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OPEC action sends dollar into nosedive

By THOMAS KENT

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — The decision by OPEC to jack up oil prices by 14.5 percent next year sent the U.S. dollar into a nose dive on currency markets today. But the head of the oil cartel defended the increase as a move designed to help the world economy.

Some specialists estimate the price boost, coming in four stages, will mean a rise of 3 cents a gallon in American gasoline prices by late 1979.

"The oil price hike is part of the

against the West German mark, to 1.868 per dollar.

The 13 ministers decided to put the increase, OPEC's biggest since early 1974, into effect in stages: 5 percent on Jan. 1, raising the present base price of \$12.70 per barrel to \$13.33; 3.8 percent on April 1, increasing the price to \$13.84; 2.3 percent on July 1, raising the price to \$14.16, and 2.7 percent on Oct. 1, pushing the price to \$14.54.

Informed sources said two days of maneuvering and intervention by Abu Dhabi's ruler cleared the way for the OPEC decision.

They said said the host to the OPEC winter meeting, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan, and his oil minister, Mana Said Otaiba, were the leading mediators between Saudi Arabia, which wanted to continue the oil-price freeze, and Libya and Iraq, which called publicly for increases of up to 25 percent.

OPEC's 52nd meeting was held in an ornate hall of the Abu Dhabi Hilton. But the real work was done in the delegates' hotel suites and in the hallways, behind a screen of soldiers and security guards carrying automatic weapons.

On the eve of the conference's opening Saturday, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said he would "go for 5 percent and nothing more." Libyan Oil Minister Ezzedin Mabrouk told a news conference the increase should be at least 12½ percent and he would like to see a 20-percent jump.

Informed sources said Sheikh Zayed had sent a confidential letter at the beginning of December to the governments of Iraq and Saudi Arabia, urging them to compromise. And on Saturday night, during a dinner he gave for the visiting ministers, he reportedly took aside Libya's Mabrouk and Oil Minister Tayeb Abdel-Karim and urged them to lower their demands.

Related story,
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measures to correct the world's economic situation," said Rene Ortiz of Ecuador, secretary-general of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Ortiz did not spell out in detail how the price boost would benefit the world, except to say OPEC countries "have got responsibilities and tasks toward the coming generations and toward development of their countries and finding alternative sources of energy than oil when it is exhausted."

After the OPEC oil ministers announced the price increase at the end of a two-day meeting Sunday, President Carter issued a statement saying it would hurt efforts to reduce inflation and urging OPEC to reconsider. His chief inflation-fighter, Alfred Kahn, called it "terribly injurious."

The United States gets 37 percent of the oil from OPEC nations.

The effect on the U.S. currency was swift. The value of the dollar fell against all major currencies this morning, including a 2 percent drop

Intensive study sought on launching methods

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senior defense officials have recommended intensive study of a new Air Force proposal to launch the proposed MX mobile missile from airplanes rather than from the ground as originally planned.

Pentagon sources said Sunday night the Air Force studies are expected to be completed in about three months, hopefully permitting a final decision on moving ahead with the advanced mobile missile and the way it will be based.

The recommendation to Defense Secretary Harold Brown from a high-level council of defense scientists and other senior officials that the new approach be given full consideration is the latest development in a search for the best way to deploy an entirely new intercontinental-range ballistic missile by the mid 1980s.

The push behind the mobile missile is a growing belief by military and civilian officials that the present Minuteman ICBMs in their fixed underground bases will become vulnerable by 1983 or 1984 to knockout in a possible Soviet surprise attack.

This is because Soviet missiles are becoming ever more accurate and a new generation of powerful, multiple-warhead weapons is being installed in the Soviet Union.

The land-based Minuteman missiles are considered a vital element of the U.S. strategic deterrent force, which also includes missiles mounted in submarines and B-52 bombers which will be equipped in the 1980s with smaller, air-breathing cruise missiles.

The Carter administration already has delayed a final decision on moving the big new mobile MX missile into full-scale development because of technical and cost questions raised about the way it would be based.

At one point, the leading contender was a concept informally called a "shell game" under which the new missile would be mounted on trucks and moved constantly among thousands of launching holes in such a way to make the Soviets guess where they might be at any given time.

But that would have required thousands of acres of land and met resistance from environmentalists and some people living nearby likely launch sites who feared their areas would become targets of Soviet missiles in the event of a war.

So sentiment swung during the fall toward some form of air transportable missile that would be flown about in jumbo-size jets and periodically placed in firing positions in the ground.

This, it was said, would accomplish the purpose of evading a Soviet surprise attack without the drawbacks of the land-based "shell game" system. But now the Air Force has come up with what defense officials, who asked to remain anonymous, call a promising new approach under which long-range missiles could be launched in the air from short-takeoff-and-landing planes smaller than the jumbo jets.



Regardless of the care taken by Jan Rhodes in wrapping these Christmas gifts, everybody knows the paper and bows will be torn off with

glee Christmas morning. The Midland Christian School is wrapping gifts in Dellwood Mall for a small charge. (Staff Photo by Mike Kardos)

Girlfriend claims McCrory told Davis of 'contract'

By MIKE COCHRAN

HOUSTON (AP) — FBI informant David McCrory telephoned Cullen Davis in June to warn him that his estranged wife had issued a contract on his life, the millionaire defendant's girlfriend testified today.

Karen Master, 30, a honey blonde divorcee, told McCrory Davis was not at home and then quoted him as saying: "Karen, I have some information I think you should know. I know for a fact that Priscilla Davis and Gus Gavrel Sr. have a contract out on Cullen's life. I think you and the children should stay low"

When she told Davis of the threat, Mrs. Master testified, he did not notify authorities but instead purchased a bullet-proof vest.

"I saw him put it on in the morning several times," she said.

Gus Gavrel is the father of Babba Gavrel, 23, one of two wounded survivors of a 1976 shooting spree at the Davis mansion in which two persons were killed.

Young Gavrel, partially paralyzed by a bullet lodged in his spine, took the stand at Davis' Amarillo murder trial and identified the Fort Worth industrialist as the "man in black" who shot him at an entranceway to the \$6 million mansion.

Mrs. Master testified also that prior to that June call she pleaded on several occasions with McCrory to quit phoning her and her millionaire boyfriend.

"David, I don't want to talk to you. Cullen doesn't want to talk to you. Leave us alone," she said she told him.

Prosecutor Jack Strickland said, "I think it's pretty obvious to everybody in the courtroom she's trying to get next to the jurors, to climb in the jury box with them. There's nothing wrong with that; it's to be expected."

"But if they pay close attention, I think they'll see there's not much substance there. I just hope they're more attentive to what she says than how she says it."

Strickland indicated he was more

concerned about the possibility that Davis might testify in his own behalf, a possibility he once viewed as remote.

"And what I sit down and analyze it closely, I still think he will not," the prosecutor said.

"They would be putting all their eggs in one basket, and I don't know if they're willing to stake all their hopes on whether the jury will like Cullen."

"I'm not at all certain the jury would like Cullen."

At Davis' murder trial last year in Amarillo, Haynes chose to rely solely on Mrs. Master to provide the critical alibi testimony.

She told the jury her live-in boyfriend was home in bed with her on an August night in 1976 when a gunman killed two and wounded two in a shooting spree at the \$6 million Davis mansion.

The jury believed her, and acquitted Davis in the shooting death of his 12-year-old stepdaughter.

Cleveland bracing for 'showdown'

CLEVELAND (AP) — Union leaders representing Cleveland's 10,000 civil servants braced themselves for today's showdown over layoffs with Mayor Dennis Kucinich while local bankers considered suing the city for defaulting.

Kucinich was to meet with the representatives of 17 public-employee locals to outline a schedule for layoffs of 35 percent of the city's workers. He said the brunt of the program would fall on the police and fire departments, sanitation and street repairs.

Two unions representing Cleveland's 1,875 police officers have promised to fight the layoffs in court.

"The city is going to be one hell of a

jungle if he (Kucinich) lays off half the police and firemen," said Roger Hipsley, a Central National Bank spokesman. "But we don't want our action to be construed by the public as the banks starting to shut down the city. We are not pulling the rug out from under the city, we are not going to tag property (for seizing)."

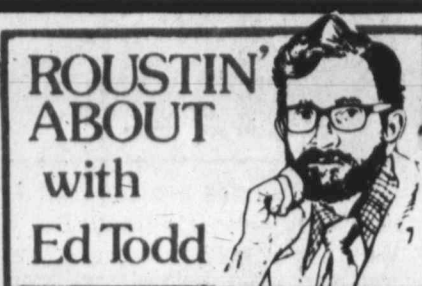
On Friday, Cleveland became the first city to default since the Depression when Kucinich and the council failed to agree on the mayor's plan to raise taxes, or the council's suggestion to sell the city-owned light company.

The council views the 46,000-cus-

tomers Muny Light as a drain on the treasury. It has not generated its own electricity since the spring of 1977. A sign on the plant, "Power to the People, Muny Light, Dennis J. Kucinich, Mayor," is illuminated at night with electricity purchased from the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

City Council President George Forbes said he would meet with business leaders to try to persuade them to make early payments of \$12 million to \$15 million in real and personal property taxes.

The plan would not solve the city's long-term financial crisis, but Forbes said it would help pay salaries of workers.



