we have worked together, accomplished some things, elected a strong president together, it would be impossible to campaign on anti-Communist grounds. So that could mean no new elections in 1979."

"What then? Well, more and more arrangements, step by step, slowly, not a forced situation."

More and more arrangements could only lead the Communists to direct participation in the government, with Cabinet ministers.

But the Communists have some problems, too. "The main difficulty for us is the relationship with the trade unions," a Communist official acknowledged.

The Communist-dominated CGIL, largest of the trade union con-

federations, has faced increasing friction with the other two confederations, the largely Christian Democrat CISL and the largely socialist UIL, which have accused the CGIL of excessively intimate ties with the Communist Party.

"A great danger for the CGIL is that it will be outflanked by the other trade union confederation, which could take more radical positions than the Communist confederation," one expert on Italian Communist affairs said.

Airline seeks Abilene flight suspension

AUSTIN — The Texas Aeronautics Commission has approved tentatively a request from Chaparral Airlines Inc. to suspend service from Midland Regional Air Terminal to Abilene.

The commission issued an order late last week which gives interested parties 15 days to give reasons why the two-year suspension should not be granted. If such reasons are not presented, according to the order, it will become final.

The order indicated Chaparral has not been meeting direct operational expenses for the route. And, it further indicated that an average of 6.5 passengers per flight, the number required to meet operating costs, is not attainable.



it's easter!

collectown

The custom made look in powder blue with extra stitching, details and trim cut in a blazer, \$49. A-line skirt \$23, geometrics shirt, \$17, vest, \$19, waist design skirt, \$22, ruffle blouse, \$17. And all coordinate so well.

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RPHEY

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A cartoon illustration of a young boy with a wide smile, wearing a paper hat with the word 'FURRI'S' on it and a dark apron over a light shirt. He is pointing his right index finger towards the 'Furri's' sign. The background is a dark, textured grey.

Sandra Kay Williams becomes bride of Marble

Dr. Jerry Pittman presided for the double ring marriage at 2:30 p.m. Sunday in the chapel of the First Baptist Church of Sandra Kay Williams and William Houghton Marble.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Williams of 4330 W. Dengar St. are the parents of the bride. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Marble of Lyman, S.C.

The couple will reside at 4201 N. Garfield St., No. 101, after a trip to San Francisco, Calif.

Debbie Arnold of San Antonio, Debbie Laird of Dallas and Kay Courtney were the bridesmaids.

Doug Hurlbut attended as best man. The groomsmen were Norm Larson and Randy Williams, brother of the bride. Bill Slaine and Glenn Blankenship were the ushers.

Music was furnished by Doris Bruce, organist, and Rhonda Lacy, soloist.

Mr. Williams presented his daughter in marriage. She wore an A-line silhouette gown of Qiana and chiffon. The fitted bodice was encrusted with Venise lace appliques which outlined a Queen Anne neckline. The chiffon sleeves also were enhanced with the Venise lace. The flowing A-line skirt formed a chapel train. Her floor-length three-tiered veil was held by a lace covered headpiece. She carried a cascade bouquet of white Cymbidium orchids and Stephanotis with foliage.

The reception was held in the church parlor.

Out-of-city guests included the bride's grandmother, Mrs. L. M. Williams of Houston.



Mrs. William Houghton Marble

Children should learn to listen

By JUDITH MARTIN
The Washington Post

The idea that children should be heard, as well as seen, has been abroad in the land for some time, and just look at the place. Miss Manners believes that civilized society as we know it will end the day the present fourth graders are let loose upon the world.

If the wise adage needed amendment, it might be added that some children should never be seen, either. Most, however, merely need to be taught to listen. Miss Manners has noticed many well-meaning parents doing their children a disservice by encouraging them to express themselves, particularly when the adults are trying to talk. It would be more in the children's interest if they were encouraged to listen to adult conversation. They might pick up

something to use against their elders later.

The current school of child-rearing is based on two mistaken notions: That children are naturally good, and that they are naturally creative. If children are naturally good, why do they teach themselves to walk by holding on to the edge of the dining room tablecloth? If they are naturally creative, why do they all draw alike?