ROUSTIN ABOUT
with
Ed Todd

Some critics maintain that naturalistic painters — artists — are but photographers who turn the brush, oils and the canvas into a scene out of "real" life that only a superb lens in adept hands could capture.

Martin Koch is such an artist.

His forte is African wildlife. "You've got to know what you're doing," the artist said of his works, which appear to be the best from the slick pages of National Geographic Magazine.

"You've got to use your imagination," he said amid a gallery of his paintings up for sale from \$3,000 to \$18,000 in the Midland Hilton. "You've got to know your subject. That's the main thing."

The 39-year-old South African artist was dressed conservatively and looked as if he was decked out for a semi-formal evening at the country club. Even his "masterpiece" brand of cigarettes, the European Rembrandt ("cream of the crop tobacco"), seemed to "go" with his dashing appearance. ("I call it not 'cigarettes' but 'regrets.'")

The suggestion was that the works on exhibit were the Rembrandts of African big wild game in oils.

"Oil has value," he said of his primary medium. "When I think of acrylics, I think of plastics."

Koch places the wildlife — from elephants and zebras to lions and cheetahs — he portrays in detailed natural settings. And he paints for himself — not for the masses or even for art critics.

"I just 'bite,' and I have a good time," he said quite frankly.

"I'll be quite honest with you," he ventured. "I don't care what 'they' think."

Away from the wildlife and working canvas, Koch seemed to be having a fairly good time mingling with prospective buyers who dropped by to view his originals which were watched closely by two security guards, Val Valentine and Rex Gray.

"I think it's great," said Valentine, who said he has "seen lots of art my day." Gray, also, said he liked the "beautiful" paintings. "I wish I could afford it, though."

Nelda Lee Pool, too, has taken a fancy to Koch's works. Ms. Pool of Odessa is the artist's exclusive agent in the States.

"He's not what you would call your 'typical artist,'" she said of the tall, handsome, bespectacled and otherwise well-groomed and affluent-appearing artist.

Koch allowed his paintings to dominate the scene. There was good cause for that.

"If the work doesn't sell itself, you might as well forget it," said Ms. Pool, projecting the sure confidence of an art connoisseur-dealer who has put on shows in high places.

"...I know what I'm doing, but, like I said, it (the art market) is unpredictable."

She dwelt briefly on the late roman-
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Weather

Considerable cloudiness and warm through Thursday. Details on Page 2A.

Delivery Service 682-5311
Want Ads 682-4222
Other Calls 682-5311

Despite costs, cards still holiday favorite

By ED TODD
R-T Staff Writer

Charlie Thompson was laboring over which greeting cards to send to whom before Christmas had passed her by.

She didn't seem particularly overwhelmed by any she had selected from the loose individual cards in a confusing display at a Midland discount-department store.

"The cheapest I've found is 35 cents," said the 66-year-old grandmother. "And the rest of them you have to pay 50 cents, 75 cents, a dollar, and a dollar and something. I'm not able to do that."

Her 10-year-old granddaughter, LaVett Wallace, was wandering around and obviously was not all that interested in her grandmother's card shopping.

"On top of that (the card cost), you have to buy those high-priced stamps," Mrs. Thompson lamented.

But despite the increasing costs of cards and postage stamps and the "over-choice" of cards both religious and secular, people still are addressing envelopes, writing messages on cards and stuffing and sealing about as much as ever. That done, the 15-cent stamp goes on, and the post office takes over.

"Oh, it's about the same," Bill Jackson, director of mail processing at the Midland Postal Sectional Center, said of the volume of cards being sent by mail this year.

"It's almost parallel (to last year's), all the way," he said.

And those odd-sized cards, from the thank-you miniatures to those "big-joke" cards that won't fit in most mail boxes, are presenting no less than the usual problems, Jackson said. Unlike the standard-size envelopes, the very small and the extra large ones must be handled by hand.

"They're more difficult to process," Jackson said.

Though Christmas is a religious holiday, cards with that slant seem to be in the minority among the myriad of Christmas greeting cards now available.

But Sue Gould, who manages a gift shop here, said the religious cards usually are the first sold over the counter.

"The religious cards will sell first, and the others will follow," she said.

There are many types: from the traditional to the contemporary, from the off-beat to the apparently innovative ones.

She pointed to a highly-colored "starred" card, almost psychedelic in design, and which bore the words of transcendentalist Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"I thought that was kind of 'far out' for a Christmas card," she said. "It hasn't been a real good seller, but it will."

The Christmas spirit, the card said in quoting Emerson, "is one light which beams out of a thousand stars. It is one soul that animates all men."

Other cards expressed brotherhood, love, hope, joy and peace.

Selling, too, but at a much slower rate, are "Happy Hanukkah" cards aimed at the Jewish community. The eight-day Hanukkah (Chanukah) holiday begins Dec. 25, the same day as Christmas.

Ethnic cards are an addition to the stands this year. One portrays a black Santa Claus with a young, black girl holding a black doll. It is addressed to "sweet granddaughter."

It's message is this:

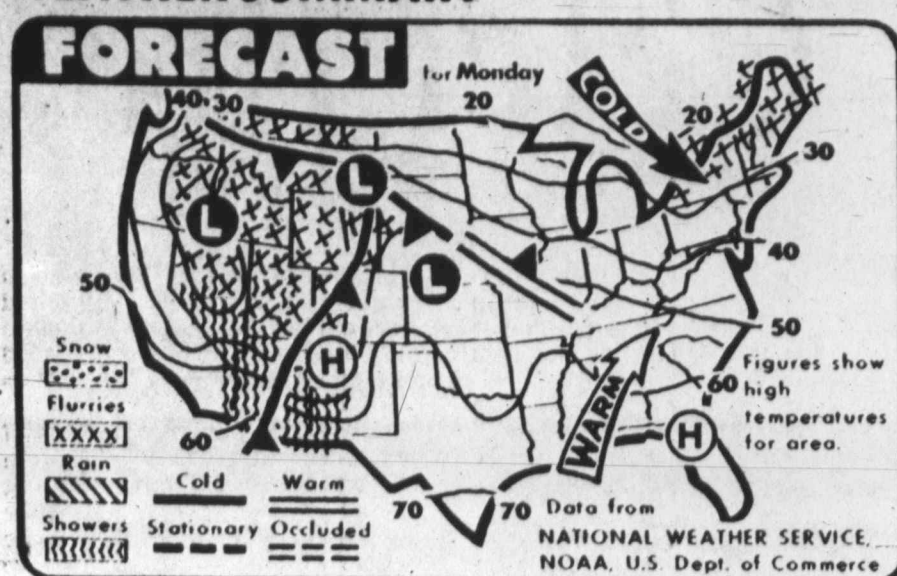
"Just bet that when it's Christmas and Santa visits you, he'll think that you're so sweet, he'll want to stay the whole year through."

Ms. Gould said she was "sort of surprised" upon seeing ethnic cards, but that they apparently are selling well.

"It's the first time we have run into them." However, the store

(Continued on Page 2A)

WEATHER SUMMARY



Snow flurries are forecast for a large portion of the West and northern New England for today, according to the National Weather Service. Showers are predicted for southern California, Arizona, western New Mexico and southern Nevada. (AP Laser-photo Map)

Midland statistics

MIDLAND, ODESSA, RANKIN, BIG LAKE, GARDEN CITY FORECAST: Considerable cloudiness and warm through Thursday. Low tonight middle 40s. High Tuesday low 70s. Southwest winds tonight 10 to 15 mph.

ANDREWS, LAMESA, BIG SPRING, STANTON FORECAST: Considerable cloudiness and warm through Thursday. Low tonight middle 40s. High Tuesday low 70s. Southwest winds tonight 10 to 15 mph.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS:

Yesterday's High: 32 degree

Overnight Low: 27 degree

Sunrise today: 7:47 a.m.

Sunset tomorrow: 5:47 p.m.

Precipitation: none

Last 24 hours: none

This month to date: 17.09 inches

1978 to date: 17.09 inches

LOCAL TEMPERATURES:

Time	Midland	Odessa	Rankin	Big Lake	Garden City
1 p.m.	47	48	49	48	47
2 p.m.	48	49	50	49	48
3 p.m.	49	50	51	50	49
4 p.m.	48	49	50	49	48
5 p.m.	47	48	49	48	47
6 p.m.	46	47	48	47	46
7 p.m.	45	46	47	46	45
8 p.m.	44	45	46	45	44
9 p.m.	43	44	45	44	43
10 p.m.	42	43	44	43	42
11 p.m.	41	42	43	42	41

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES:

City	High	Low
Abilene	54	47
Albino	54	47
Alpine	54	47
Amarillo	54	47
Armadillo	54	47
Big Bend	54	47
Big Spring	54	47
Brewster	54	47
Brownsville	54	47
Childress	54	47
College Station	54	47
Corpus Christi	54	47
Cotulla	54	47
Dalhart	54	47
Del Rio	54	47
El Paso	54	47
Fort Worth	54	47
Galveston	54	47
Houston	54	47
Junction	54	47
Lubbock	54	47
Marfa	54	47
McAllen	54	47
Midland	54	47
Mineral Wells	54	47
Palacios	54	47
San Angelo	54	47
San Antonio	54	47
Shreveport, La.	54	47
Stephenville	54	47
Texasboro	54	47
Tyler	54	47
Victoria	54	47
Waco	54	47
Wichita Falls	54	47
Wink	54	47
Sherman	54	47

Texas thermometer

High Low Pcp

City	High	Low	Pcp
Abilene	54	47	0.00
Albino	54	47	0.00
Alpine	54	47	0.00
Amarillo	54	47	0.00
Armadillo	54	47	0.00
Big Bend	54	47	0.00
Big Spring	54	47	0.00
Brewster	54	47	0.00
Brownsville	54	47	0.00
Childress	54	47	0.00
College Station	54	47	0.00
Corpus Christi	54	47	0.00
Cotulla	54	47	0.00
Dalhart	54	47	0.00
Del Rio	54	47	0.00
El Paso	54	47	0.00
Fort Worth	54	47	0.00
Galveston	54	47	0.00
Houston	54	47	0.00
Junction	54	47	0.00
Lubbock	54	47	0.00
Marfa	54	47	0.00
McAllen	54	47	0.00
Midland	54	47	0.00
Mineral Wells	54	47	0.00
Palacios	54	47	0.00
San Angelo	54	47	0.00
San Antonio	54	47	0.00
Shreveport, La.	54	47	0.00
Stephenville	54	47	0.00
Texasboro	54	47	0.00
Tyler	54	47	0.00
Victoria	54	47	0.00
Waco	54	47	0.00
Wichita Falls	54	47	0.00
Wink	54	47	0.00
Sherman	54	47	0.00

Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Considerable cloudy and warmer most sections through Tuesday, except for the Panhandle, where it will be cooler. Chances of scattered showers through Tuesday in the southwestern portion, with a slight chance of showers Tuesday in the Panhandle and South Plains. Windy today in the Panhandle. Highs mostly in the 60s today, except in the middle 70s in the Big Bend. Low tonight middle 30s north to upper 30s south. Highs Tuesday in the middle 50s north to the middle 70s south.

North Texas: Mostly cloudy and warmer through Tuesday. High today and Tuesday 60 to 74. Low tonight 40 to 50.

Despite high costs, cards still popular

(Continued from Page 1A)

manager added she has seen none directed to the Mexican-American community.

Many cards take on the spirit of Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day and birthdays, and all-occasion cards for friends, loved ones, kinfolks, the minister, the boss, the mail carrier and the baby sitter.

As customers were browsing through the cards, clerk Rose Wilmes sympathized with the postmen who would be handling the late-mailed cards.

"I just feel sorry for the post office," she said. Her husband, John Wilmes, works for the U.S. Postal Service.

Card sales are going at a good clip, though inflation is pushing their price up.

But their cost has "not gone up much, not like everything else," said clerk Elaine Hammers.

Some Christmas shoppers have the "different drummer" approach to greeting cards and bypass the gift shops.

"Here's a sign that some people still make their own cards," said Susan Toth, who displayed a home-spun, possibly silk-screened, card sent to her and her spouse from Larry and Wanda Payton of Irving.

The art work was an abstract of a peace dove.

"I don't know if they're very cheap or very creative," Ms. Toth said jokingly of her good friends.

Next, she showed a riddle card, playing on the word "Noel," and made from 100 percent recycled paper. "No trees were destroyed to make this card," said the small print on the seemingly over-priced 50-cent card sent by Mike and Terri Burke of Oklahoma City.

"She's basically a liberal sort," Ms. Toth said of Ms. Burke.

Whether a liberal or a conservative, it appears that a Christmas card can be found to express one's message during this season of card-giving.

JDL officer among two men arrested for plotting to bomb Egyptian office

NEW YORK (AP) — Two men — one carrying a dynamite bomb and the other an officer of the New Jewish Defense League — were arrested today on charges of plotting to bomb the Egyptian government tourist office in Rockefeller Center, the FBI announced.

In a number of firebombings and arson directed at Egyptian officials in the metropolitan area in the past few months, anonymous callers have said the New JDL was responsible.

The FBI said the man with the bomb was picked up at 4 a.m. in a rented car at 51st Street and Fifth

The weather elsewhere

Albany 44, 17, 30 cdy

Albuquerque 49, 29, cdy

Anchorage 53, 28, cdy

Asheville 51, 31, cdy

Atlanta 55, 43, 07 cfr

Baltimore 49, 36, cfr

Birmingham 57, 46, 16 cfr

Bismarck 46, 22, cfr

Bolton 46, 15, cdy

Boston 48, 36, fr

Brownsville 52, 36, cdy

Buffalo 45, 35, an

Butte 43, 23, cfr

Charlottesville 52, 39, cdy

Chicago 49, 24, cfr

Cincinnati 48, 32, cdy

Cleveland 45, 28, cdy

Columbus 47, 29, 06 cdy

Dallas 59, 42, cdy

Denver 54, 14, cdy

Des Moines 36, 24, cfr

Detroit 43, 32, cdy

Duluth 27, 18, cfr

Fairbanks 44, 19, an

Hartford 46, 17, cdy

Helena 21, 04, cdy

Honolulu 79, 68, 02 cfr

Houston 71, 54, cdy

Indianapolis 42, 36, cdy

Jackville 75, 56, cfr

Juneau 29, 23, 15 cfr

Knoxville 45, 30, cdy

Las Vegas 57, 32, cfr

Little Rock 57, 43, cdy

Los Angeles 67, 43, cdy

Louisville 46, 41, 11 cfr

Madison 54, 47, cdy

Memphis 78, 69, 01 cdy

Miami 32, 26, 02 cdy

Midwaukee 52, 43, 16 cfr

Minneapolis 52, 39, cdy

Nashville 51, 40, cdy

New Orleans 51, 40, cdy

New York 51, 40, cdy

Norfolk 56, 33, cfr

Oklahoma City 50, 30, cfr

Omaha 52, 32, cfr

Orlando 62, 55, cfr

Philadelphia 73, 45, fr

Phoenix 46, 28, 02 cdy

Pittsburgh 41, 16, an

Pland, Ore. 49, 25, an

Rapid City 46, 10, cdy

Reino 37, 27, 02 cfr

Richmond 57, 27, cfr

St. Louis 57, 38, cfr

Salt Lake 57, 34, cfr

San Diego 59, 47, cdy

San Francisco 60, 47, fr

Seattle 41, 34, fr

Spokane 27, 20, an

St. Paul 53, 35, cdy

Tampa 52, 39, cfr

Texas 59, 35, cfr

Washington 59, 35, cfr

Extended forecast

Wednesday Through Friday

West Texas: There will be no precipitation Wednesday through Friday. It will be colder Wednesday and Thursday and warmer on Friday. Low Tuesday and Wednesday will range from 10 to 35. Highs Wednesday and Thursday will be in the 40s and 50s. Low Thursday will range from 30 to 35, and high Friday will be in the 50s and 60s.

North Texas: It will be cloudy and turning colder Wednesday, with decreasing cloudiness Wednesday night. Partly cloudy Thursday through Friday. It will be a little warmer in the northwest Thursday night and Friday. There will be a continued cooling trend in the southeast. Highs will range from the mid 50s to the mid 60s in the northwest to the mid 50s to the mid 60s in the southeast. Low Thursday will range from the mid 30s to the mid 40s in the northwest to the mid 30s to the mid 40s in the southeast.

South Texas: Mostly cloudy and mild Wednesday, with decreasing cloudiness Wednesday night and becoming partly cloudy Thursday and Friday. Little or no rain is expected. Turning colder Wednesday night and continuing cold Thursday and Friday. Low Wednesday will range from the mid 40s to the mid 50s in the northwest to the mid 40s to the mid 50s in the southeast. Highs will be in the low 50s to the mid 60s in the northwest to the mid 50s to the mid 60s in the southeast. Low Thursday will range from the mid 30s to the mid 40s in the northwest to the mid 30s to the mid 40s in the southeast. Highs will range from the mid 50s to the mid 60s in the northwest to the mid 50s to the mid 60s in the southeast.

North Texas: Mostly cloudy and warmer through Tuesday. High today and Tuesday 60 to 74. Low tonight 40 to 50.

Senate said more conversative

WASHINGTON (AP) — The latest rankings of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action confirm the general feeling that the Senate is becoming more conservative.

Overall, the Senate posted a mark of 42 on the ADA's scale of 100 in 1978 compared to a 46 the year before. Democrats went from 58 to 52 and Republicans rose from 25 to 26.

But while Democrats as a group are somewhat more liberal than Republicans in their voting records, many southern Democrats were judged by the ADA to be among the most conservative.

"Republicans and Southern Democrats still have the ability to block vital, progressive legislation by working together," ADA National Director Leon Shull said Sunday in conjunction with release of the new ratings.

While southern Democrats registered a composite rating of 29 in both 1977 and 1978, their northern counterparts dropped from 71 last year to 62 in 1978.

But the ADA said, "Northern Democrats still remain ... the principal initiators and supporters of progressive legislation."

On almost every vote in 1978 "where there was a clear choice between the interests of the 'haves' and the 'have-nots,'" the Senate chose to

vote for the 'haves,'" Shull said.