Miss Manners is not, however, advocating switching to suppressing

rudely the spontaneity of small children. It can be done politely. (Miss Manners is a nonaligned power in the war of the generations and plans at some future date to attack adults who are rude to children.)

Rather than zipping up their wee mouths, Miss Manners suggests adults stun babbling children into silence by asking them nicely to explain what they mean. If they are being truly natural and creative, they have neglected to figure out this point.

Prof doesn't mind beetles bugging him

PROVO, Utah (AP) — Dr. Stephen L. Wood doesn't mind sharing an office with 250,000 beetles.

The Brigham Young University zoology professor has been "hooked" on bark beetles since he was 14, when he dug his pocketknife into a pinhole in a tree and eased out a tiny beetle on his knife blade.

"They were so interesting," he recalls. "They made such fascinating tunnels in the bark, and caught my imagination. I decided there and then that I wanted to study those beetles."

Now Wood has what is believed to be the largest collection of bark beetles in the world.

The tiny beetle, an insect less than 1/8 inch long, destroys more forest each year in the United States than do fires.

The beetle expert works with about 3,000 forest entomologists around the world who call on him for advice. His desk at BYU is stacked high with mail containing

samples of beetles from such faraway places as Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Venezuela, Japan and Guatemala, with requests for advice on what kind the beetles are and whether or not they are dangerous to forests.

"When I receive the beetle, I compare it with others in my collection to determine whether or not it can be dangerous," says Wood.

"For example, when immigration officers found beetles in a shipment of oranges from Japan to British Columbia, naturally they got a little upset."

"However, after I identified the beetle, I assured them they could unload the oranges. The hitchhiker was a sub-tropical beetle and there was absolutely no way it could survive in Canada."

"I received another call from Guatemala when a bark beetle was found devouring the inside of coffee beans. Since coffee is a multimillion-dollar money crop in that Central American country, near panic set in," says

Wood. "After I analyzed the beetle and confirmed the fears, an eradication process was started."

Wood's work has saved millions of dollars of timber and other crops from the devastation of the bark beetle, because workable controls can be developed after the beetle is identified.

"Collecting expeditions have taken me all over the world," says Wood, who recently spent two weeks in India and six weeks in Sri Lanka collecting bark and ambrosia beetles for the Smithsonian Institution.

"I've collected 15,000 specimens in Venezuela, 25,000 in Central America, and have collected in Finland, Russia, Mexico, New Guinea and Australia, as well as 48 states."

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MIDLAND B&PW CLUB

Lana Cunningham, reporter for the Lifestyle Section of The Midland Reporter-Telegram, will be guest speaker when the Midland Business and Professional Women's Club holds a dinner meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday in Midland Woman's Club. Cunningham's topic will be "How to Communicate Effectively."

HOROSCOPE

By CAMMILL KIGHTER

(Tues., March 21)

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Spring is here and with it the chance to make some interesting changes and new beginnings that can bring you closer to important goals and ambitions. Get as much of value done as soon as you can as you are likely to have to attend to something unexpected later.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Good time to communicate so that you get a new venture well on the road to success. Have talks with associates and reach an understanding.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Talk over with kin how to have more harmony in the days ahead and be willing to do what they desire. Much can be done at home if you avoid the urge to argue.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Get more information about whatever interests you most now. Study financial books and see just how you are fixed. Make improvements where needed, get some new ideas working.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): You want more money but this requires your changing your attitudes and systems for best results. Try to improve property in ways that will make it more valuable, charming.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21): You have to be more progressive if you want to gain your most cherished hopes more readily. Contact good friends who have excellent ideas.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Get out of that rut you've been in and perk up your zest for living and be inspired to bigger things. Be quick to seize opportunities to advance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Enlarge your circle of friends and be happier in the future. Do some revising that will make your favorite interests work more efficiently.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Talk over your affairs with one who is most successful in your own field of endeavor and get good advice. Get involved in civic matters that will be beneficial to you as well as others.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Try a new approach at gaining personal desires and get better results. Make needed adjustments. Your hunches are good and should be followed although they are different from the norm.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Gain a new perspective regarding a business matter that could be beneficial. Plan more time to be with loved ones.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Heed suggestions for greater success from a partner and follow through on them. Make sure you keep promises you have made.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Tackle work ahead of you early and finish so that you can go on to bigger surprises. Attend to health matters during free time.

It was the Back Angle that Made Me Go to Pat Walker's

I had been overweight all my life. When I graduated from high school, I weighed 185 pounds. By Christmas, 1976 I had reached 202, later in January, 1977, my Mother showed me some family pictures taken at our reunion. I had not seen them before. My Aunt had taken one of me from the back view and it was horrible. I had never seen that angle of my body before and I was so shocked to see the big rolls of fat I cried. I decided that I would do anything to lose this weight — anything. My husband had been trying to get me to seek professional assistance for years but I didn't want anybody to see me bending over, etc., not even my husband. Then I heard about Pat Walker's. My figure analysis and courtesy treatment was a pleasant surprise. The treatments were private and were natural and gentle. They couldn't possibly hurt my bad back.

The thing that impressed me most about Pat Walker's is that they don't just help you lose weight, they counsel you in good nutritional eating habits so that you can keep it off when you have completed the program. It is a total figure correction program. They care about you. Pat Walker's has been the answer to my prayers.

I have felt good the whole time I have been losing the weight. I have never felt tired or starving. Everyone has commented that my skin hasn't sagged as most people's do when they lose a lot of weight. When I started with Pat Walker's I was wearing size 20's and they were skin tight. Now I am down to size 6's and I don't think I have to tell you how happy I am with my new figure. Just look at my after picture and you can see that I can wear party clothes, casual clothes or anything I want to now and feel good about myself.



Thank you, Pat Walker's for giving me back my figure and my pride.

Signed
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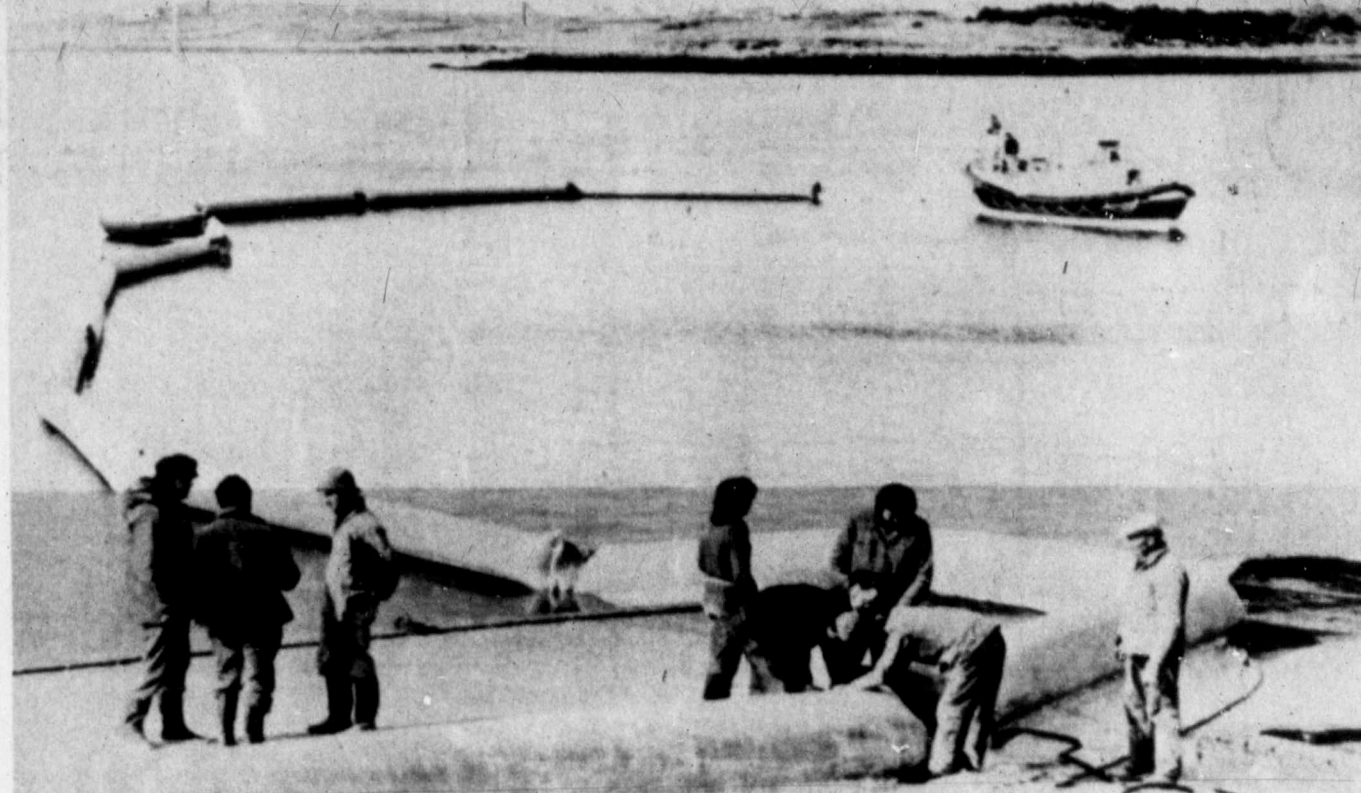
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FISHERMAN SET A RUBBER protection line around the port of L'Aber-Wrac'h on France's Brittany coast Saturday to try and prevent damage from oil spilled by the supertanker Amoco Cadiz