The 20 votes on which senators were rated ranged from expansion of Redwood National Park in California, which ADA opposes, to a successful amendment, favored by ADA, that denied tuition tax credits for parents of pupils in private elementary and secondary schools.

A senator was given a good mark for favoring the Panama Canal treaties but a black mark for backing arms sales to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

On the basis of the 20 votes, only Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, scored a perfect 100. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., was next at 95; the defeated Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., at 90; and Birch Bayh, D-Ind., Alan Cranston, D-Calif., John Culver, D-Iowa, and Donald Riegle, D-Mich., at 85.

At the other end of the scale, James McClure, R-Idaho, and the defeated Maryon Allen, D-Ala., were scored at 0. Republicans Paul Laxalt of Nevada, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Milton Young of North Dakota, and Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch of Utah were rated at 5.

Jacob Javits of New York was rated the most liberal Republican, with a 75. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts had a 70 and Clifford Case of New Jersey, a 65. Brooke and Case were

defeated in re-election bids this year.

Other senators and their ratings: John Sparkman, D-Ala., 45; Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, 70; Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, 10; Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., 35; Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., 10; Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., 45; Kan-easter Hodges, D-Ark., 50; S.I. Haya-kawa, R-Calif., 15; Gary Hart, D-Colo., 65; Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., 50; Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., 65; Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., 60;

Joe Biden, R-Del., 50; William Roth, R-Del., 15; Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., 35; Richard Stone, D-Fla., 25; Sam Nunn, D-Ga., 25; Herman Tal-madge, D-Ga., 40; Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, 60; Spark Matsunaga, D-Ha-waii, 70; Frank Church, D-Idaho, 70; Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., 65; Charles Percy, R-Ill., 50; Richard Lugar, R-Ind., 10; Bob Dole, R-Kan., 20; James Pearson, R-Kan., 30;

Wendell Ford, D-Ky., 45; Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., 30; Bennett John-son, D-La., 15; Russell B. Long, D-La., 25; William Hathaway, D-Maine, 55; Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, 75; Charles Mathias, R-Md., 50; Robert Griffin, R-Mich., 10; Wendell Ander-son, D-Minn., 35; Muriel Humphrey, D-Minn., 68; James Eastland, D-Miss., 10; John Stennis, D-Miss., 10; Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., 50; Jmhn Danforth, R-Mo., 25;

Paul Hatfield, D-Mont., 50; John Melcher, D-Mont., 45; Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb., 25; Carl Curtis, R-Neb., 10; Howard Cannon, D-Nev., 30; John Durkin, D-N.H., 65; Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., 40; Harrison Wil-liams, D-N.J., 80; Pete Domenici, R-N.M., 15; Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M., 20; Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., 60; Robert Morgan, D-N.C., 25; Quen-ton Burdick, D-N.D., 55; John Glenn, D-Ohio, 65; Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., 10; Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., 25; Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., 50; Robert Pack-wood, R-Ore., 45;

John Heinz, R-Pa., 60; Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., 20; Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., 75; John Chafee, R-R.I., 55; Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., 30; Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., 10; James Abourez, D-S.D., 60; George McGo-vern, D-S.D., 75; James Sasser, D-Tenn., 55; Howard Baker, R-Tenn., 25; Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, 35; John Tower, R-Texas, 10; Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., 65; Thomas Stafford, R-Vt., 55;

Harry F. Byrd, I-Va., 10; William Scott, R-Va., 10; Henry Jackson, D-Wash., 55; Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., 45; Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., 45; Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., 30; Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., 70; William Proxmire, D-Wis., 60; Clifford Han-sen, R-Wyo., 15; Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., 10.

Man on trial for alleged rape of wife

SALEM, Ore. (AP) — John Rideout, 21, goes on trial Tuesday on a charge of first-degree rape stemming from an alleged attack on his wife, with whom he was living at the time.

"If we win, it is going to show men they can't do what they want with women," said Greta Rideout, 23. "It is inhuman to think you can abuse and manipulate your spouse because you have a legal document behind you ..."

"I called the police because I was in danger. I was hurt. What happened was a serious criminal offense. I had to protect myself, my daughter and our future."

Rideout, a restaurant cook, was indicted Oct. 18 by a Marion County grand jury. He is free on \$5,000 bail. If convicted of the Oct. 10 attack, he faces a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$2,500 fine.

He is being prosecuted under a revised Oregon rape statute that was approved overwhelmingly by the 1977 Legislature. The district attorney's office said the change removes marriage or consensual cohabitation as a defense against rape.

Defense attorneys Charles Burt said he believes it may be the first time a husband has gone to trial on a charge of raping his wife.

"There are enough problems with the marital relationship now without allowing one spouse to charge the other with a 20-year felony," he said.



Lauren Ammerman of New York looks at a Santa Claus made of flowers at a florist's shop in New York Sunday. Terrance Singleton is the designer of

the flowery Santa Claus and snowman. (AP Laser-photo)

Midlander 'Bo' Baskin wins Rhodes stipend

Pat M. "Bo" Baskin Jr. of Midland is one of 32 U.S. winners of Rhodes scholarships announced Sunday.

The scholarships provide for two years of study at Oxford University in England.

Baskin, a former staff writer for The Midland Reporter-Telegram, is currently employed as coordinator of long-range planning with Mid-West Electric Co.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Baskin Sr. of Midland, he was graduated cum laude from Davidson College in 1977 with a major in economics. While there he was a member of Phi Beta

Kappa, Omicron Delta Epsilon and Omicron Delta Kappa.

He was a North Carolina Fellow from 1974 to 1977, a Charles A. Dana Scholar from 1975 to 1977, and was listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities in 1976-77.

He was president of the student government association in 1976, and the junior class in 1975. Baskin was a member of the Davison College Trustee Governance Committee in 1975-76 and chairman of the student rights subcommittee of that group in 1976.

As a student at Midland High

School, he served as president of his senior class in 1972-73 and was captain and all-district center for the football team in 1972.

Baskin has served as headmaster and instructor at Matende Harambee Secondary School in Kakamega, Kenya, during the 1977-78 school year. He also was coach of the cross-country track team at the school.

He was campaign manager for "Citizens for Health" campaign in Midland in 1977 and served as an assistant instructor at Davison College the same year.

He worked as a congressional in-

tern for Congressman George Mahon in Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1976.

The Midlander attended a two-week seminar on Austrian economics sponsored by the Institute of Humane Studies at the University of Delaware and a one-week leadership development seminar at the Center for Creative Leadership sponsored by the North Carolina Fellows in Greensboro, N.C. in June 1976.

Only two other Texans were among the students from 17 countries to receive the Rhodes Scholarships.

Roustin' About

(Continued from Page 1A)

the naturalistic artist of Americana, Norman Rockwell, and deemed him a genuine artist, though many in the world of art did not. His works sold for up to \$150,000 each.

"The best critic," Ms. Pool said, "is the man who can pay for it."

She described Rockwell, whom she had met, as a "great man. He was a very humble man."

Koch, too, is gaining success. His works are in galleries throughout the world. And he and Ms. Pool have hopes of placing some of his originals in Midland homes and offices.

At first glance, one would think his works would be better suited to a gallery of photographs.

Jim Milor, who was browsing among the works, opined that Koch's paintings reflect "much talent" but he sensed he was viewing color photographs rather than paintings.

"It's not art. It's photography," Milor said. "It's

Yearend marks 75th birthday of Teddy Bear

By JOHN BARBOUR

NEW YORK (AP) — Discarding more dire happenings, it has certainly been an eventful year.

It was the 75th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight and the World Series. The Space Age was 31 years old. The Academy Awards and Mickey Mouse were 50. Popeye neared 60, Monopoly was past 40, and Playboy turned 25.

Considering the things that have occupied Americans in their passage through life, it seems remiss not to mention one more.

Teddy Bear is 75. Of course he never flew us to Paris or the moon. He never hit a home run with the bases loaded. He never had a fanfare or a fan club. He had no muscles, never owned Boardwalk and never owned or wanted a Playboy key.

Sure, his name was Teddy, but he was neither boy nor girl.

He was a friend. For generations of children left in the dark, he was the guardian who kept watch while they slept.

He didn't weep or wet. He never said a word. But he soaked up tears and hid small faces from so many small embarrassments.

Probably no creature in history did so much by doing so little. He was true blue. He served by only standing and waiting.

Like the little toy soldier, covered with rust, sturdy and staunch he stood. But soft, as a mother's hand.

His face changed some over the years, but not his honey-color, not really his shoe-button nose and eyes. Funny that he was named for President Teddy Roosevelt.

Back in 1902, the President had gone to Mississippi to settle a boundary dispute. Business settled, he went on a hunting trip. He was very big on hunting. He wanted to bag a bear, a trophy.

But when a lean and lame bear was run down by the hunting party's dogs, the President balked. He would not allow it to be shot or tortured. When the story got back to Washington, a newspaper cartoonist named Charles Berryman portrayed the President sparing the bear in the Washington Post with the caption, "Drawing the line," which referred both to the act of mercy and to the President's refusal to go along with white supremacists in Mississippi.

That led to all sorts of postcards, toys, books, buttons portraying the Roosevelt Bear.

But singularly, Morris Michtom, a Russian Jewish immigrant who owned a candy store in Brooklyn, N.Y., designed a toy bear for his store window. Two of them, in fact. His wife did the sewing, stuffing them with excelsior and stitching the mouths with thread.