which ran aground and broke up in the area. Approximately 30 miles of coastline and beaches have been blackened by the spill, but L'Aber-Wrac'h has not had oil damage. (AP Laserphoto)

Wildcat operations announced

A trio of wildcat operations have been announced in West Texas, and another project has been completed from the Devonian 114 miles northwest of the RK (Devonian) field of Martin County.

PECOS WILDCAT

Jake L. Hamon of Dallas will re-enter its No. 2-C Noelle and plug back from 8,502 to 3,300 feet for tests of the Clear Fork as a wildcat.

The project is 1/2 mile south of Sheffield and 467 feet from north and 1,860 feet from west lines of section 2, block 193, TMR survey.

The project formerly produced in the Sheffield (Pennsylvanian detrital) field.

It is a location northwest of Devonian production and one location south of Strawn and Pennsylvanian production.

GLASSCOCK TEST

MAPCO, Inc., of Tulsa, Okla., will drill its No. 1-210 MAPCO-Fluor, Williams as a 7,850-foot wildcat 30 miles northeast of Big Spring. There is no nearby production.

Location is 660 feet from south and 660 feet from east lines of section 210, block 29, W&NW survey.

WOLF CAMP TRY

Diamond Shamrock Corp. of Amarillo announced plans to drill a 7,700-foot wildcat in Glasscock County, eight miles northwest of

Garden City.

It is No. 1 Hilliger, 2,173 feet from north and 2,500 feet from west lines of section 18, block 34, T-3-S, T&P survey.

It is 1 1/2 miles east of the Blalock Lake, East (Wolfcamp) field.

DEVONIAN WELL

RK Petroleum Corp. of Midland No. 1 Wolcott-Adobe has been completed 1 1/4 miles northwest of the RK (Devonian) field of Martin County.

From the Devonian, the well finished for a daily flow of 178 barrels of 46.2-gravity oil and no water, through an 8/64-inch choke and open hole from 12,079, where 5 1/2-inch casing is set, and total depth of 12,088 feet.

Completion was natural. Gas-oil ratio was 56-1.

Location is 1,980 feet from south and 660 feet from west lines of section 250, Hartley County School Land Survey.

The Spraberry was topped at 8,026 feet, the Dean at 9,347, the Strawn at 10,896, the lower Mississippian at 11,704 feet, the Woodford at 11,992 and the Devonian at 12,078 feet.

PECOS TEST

Mobil Oil Corp. No. 9 Effie Potts Sibley will be drilled 1,190 feet west of production in the Cayanosa, North (Delaware) field of Pecos County.

It is 1,980 feet from south and east lines of section 48, block OW, TTRR survey and 22 miles northwest of Fort Stockton. It is to drill to 6,500 feet.

DRY HOLES

DAWSON — Jake L. Non No. 1 Mary O. Webb, wildcat, 660 feet from north and west lines of section 43, block 33, T-4-S, T&P survey, four miles southwest of Sparaberry, 10,170 feet.

GLASSCOCK — Empire Drilling Co. No. 1 Blakely, wildcat, 1,380 feet from north and 2,500 feet from west lines of section 14, block 6, H&GN survey, four miles south of Justusburg, 10,817 feet.

Flynn Energy Corp. No. 1 Justice, wildcat, 500 feet from south and 2,500 feet from west lines of section 26, block 6, H&GN survey, seven miles northwest of Flynna, 10,131 feet.

Victory III Petroleum Co. No. 1 John E. Letti, in the Lary II, lower Spraberry, 1,380 feet from north and east lines of section 13, block 26, T-3-S, T&P survey, 13 miles south of Post, 10,430 feet.

GLASSCOCK — Florida Gas Exploration Co. No. 1-49 Foster Ranch, wildcat, 800 feet from north and east lines of section 15, block 25, H&GN survey, 20 miles northeast of Garden City, 10,706 feet.

ROCKLEY — Diamond Shamrock Corp. No. 1 Tub-Ross, wildcat, 467 feet from south and east lines of section 15, block 25, H&GN survey, three miles north of Snyder, 10,742 feet.

SUTTON — Robbins Petroleum Corp. No. 2 Rode, wildcat, 621 feet from north and 520 feet from west lines of section 8, block 7, TW&NG survey, 35 miles southeast of Sonora, abandoned location.

TOM GREEN — Caraway Operating Co. No. 1 Marylou Hall, 903 feet from north and 2,220 feet from east lines of section 15, block 25, H&GN survey, 12 miles southeast of San Angelo, 10,529 feet.

WARD — Atlantic Richfield No. 1 Dunagan Unit, (O'Wright) in the Nevada field, 990 feet from southeast and 684 feet from southwest of section 58, block 33, H&GN survey, nine miles northwest of Barstow, 10,701 feet.

Newspaper questions cost

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — When the General Services Administration, which maintains federal government offices, decided in 1975 to have some painting done in its own headquarters building here, it hired Levecon Construction Co. of Washington to do the job.

It appeared to be a routine job. GSA does most of its building repair and painting work through private companies. Levecon had submitted the lowest bid per square foot of surface to be painted. And a GSA contracting officer certified afterward that the work had been properly done.

But an investigation of Levecon's work by The Washington Post shows: —Levecon was paid \$5,141 for painting 21,400 square feet in two GSA building stairways that contain only 2,896 square feet of area.

—Levecon was paid \$32,134 for painting 197,000 square feet in sixth-floor offices that contain 108,000 square feet.

—Levecon was paid \$24,375 for painting 107,000 square feet in six elevator penthouses that contain 14,316 square feet.

—Levecon was paid \$30,046 for repairing 122,000 square feet of plaster in corridors that contain 79,000 square feet.

Aked for comment on Levecon's square-foot figures, Elwood D. Broughton, the Levecon foreman in charge of the

project, said, "I guess they're accurate."

Michael O'Connor, the principal owner of Levecon, said he would stand by Broughton's comment.

Levecon is one of a number of firms whose work is being reviewed by the FBI and GSA in a broad investigation of allegedly fraudulent repair and alteration work on government buildings here.

Overall, investigators have found more than \$2

million in contracts that were awarded for work never completed, jobs smaller than the government paid for, and even contracts to non-existent companies. A federal grand jury here has subpoenaed documents in the case, and the FBI has spread its investigation to other cities.

Each year, GSA spends \$4.5 billion to provide government workers with office space and supplies.

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Demand for petroleum continues to increase

Newsday

NEW YORK — Despite President Carter's warning that the nation is involved in the "moral equivalent of war," Americans are not curbing their gluttonous appetite for oil.