The day Michtom set the two-and-one-half foot bears in his window, someone offered to buy them. That gave Michtom another idea. He sent a bear to the President and asked permission to call it a Teddy Bear.

Presidents had fewer constituents then, and no SALT talks or Mideast crises. Roosevelt didn't have to worry about oil or inflation, and Cuba was well in hand.

So he answered Michtom in his personal hand. "I doubt if my name will mean much in the bear business, but you may use it if you wish," he wrote, and he signed it T.R.

The original correspondence and the original bears have disappeared. But Michtom, selling the bears for \$1.50 each, built an empire called the Ideal Toy Corp. When he died in 1938, it was a multimillion dollar business. He was producing over 100,000 Teddy Bears a year.

Today, Ideal produces all kinds of things. And it also produces the Teddy Bear, two pounds of fluff and dreams.

You see, the Teddy Bear is not so much what it is as what children for 75 years have given it. Bedroom companion, loyal friend, it has given a child its undivided attention, listened to stern lectures, bounced off walls during small rages, heard the apologies, forgiven.

It has over the years become frayed and soiled, lost an eye or a nose. But it never lost its faith. Because neither President nor seamstress, neither toy maker nor toy store gave it that. A child did.

King-sized squash

CANTON, Ohio (AP) — It took four men to load it on a truck for the trip from their East Canton garden to their home in Canton.

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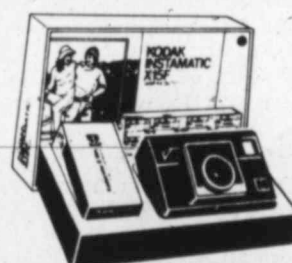
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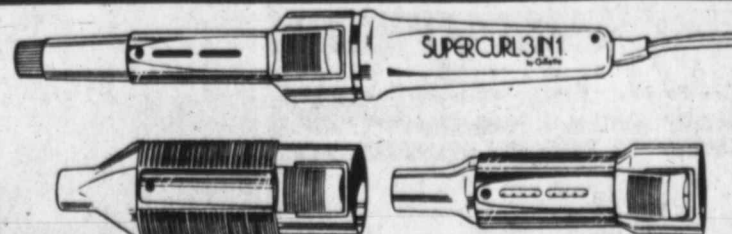


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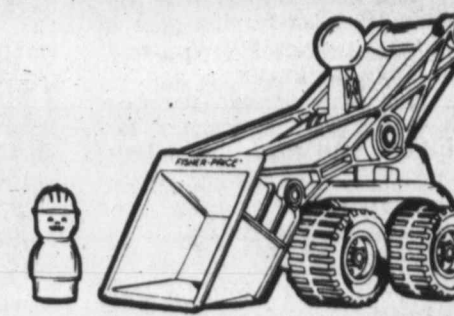
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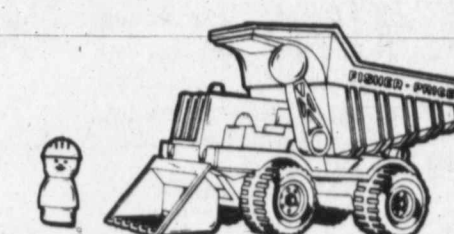
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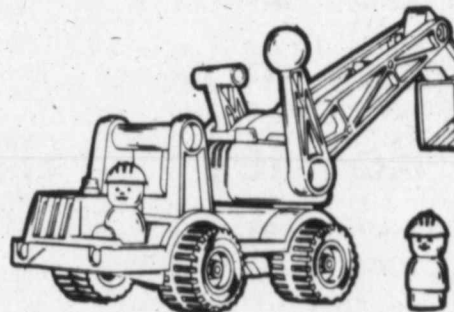
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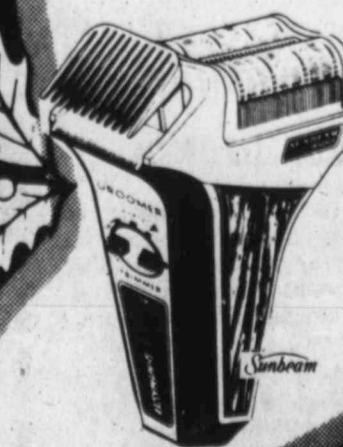


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DEATHS

Mrs. Meacham

SAND SPRINGS — Mrs. Chuck (Danny) Meacham, 48, of Sand Springs, mother of Mrs. Bill (Charla) Myers and Mrs. Benny (Jayne) Mansfield and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan McRae, all of Big Spring, died Sunday after a sudden illness.

Services will be at 3 p.m. Tuesday in Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home with Dr. Jimmy Law, Baptist minister from Midland, officiating. Burial will be in Trinity Memorial Park.

Mrs. Meacham was born Jan. 8, 1930, in Bonham. She was married to Charles Meacham June 4, 1949, in Afton. She had lived in Sand Springs most of her life. She was a Baptist. She was a Forsan High School graduate and attended Texas Tech University. She had been employed at Malone-Hogan Hospital for the past 15 years and was surgery coordinator at the time of her death.

Other survivors include her husband, a son, a brother, a sister, two stepbrothers and three grandchildren.

Raymond Bolt

BIG SPRING — Services for Raymond Vaughn "Ray" Bolt, 74, of Big Spring will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in Larry D. Sheppard Funeral Home with burial in Trinity Memorial Park.

He died Saturday in a Big Spring hospital after a short illness.

Bolt was born Aug. 2, 1904, in Mason. He was married to Frances Marion Kolb Feb. 3, 1926, in Burney County. He was employed as a chef. He was a Baptist.

Survivors include his wife, Frances; a daughter, Marion Slaven of Big Spring; a son, Kenneth Bolt of Dallas; a brother, Savola Bolt of Mason, seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Winter storm dumps snow on Rockies

By The Associated Press

A major winter storm buffeted the mountains of northern Nevada today, dumping heavy snows on the Rocky Mountain states.

Hazardous travel conditions developed Sunday night and early today in much of the western Rockies. Some mountain passes in Utah, Nevada, northern Arizona and Colorado were closed by up to 24 inches of new snow. However, less than 6 inches had fallen on populated areas.

The National Weather Service said the snow should stay west of the Continental Divide. A travel advisory was posted today for Montana, west of the Divide and was expected to spread eastward with gusting winds.

On the opposite side of the country, the heavy weekend snows in New England were not expected to continue today, but forecasters said residents could look for more biting winter winds up to 50 mph. Gusts as high as 60 mph were reported in the Boston area Sunday.

Snow continued early today from western New York and the Virginias into Maine accompanied by winds gusting up to 40 mph. Travel conditions throughout the area were listed as poor.

The storm system over the Rockies also put an end to the clear skies over the plains and the Mississippi Valley. Freezing drizzle dampened western Colorado while cloudy skies cover the nation west of the Mississippi.

Several showers developed in the central plains. However, the southeastern corner of the nation still enjoyed clear skies with mild temperatures.

The Midwest and Great Lakes regions shivered under typical winter-time readings.

Rain continued along the entire West Coast. South of the Rocky Mountain storm, scattered showers drenched southern California and southern Arizona, where some flooding was possible.

Temperatures ranged from 6 in Miles City, Mont. to 70 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Some early morning readings around the nation:

Eastern U.S. — Atlanta, 35 clear, Cincinnati 27 clear, Cleveland 32 clear, Detroit 28 partly cloudy, Indianapolis 27 partly cloudy, Louisville 30 cloudy, Nashville 27 cloudy, New York 32 windy, Philadelphia 37 windy, Pittsburgh 25 clear, Washington 39 clear.

Deposed prime minister makes plea for justice

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, charging harsh treatment in prison, pleaded for justice today during an unprecedented appearance before the supreme court to seek the overturn of his murder conviction and death sentence.

"I do not want life as life. I want justice," said Bhutto. "This is a fabricated and a false case. I want my innocence established."

Bhutto and four other men were convicted in March on charges of ordering and abetting the murder of a political opponent in 1974. The five have appealed for the annulment of the sentence.



The Midland Camera Club elected 1979 officers at its annual Christmas Party last week. From left are Milt Duncan, former club president; Thom

Luce, president; Larry Riley, vice president; Fran Birdwell, secretary, and Ray Plummer, treasurer.

New York auction houses fight with prices in 'gentleman's war'

By MARIA PALLAIS

NEW YORK (AP) — Two of New York's biggest auction houses are embroiled in an Old World feud, fought with high prices, dazzling art, and new marketing devices.

There is much at stake in this "gentlemen's war," when the gavel bangs down in the New York salesrooms of "modern" Sotheby Parke Bernet or "conservative" Christie's.

The two houses have met before on European battlefields. Now the American art market has become worth \$150 million a year in sales — and millions in profits. There is so much activity in auction houses that the New York Times has a special "auction room" reporter.

BOTH HOUSES TRADE on the glamor of the art world, using every means to compete. They advertise sales as if they were Broadway openings, print glossy catalogues that are available for \$5 or \$10, stage previews and cocktail parties at which prospective buyers can meet the auctioneers in one of the 11 galleries at Sotheby Parke Bernet's Madison Avenue offices, or at Christie's smaller Park Avenue ones.