Periodic shortages, steep price increases and interminable public discussion of the dangers America will face if it doesn't reduce consumption, have all failed to lessen the nation's demand for energy in general and oil in particular. Nor have smaller cars and slower speed limits been of much help.

This raises the question of whether President Carter's energy program or anything short of some form of rationing will reverse the habits of a society that has been operating for 100 years on the assumption that energy will remain cheap and abundant.

Demand for petroleum products increased by close to a million barrels a day in 1977 on top of a similar increase the year before. Imports of petroleum, with ruinous effects on the nation's trade balance and the value of the dollar abroad, increased in 1977 by more than a million barrels a day and are now running more than two and a half million barrels a day higher than before the Arab oil embargo.

Gasoline consumption, perhaps the best measure of the general public's sensitivity to the energy issue, has increased every year by about 200,000 barrels a day since the embargo. These increases took place despite significantly higher gasoline prices and vast increases in the mileage attained by Detroit's engines.

The current year does not look any more promising. Standard & Poor's is forecasting that for all petroleum products demand will advance by almost another million barrels a day to 19.2 million this year. It foresees gasoline demand growing only at a slightly slower pace and largely because of more efficient engines and smaller cars, not because people are conserving it.

Carter's energy people, in more candid moments, concede that at this point no one is really sure of what it will take to turn American habits around.

"Hell, unlike every other country in the world we've never really had an energy program before," said a Department of Energy official. "Our only experience at real conservation has been with rationing in war time. We can't be positive what it will take to make people conserve."

Past performance in energy use by the public suggests that it may take more than higher taxes with resulting higher prices to get Americans to cut down, particularly in areas that are so much a part of the American way of life as use of an automobile.

Soaring electric bills in the last 10 years have, for instance, not induced Americans to cut down on the use of electricity.

The average electric bill for an American home stood at only a little over \$11 a month in 1969. By last year it had reached more than \$26. But the average home, which used 6,571 kilowatt hours in 1969, used 8,700 in 1977. Moreover, despite Standard & Poor's estimate that the average bill will rise to about \$30 in the current year, it expects American homes to increase their use of electricity to 9,000 kilowatt hours this year.

One reason the public tends to discount the oil shortage is that it sees so little evidence that oil is in short supply. It isn't in fact, on a short-term basis. Exxon currently estimates that the oil industry has a surplus capacity of between four and five billion barrels a day. The public also is well

aware that the Alaska pipeline has just opened a huge new source of oil for the United States. It also hears of plans to export Alaska oil to Japan and wonders if the entire shortage is a fake cooked up by the oil lobby.

"To believe that you have to believe that this administration has undertaken a highly controversial and potentially unpopular energy program just for the fun of it," said a Department of Energy official.

As a matter of fact, no one disputes that oil is now in surplus. Carter's warning is that surplus will turn into a world crippling deficit in the 1980s. The Alaska pipeline, when it reaches the peak of production, is only expected to provide about 5 percent of the nation's petroleum need at current levels of consumption.

At the rate petroleum is now being

pumped out of the ground in the United States, there are enough proven oil reserves to last less than 10 years.

Given these conditions it may sound silly to sell oil to the Japanese. But given the economics of transporting oil, it can often make sense to let the Japanese have some of the West Coast surplus while supplying the oil-short East Coast from the Persian Gulf.

While most forecasts see oil imports leveling off or even declining a little this year, they are still expected to remain at levels that the economy cannot support over the long run. And the leveling off of imports is due chiefly to one factor: The nation is pumping its own oil at a faster rate, simply hastening the day when domestic reserves finally run dry.

Israeli to go ahead with shark hunt plan

The Los Angeles Times

SHARM EL SHEIKH

Israeli Occupied Sinai Peninsula — An Israeli entrepreneur says he will start hunting sharks here this week despite skin-divers' complaints that the hunt could turn peaceful Red Sea sharks into man-eaters.

Sharks are abundant here — and, the divers say — remarkably unaggressive. Every year thousands of divers come from around the world, many of them hoping to see and photograph a shark. None of the visitors is known to have been attacked.