Earlier this year, at Christie's, a Gutenberg Bible fetched \$2.2 million, a world record auction price for a book. Last season, Sotheby Parke Bernet got \$2,735,000 for a collection of Impressionist and contemporary art assembled by Californian Sydney Brody.

For decades, New York has been the center of the art market. Today, with the dollar losing some of its might as an international currency, art dealers from abroad jostle with each other in New York, then do very well with their merchandise back home.

"Since the devaluation of the dollar, Japanese and German dealers come to all auctions in New York and later sell the pieces for a higher price abroad," said Gray Boone, editor of The Gray Letter, an art-trade publication. "That is pushing the American market."

Sotheby Parke Bernet has been in New York since 1964, when the prestigious art auction house Sotheby's of London paid \$1.5 million for Parke Bernet, an American firm that was barely surviving. It was one of Sotheby's riskiest buys, but it paid off.

SOOTHEY PARKE BERNET'S size has increased tenfold, and figures provided by the company show sales this last season (1977-1978) in North America at \$112 million. Worldwide sales increased 47 percent, to \$302 million, in the same season.

With a reputation for recognizing quality art and with its staff of highly trained British art experts, Sotheby Parke Bernet Inc. established itself as the leader.

Meanwhile, its aristocratic rival in London, Christie's, had been keeping a small office in New York since the late 1950s. It wasn't until the spring of 1977 that it opened a salesroom in New York.

The newcomer is doing well. Its

first season's sales here were \$33 million, and it expects to make \$1 million profit this year. But Sotheby Parke Bernet remains the leader, in profits and crowds — about 300,000 people are said to attend its galleries every year.

Christie's tries to capitalize on its smaller size. In a sales pitch similar to one it uses in Europe, it claims it can give more personalized attention to the cultivated seller and buyer.

Christie's traditionally has catered to the British aristocracy, which is believed to own some of the most valuable works of art in the world. Still, some argue that its elitist attitude may have caused it to lose major sales from "nouveau riche" collectors.

SOOTHEY'S OF LONDON and its American subsidiary, on the other hand, have always adopted a more daring approach to the auction business.

With Peter Wilson as its chairman, Sotheby's launched a cigarette brand of its own — an idea that died quickly — and has set up salesrooms in such places as Monaco and Hong Kong. Years ago, it began selling such "collectibles" as dolls, antique dresses, toys and photos — a market that is among the fastest growing in the American art world. Today, even Christie's sells collectibles.

Sotheby's also has pioneered the sale of art nouveau pieces, which

combine decorative and artistic values.

In 1968, Sotheby Parke Bernet opened "PB 84" in Manhattan to cater to budget-minded decorators. Now David Bathurst, president of Christie's in New York, says a new salesroom, Christie's East, will open this spring to auction less expensive objects.

Christie's has found other ways to make its presence felt.

Until this year, Sotheby Parke Bernet didn't charge a fee to the buyer of a work of art; it would only charge the seller a commission of between 12.5 percent and 20 percent, maintaining that American dealers and collectors "weren't ready" for the buyer's commission.

BUT WHEN IT OPENED in Manhattan, Christie's followed the European custom and charged 10 percent to the seller and 10 percent to the buyer. Just last month, Sotheby Parke Bernet reversed itself and its executives announced they would begin charging a buyer's commission and would reduce the seller's commission to 10 percent.

Sotheby Parke Bernet president John Marion said the decision was made in the face of New York's increasing cost of living. The company, he said, wanted "to further benefit sellers and potential sellers, and to encourage the flow of art property to the American market."

Youth awaits sentencing in murder trial

HASKELL, Texas (AP) — While a West Texas youth awaits formal sentencing for murdering his brother, prosecutors will be deciding whether he will stand trial in connection with the shooting deaths of his father and stepmother.

A jury Saturday assessed a 45-year prison term for Roy Glenn Swink, 17, after convicting him of the murder of his 14-year-old brother Royce at their Aspermont home.

Also killed were Herman Swink, the father, 38; and Irene Swink, 27, the stepmother.

Roy Swink was 16 when the shootings took place Jan. 24, but was certified to stand trial as an adult. An appeals court upheld that certification.

He had told police who found the bodies that he escaped an intruder who killed the family members. Police arrested him Jan. 27, the same day his relatives were buried.

83-year-old handyman refuses to quit, donates services when needed

EAST BERLIN, Pa. (AP) — When Lewis Smith retired 18 years ago, he said he didn't want to just sit down and die, so the 83-year-old handyman still visits his old plant almost every day and works for free when he's needed.

Doing odd jobs at the Penn Wood Products Co. here is his way of showing his appreciation for the "wonderful way they treated me" during the 15 years he was employed by the firm.

"They treated me good all the time I worked for them," said Smith. "Some places, the bosses are always pushing you. That wasn't the case here."

Smith, a widower since 1965, said the voluntary work also helps him keep going in his old age and he recommends similar activities for other retirees.

"You get more tired from sitting in a chair than you do from working," he said. "A lot of people who retire just sit down until they die. I didn't feel that I would want to do that."

Smith, who lives on the outskirts of this south-central Pennsylvania town, said he took a job with what was then Penn Wood Heel Co. in 1945 after selling his plumbing business.

Since retirement, Smith's visits to the plant range from a couple of hours to half a day. "If there's anything to be fixed, I fix it for them," he said.

Hazel Hoffmann, Penn Wood's office manager and a 35-year employee of the firm, described him as a master craftsman.

"There isn't anything he can't make," she said. "He's a master with wood. He's a master with metal."

Co-owner Jere Coxon added: "He's

been with us many years and I guess the best thing to say is that we feel that he is a part of the Coxon family. Of course he's slowed down, but he's still able to take on just about any task."

The plant gave a birthday party for Smith Sept. 24 when he turned 83. About 30 persons attended, including Smith's son and daughter, and some of the firm's 80 employees who had worked with him.

"He was very surprised and tearful," said Coxon. "He was pleased that we had put this much time into it for him."

Smith, who wears a hearing aid, said he couldn't remember what everyone said about him at the party. "They said plenty," he recalled. "The only thing I know is they liked me."

Sheik abandons purebred dogs

LOS ANGELES (AP) — More than enough animal lovers showed up to save two dozen purebred dogs from destruction after a Saudi Arabian sheik abandoned them.

Sheik S.A. Mohammed Al-Fassi of Saudi Arabia left the dogs behind when he gave up his Beverly Hills mansion.

The sheik, who paid \$10,000 a month to board the dogs at a kennel in nearby Century City, ordered the animals destroyed unless new owners could be found by today.

Coming to their rescue over the weekend was a volunteer home-finding service for animals, Pet Orphans.

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Use flat-bottomed pans. The flatter the pan the better its contact with the cooking unit. A tight-fitting lid on your pan will reduce cooking time.

Use less water. By cooking vegetables with the least amount of water possible, you'll improve their appearance, nutritive value, and save electricity.

Reduce cooking time. Thaw meats before cooking them. This will save cooking time and energy.

Use your oven timer. Opening your oven door unnecessarily causes heat loss and extended cooking time.

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Questions answered on gasoline supplies

By LINDA GRANT

The Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — A mile offshore from the white beaches of nearby Santa Monica Bay, giant tankers tie up to Standard Oil Co. of California berths to pump into a pipeline on the Pacific Ocean floor their loads of crude oil from Alaska's North Slope.

That oil travels into the tanks of Cal Standard's refinery located just above the berths on a bluff of sand dunes at El Segundo. There, in a matter of days, it is transformed into motor gasoline, jet fuel and diesel fuel as well as the low-sulphur fuel oil demanded by pollution-conscious residents of Los Angeles.

The refining required to turn out those products has been spotlighted recently by announcements of tight gasoline supplies from some of the nation's biggest producers.

To understand why some companies are low on gasoline, it is important to grasp a few fundamentals about crude oil and the refining processes that transform it into products usable in cars, planes and furnaces.

It is not sufficient to have just an ample supply of crude oil. A company must either have the right type of crude or the right type of equipment to produce the mix of refined products that consumers want.

LAST YEAR, 48 percent of the total oil that flowed through U.S. refineries came out as gasoline in order to meet drivers' insistent demands. Production of that much was complicated by the fact that gasolines are contained naturally only in "light," or low-density crude stocks.

(Each barrel of crude contains a range of densities, from the heaviest, called "residual" content, to a higher yielding fraction that yields gasoline and lighter fuel oils.)

Unfortunately, only a fraction of the world's oil is desirable, light crude. Heavy crude oil, far more available, therefore must be converted by complex and expensive processes into the products that motorists need.

For example, the Alaskan crude used at El Segundo's 250,000-barrel-a-day refinery is heavy and high in sulphur. It contains only about 13 percent of hydrocarbons in the gasoline range, yet over half of each barrel is eventually converted into gasoline.

To accomplish this, crude is first run through a distillation unit that separates various components by their different boiling points. Unmarketable heavy gas oils are removed and processed one step further by moving on to a "catalytic cracker."

There, big molecules are broken into small hydrocarbons. The new oils, with additional refining, can be used in gasoline blends. If that were the end of the process, gasoline would not be in short supply. But the gasoline must travel one step further to acquire the quality, measured by an octane rating that prevents engine knock.