Government agencies turned down entrepreneur Victor Perry's request for permission to set up a shark-fishing industry after ecologists and diver groups warned that his plan might upset the existing good relations between sharks and divers.

"I'm going to start anyway," Perry said. "There are some agencies in the government who say it's all right, and others who say no. They can't stop a man from taking sharks out of the water. I'm going shark fishing and if there are complaints, let the different agencies fight it out."

A leading diver threatened to "ram him with my work boat."

"We can't let him do it," the diver added. "A shark that has been caught on a hook and gotten away, is like a rogue lion. After his mouth is damaged, he can't catch fish anymore, so he goes after anything that moves."

Perry, 54, a publicist who came here from Los Angeles in 1954, insists that his business will help tourism as well as the divers.

"The more tourists you have here, and the more people in the water, the more shark attacks you're going to have," Perry said. "Statistics show that attacks increase when the number of tourists increases. By thinning out the sharks I'll be decreasing the chance of attacks."

He already has caught specimens up to 10 feet long, weighing up to 880 pounds.

Perry said he would start by taking 100 sharks out of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea each month to see how well the business will go. Later he hopes to use a larger, 30-foot boat and take perhaps 500 sharks a month.

"The fins I'll sell in the Far East," he said. "The Chinese swear that shark-fin soup increases their potency. The teeth I will use for the manufacture of jewelry. The divers love to buy them for souvenirs. Later I hope to start selling the meat. It's delicious, a bit like chicken."

Perry's opponents argue that he may be endangering the basis of the Israeli tourist business in the Gulf of Aqaba. There are diving schools at Eilat, Israel's southernmost port, and at Neviot, Dizahav and Sharm el Sheikh on the Israeli-held east coast of the Sinai Peninsula.

"If it was a question of shark-fishing industry or tourism, I'd say forget shark fishing," Perry said. "I certainly wouldn't do it if I thought it was dangerous. I'm

only doing it because I know I'm right."

The divers are furious at the idea.

"The Gulf of Aqaba is like a closed lake with a narrow opening at the Straits of Tiran," said Howard Rosenstein, co-owner of Dead Sea Divers north of Sharm el Sheikh. "The slightest thing that could unbalance the delicate ecological system could do damage we wouldn't realize was being done until the destruction started."

The black shark, the hammerhead, the tiger shark and the white-tip tail shark, some of which are known as man-eaters in other waters, abound in the waters around Ras Muhammad, the southern tip of the peninsula, and are often seen in the gulf to the north.

One of the favorite diving and snorkeling spots at Ras Muhammad is called "shark observation point." According to the Red Sea Diver's Guide, "At Ras Muhammad you will meet them on almost every dive."

On a recent Saturday the 15 members of an Austrian diving club broke surface near Gordon Reef in the Straits of Tiran.

Most of the divers appeared glum as they hung on the side of Rosenstein's work boat and handed an Israeli crewman their gear: costly underwater still and movie cameras, then the air tanks that had given them a 45-minute dive at 30 meters.

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SCRAM-LETS

That Intriguing Word Game with a Chuckle

Edited by CLAY R. POLLAN

1 Rearrange letters of the four scrambled words below to form four simple words.

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NAPCE

GAWRE

RIPMEE

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Complete the chuckle quoted by filling in the missing word you develop from step No. 3 below.