In the past, lead was added to gasoline to boost its octane. But today the lead content of regular gasolines is being phased out by federal environmental regulations. At the same time, an increasing number of cars in the United States — about one-third — have catalytic converters that reduce emissions, and these autos require unleaded gasoline to prevent fouling of the catalyst.

That double punch has laced heavy demand on the ability of refineries to produce high quality gasoline without adding lead. To accomplish this, gas-

oline is run through a "catalytic reformer," where a catalyst such as platinum is used to produce high-octane gasoline.

The price, however, is high. For one thing, the catalytic reforming process itself consumes an enormous amount of energy. In addition, the method yields about 10 percent less unleaded gasoline from each barrel of crude than the old lead additives did. The obvious result: more crude oil must be purchased to produce the same amount of gasoline.

At El Segundo, as at other major refineries, the so-called "cat reformer" is heavily overtaxed today, trying to meet national demand. By running that part of the refinery harder than it was designed for, overall capacity is reduced, which translates into a lower return on investment to Cal Standard. Nationally, domestic refining capacity has been reduced by about 15 percent over the past four years.

THERE ARE 302 refineries in the United States with an annual capacity of about 17 million barrels a day. California is No. 2 after Texas, with capacity for 2.4 million barrels a day.

Those refineries are running at 93 percent capacity — a maximum, since about 6 percent to 7 percent of a refinery's time is required for maintenance. From that statistic, it would be logical to assume that big refineries are planning hefty expenditures to add to their refineries.

Surprisingly, that is not the case. Under federal price controls, explains Cal Standard economist Edward Cahill, a company can pass through increased costs — such as those incurred in new refining investment — only in proportion to the volume the product claims of total crude throughput.

That means that if a refinery adds a new catalytic reformer solely to make better gasoline, it can pass through only 40 percent to 45 percent of the cost, because that is the proportion of gasoline refined from each barrel.

In addition, price controls do not provide what the oil companies regard as a suitable return on investment on new facilities — that is, a return at least equal to that which can be earned from investing elsewhere.

"UNDER FEDERAL price regulations, a company cannot recover the normal rate of return any industrial manufacturing plant looks for in a new facility," says Cahill. "This says that under price controls, the incentive for a refinery to install new facilities to meet the demand for gasoline and higher-octane unleaded is somewhere between zilch and negative."

Price controls are not the sole problem, of course. Stringent and costly environmental demands are also responsible for killing new projects. Earlier this month, Exxon Corp. cancelled a \$125 million capacity expansion at its refinery in Benicia, 45 miles east of San Francisco, in part because of air-quality regulations.

Exxon's original design — which would have expanded capacity from 100,000 barrels a day to 140,000 without the addition of any new units — was scotched after state and Bay Area air officials rejected the company's permit application. According to California's "new-source review" rule, new plant and equipment must utilize what is called "best available control technology." Exxon had already earmarked \$30 million of the total \$125 million for environmental control technology. In order to meet California's demands, however, the company would have had to double that expenditure to \$60 — boosting the project's cost to an unacceptably high \$160 million.

William S. McConner, senior vice president of Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, says that even though Union's five refineries are operating at a peak 93 percent, the company does not currently plan to invest in further capacity. Why? He cites three major reasons:

—Return on investment has historically been about one-half to one-third as high as the company finds satisfactory, in part because of the astronomical cost of refining equipment. Union's newest facility in Chicago built in 1970 at a cost of \$225 million, would cost \$500 million if constructed today, McConner says.

IN UNION'S JUDGEMENT, a healthy oil company should supply a good proportion of its crude. Union provides 300,000 of the 500,000 barrels a day it refines. But McConner points out that declining oil discoveries mean that Union already spends about two-thirds of its capital investment "just keeping even at 300,000 barrels. To increase refining capacity would only be going backwards."

—Washington is currently attempting to "force" the nation to use less gasoline. "If government is successful, why invest in refining?" McConner asks.

Other major refiners, such as Exxon and Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, echo Union. Most are looking for gasoline demand to peak around 1980, become flat, and then decline. But as Cal Standard's Cahill cautions, "Motorists sure can foul up that forecast." They did during 1978, when demand projected at about a 2 percent increase climbed to around 3 1/2 percent, throwing a strain on all gasoline suppliers.

If the projections are correct, overall gasoline supplies should be sufficient through the early 1980s. There may be spot shortages of unleaded, and any major incident that closed a refinery for months could hurt supplies.

Iranian crude yield increases

TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — Thousands of Iranians stayed away from their jobs today, observing a day of mourning for those killed in 11 months of political violence, but many others ignored the strike and production in the oil fields increased again.

There were no reports of violence overnight in Iran. Troops kept out of sight in the capital but were reported on the alert should rioting follow mourning processions for those killed in clashes with security forces.

The government estimates about 1,300 have died in anti-government violence this year, but leaders of the opposition to Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi claim the death toll is far higher.

The call for a day of mourning came from Ayatollah Khomeini, the exiled spiritual leader of Iran's 32 million Shiite Moslems. Khomeini, who lives in Paris, is leading the religious and political forces demanding the shah's abdication.

Iran's 37,000 oil workers, who have been on a political strike since Dec. 4, began returning to their jobs Sunday in response to government warnings that they would be fired. Officials of the government oil company said the new strike call "had little or no effect" on the industry.

Normal production is about 6 million barrels a day, but the strike cut the output to just over a million barrels.

DRY HOLES

ANDREWS COUNTY
Amoco No. 12 University Consolidated V. Fullerton (Ellenburger), 2,173 feet from the north and 2,440 feet from the east lines of section 20, block 13, university lands survey, 14 miles west of Andrews, id. 9,858 feet.

BORDEN COUNTY
Amoco No. 13 University Consolidated V. Fullerton (Ellenburger), 2,173 feet from the north and 2,440 feet from the east lines of section 20, block 13, university lands survey, 14 miles west of Andrews, id. 9,858 feet.

COKE COUNTY
WES-TEX Drilling Co. No. 1-A Harris Estate, Lygas (Canyon), 416 feet from the southeast and 730 feet from the northeast lines of V. Homann survey No. 321, 10 miles southeast of Silver, id. 6,420 feet.

CONCHO COUNTY
J.D. Burk No. 3 J.D. Burk, Janor (Caddo gas), 467 feet from the north and 1,844 feet from the east lines of T.F. Burke survey No. 106, four miles southwest of Millerville, abandoned location.

CROSBY COUNTY
Ashland Exploration No. 1-84 L.B. Jones, wildcat, 100 feet from the north and west lines of section 84, block 2, H&G survey, three miles northeast of Calgary, id. 8,231 feet.

H.L. Brown, No. 1 Jack Payne, wildcat, 600 feet from the north and east lines of tract 4, league 3, Stephens County School Lands survey, nine miles south of Ralls, id. 6,600 feet.

CULBERSON COUNTY
R. Black, No. 3 State, Geraldine (Ford), 326 feet from the north and east lines of section 2, block 24, T&P survey, 10 miles northwest of Orla, id. 2,523 feet.

DICKENS COUNTY
Inland Ocean, Inc. No. 1 Elbert Kester, wildcat, 1,787 feet from the north and west lines of section 213, block 1, H&G survey, five miles southwest of Spar, id. 8,610 feet.

FISHER COUNTY
Indian Wells Oil Co. No. 1 J.H. Strain, Half Moon (Uppig Hope), 600 feet from the north and 690 feet from the east lines of section 106, block 1, H&G survey, nine miles northeast of Rutan, id. 6,230 feet.

GAINES COUNTY
David Faskin, No. 1-C-34 ODC, wildcat, 1,960 feet from the north and east lines of section 2, block 2, H&G survey, three miles northeast of Calgary, id. 8,231 feet.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY
J. Cle Thompson, No. 2 Belco-Currie, wildcat, 1,960 feet from the north and east lines of section 25, block 2, T&P survey, seven miles southeast of Garden City, id. 9,782 feet.

HOCKLEY COUNTY
Wheeler Oil Co. No. 1 Gresham, wildcat, 1,043 feet from the south and 942 feet from the west lines of labor 25, league 15, Howard county school land survey, seven miles southwest of Smyer, id. 4,851 feet.

HOWARD COUNTY
Wheeler Oil Co. No. 1 W.S. Cole, Vincent (Lower Clear Fork), 1,067 feet from the north and 1,335 feet from the west lines of section 14, block 26, H&G survey, 22 miles northeast of Big Spring, abandoned location.

KING COUNTY
Kimball Production Co. No. 1-23 George Betts, wildcat, 667 feet from the south and east lines of section 23, block 2, H&G survey, 20 miles southwest of Guthrie, abandoned location.

LEA COUNTY
Gulf Oil Corp. No. 3-ED Lee State (NCT-A), Quail Ridge (Bone Spring), 1,960 feet from the south and west lines of section 16-19-34-20, miles west of Monument, id. 10,360 feet.

Marathon Oil Co. No. 1-Y Aetna Eaves, wildcat, 600 feet from the north and 1,130 feet from the west lines of section 25-16-38-20, 13 miles southeast of Lovington, id. 8,505 feet.

MCCULLOCH COUNTY
McCullough Producing Co. No. 1 R.L. Jones, wildcat, 406.8 feet from the south and 342.3 feet from the west lines of section 91, H&G survey, abstract-450, five miles west of Fife, id. 1,262 feet.