2 PRINT NUMBERED LETTERS IN THESE SQUARES

3 UNSCRAMBLE ABOVE LETTERS TO GET ANSWER

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PEANUTS



DAILY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by Margaret Farrar

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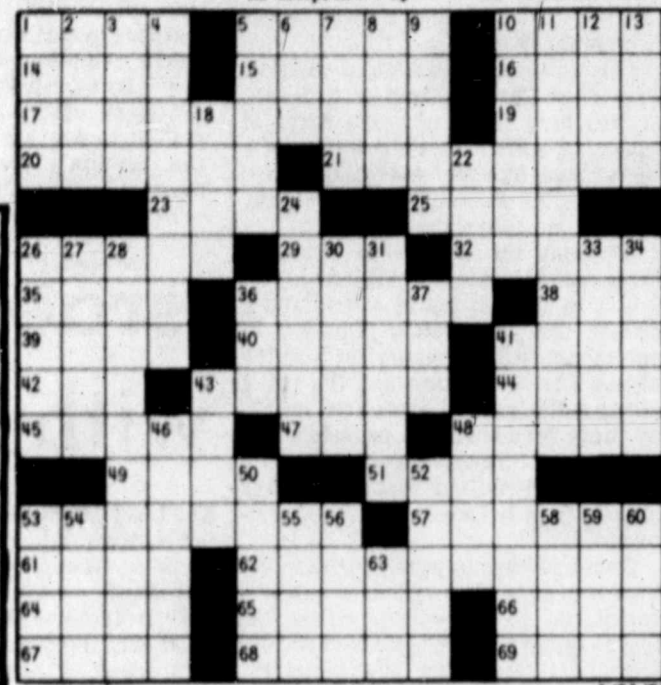
ACROSS

1 Hebrew letter
5 Beat
10 False
14 Rover's friend
15 Weighty
16 Saxhorn's cousin
17 Four-handkerchief movie
19 Hearty approval
20 One or two
21 Hugeness
23 Coral colony
25 Obligation
26 Steiger, for one
29 Part of AWOL
32 Aromatic herb
35 Anchor; Slang
36 Short of perfection
38 Swamp
39 Old one; Ger.
40 More experienced
41 Come across
42 Kyoto drama
43 Point in an orbit
44 — majesty
45 Sediment
47 Kind of blanket
48 Electrified

DOWN

1 Tea time; Abbr.
2 Stead
3 Cheese
4 Go — (shoot the works)
5 Soothing word
6 Possessive
7 Tool
8 Baker
9 Romantic poet
10 Flower part
11 Heating system attachment
12 Help, in a way

13 Large group
18 Ridicule
22 Audition
24 Uncultivated
26 Not lift
27 Shade
28 English toast: Phrase
30 Emblem
31 Candies
33 Feel
34 Over
36 Dude
37 Before
41 Humbug
43 Global area
46 Retriever
48 Full of wisdom
50 Sound of a raindrop
52 Hesitate
53 Debatable
54 Mountain gap in the Southwest
55 Eight; Sp.
56 On the summit
58 Upward slope
59 This; Sp.
60 Kind of cap
63 Chemical suffix



3/20/78

FUNKY WINKERBEAN



BLONDIE



MARY WORTH



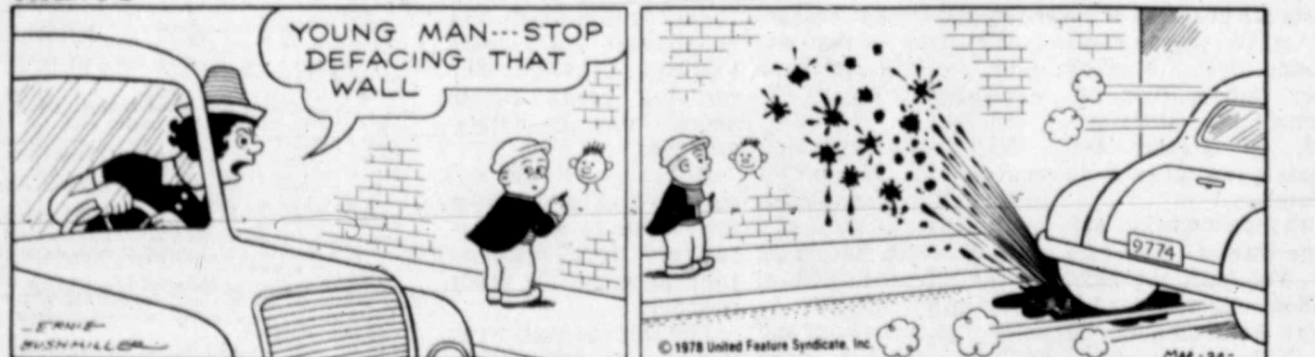
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DENNIS THE MENACE



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"I hate it when you start dreaming you are running!"

"When I grow up I wanta be just like you, Mr. Wilson."

"RETIRED."