NOLAN COUNTY
The Dow Chemical Co. No. 1 G.E. Hughes, wildcat, 1,960 feet from the south and 1,540 feet from the west lines of section 80, block 21, T&P survey, nine miles northwest of Sweetwater, id. 7,106 feet.

PECOS COUNTY
Costa Resources, Inc. No. 1 State, wildcat 4797 feet from the south and 467 feet west of section 42, block 9, H&G survey, 10 miles east of Imperial, abandoned location.

Florida Gas Exploration Co. No. 1-36 State-Reed, wildcat, 600 feet from the south and 1,960 feet from the west lines of section 36, block 10, T&P survey, 15 miles north of Fort Stockton, id. 3,962 feet.

H&G Oil Co. No. 1-36 Hudgins, wildcat, 2,136 feet from the south and 984 feet from the west lines of section 36, block 121, G&SF survey, 21 miles southwest of Belding, id. 14,220 feet.

Union Texas Petroleum Corp. No. 1-18 Mitchell, wildcat, 2220 feet from the south and 1270 feet from the east lines of section 18, block 106, EL&R survey, 12.5 miles southeast of Bakersfield, id. 11,712 feet.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY
J. Cle Thompson, No. 2 Emmons, wildcat, 7,000 feet from the north and 467 feet from the east lines, of Concho county school land survey No. 8, seven miles west of Eldorado, abandoned location.

Wedco, Inc. No. 1-A W.T. Parker, wildcat, 1,960 feet from the north and 660 feet from the west lines of section 194, 10 miles southwest of Eldorado, abandoned location.

SCURRY COUNTY
Aminol USA, Inc. No. 1 Evert, wildcat, 1,650 feet from the south and 950 feet from the west lines of section 350, block 97, H&G survey, 3 1/2 miles northeast of Dermott, id. 8,274 feet.

YOAKUM COUNTY
Atlantic Richfield Co. No. 1 Hester, wildcat, 600 feet from the north and west lines of section 552, block D, J.H. Gibson survey, 5.5 miles southeast of Plains, id. 9,852 feet.

Carter says price hike could feed U.S. inflation

By MARK POTTS

NEW YORK (AP) — The decision to boost the price of crude oil 14.5 percent — nearly double earlier predictions — will feed inflation in the United States and could hurt the 13 oil-producing nations economically, say government and industry officials.

President Carter said Sunday that the increase will hurt efforts to reduce inflation and maintain a world economic recovery. He said the oil-producing countries share the responsibility for the success of economic programs.

"We regret this OPEC decision and hope it will be reconsidered before the next steps take effect," Carter said in a statement.

"It obviously is serious," said Alfred Kahn, Carter's chief inflation fighter. "I'm very unhappy because I think it will be terribly injurious to us and — in the long run — to them."

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who had urged the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to freeze the price of crude oil, said: "It is a substantial increase, larger than we had hoped. It could

have major impacts not only on trade balances but also on the rate of inflation."

The general estimate of increases in the prices of gasoline and heating oil in the United States is about 3 cents per gallon.

But Schlesinger predicted the OPEC increase would raise the price of oil imported into the United States by about 4 1/2 cents a gallon, and boost the price of gasoline at the pump by 5 to 6 cents a gallon a year from now.

As of Nov. 1, the average price of gasoline was 66 cents a gallon.

"This is hardly a minimal increase," said Schlesinger, speaking on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" Sunday. "It could have a

major impact not only on trade balances, but on the rate of inflation, on the performance of the industrial economies."

Government and industry officials said the U.S. inflation rate — currently about 9 1/2 percent — will rise by one-half to three-quarters of a percentage point because of the OPEC decision.

The OPEC action was also expected to lead to higher utility rates. A spokesman for the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City — whose rates are among the nation's highest — said Sunday that the oil price hike may mean a 4 percent increase in electric rates and a 10 percent increase in steam rates.

Karen Silkwood action heads for courtroom

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — The Karen Silkwood family's lawsuit against Kerr-McGee Corp. will go to trial after years of controversy because questions about the firm's alleged negligence have not been resolved, a federal judge ruled Thursday.

The order filed in Oklahoma City federal court by U.S. District Judge Frank Theis denies a Kerr-McGee motion to have the remaining count dismissed.

The order also allowed a request by the Silkwood family to increase the damages from \$100,000 to \$2.5 million allegedly due to the energy firm's negligence in Ms. Silkwood's contamination with plutonium.

The woman's family alleges she suffered personal injury after being exposed to plutonium materials in her Edmond apartment and that the radioactive material was removed from the Kerr-McGee Cimarron Nuclear Plant as a result of the firm's negligence.

Kerr-McGee has contended the woman's contamination occurred in the course of her employment at the plant and the family claim can only be heard under workman's compensation proceedings.

Judge Theis, in his order, said he wants the case to go to trial in late January or early February.

Theis ruled that "the mere coincidence of Silkwood's employer and the source of the material that ultimately caused Silkwood's injury" does not give rise to a finding the contamination was work-related.

"It does not establish that the events ultimately leading to Silkwood's contamination in her apartment originally began during the course of her employment at Kerr-McGee."

"The mere source of the material does not indicate how or when the radioactive material left the facility or entered Silkwood's apartment," Theis said.

He said there is nothing that indicates whether the presence of radioactive material in Silkwood's apartment had anything to do with her work or any other of her activities, the judge said in his order denying Kerr-McGee's dismissal motion.

Silkwood became a focal figure for numerous organizations ranging from the women's movement to nuclear energy foes in the years after her death in a car accident Nov. 13, 1974.

She was reportedly on her way to meet with a New York Times reporter about alleged safety violations at the nuclear plant when her small foreign car careened off the roadway and smashed into a bridge abutment.

New rejection method proposed by Tenneco

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A new bid rejection procedure for oil and natural gas leases in the federal domain has been proposed here by Joe B. Foster, president of Tenneco Oil Exploration and Production.

"We simply suggest that if the high bid on a lease is 75 percent or more of the government's minimum acceptable bid, the high bidder be given the option of increasing his bid to the minimum acceptable level," Foster told the House Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

Foster, who heads a major operating unit of Tenneco, Inc., of Houston, told the committee that such a change would speed up development of leases that would otherwise lie dormant and yet insure that the public receives no less bonus for them than the government's own valuation.

"Our research shows that since the adoption of the present bid evaluation system in March of 1974, a total of 130,148 additional acres would now be under lease had this policy been in effect, assuming all bidders had exercised the option to pay the increased amount," Foster said.

"And the U.S. Treasury would have received over \$89 million in additional bonus revenue."

Foster also told the committee that costly delays will continue to hamper

offshore exploration unless Congress clearly establishes the scope of regulatory inquiry and places time limits on regulatory decision-making.

"I believe that Congress must, at a minimum, require federal agencies to justify both the need and the practicality of proposed regulations within congressionally mandated parameters and provide, in most cases, that authorities sought under those regulations be granted or denied within explicitly limited periods of time," he said.

"In other words, only Congress can regulate the regulators."

Foster cited decision parameters and time frames imposed on the Congress by itself in the new OCS Act with respect to newly proposed bidding systems. "This committee should not hesitate to impose the same sort of deadlines on the bureaucracy as it has imposed on itself," he added.

Regulatory delays have caused Tenneco to lose two years of a five-year lease in the Baltimore Canyon off the New Jersey coast "in an area where we need to be moving rapidly to add new energy supplies," Foster said.

"I shudder to think," he added, "of the delays we may encounter as development and production activities are undertaken in this frontier area."

Morrow gas strike finals

Southland Royalty Co. No. 1-23 State Communitized has been completed as a Morrow gas discovery in Eddy County, N.M.

The strike, Southland Royalty Co. No. 1-23 State Communitized, 14 miles southwest of Loco Hills, was completed for a calculated, absolute open flow potential of 1,604,000 cubic feet of gas per day. No fluid was made with the gas.

Completion was through perforations from 11,600 to 11,691 feet.

The discovery is 1,980 feet from south and east lines of section 23-18-29.

It is one and five-eighths miles southeast of the Turkey Track area and two and one-quarter miles northeast of the Parkway, West (Strwn-Atoka gas) pool.

FISHER TEST

Banam Corp. of Midland No. 1 Weathersbee is to be drilled as a southwest offset to one of the two wells in the Saturday (Strawn) field of Fisher County.

The 5,300-foot test is 2,535 feet from south and 467 feet from east lines of John Chumley survey No. 312 and five miles north of Roby.

Company gets new life

NAPOLÉON, Ohio (AP) — The winds of change are blowing new life into the Heller-Allen Co.'s 92-year-old windmill business.

With the energy crunch boosting the cost of electricity, orders for windmills are on the rise again.

"Every area of the country is sending in orders, and business has doubled since 1972," said Charles Buehrer, the company's president. "Ninety years ago, these mills were sitting over a well and pumping water for a trough. Now, people are using them for a lot of things — filling farm ponds in dry weather and irrigating."

"We've even built towers for two out-of-state companies who are trying to convert windmills to generate electricity," he said.

The company's smallest windmill, with blades spanning six feet, costs from \$800 to \$1,000 and will pull water from a depth of 125 feet, Buehrer said. The largest mill, a 12-footer, is designed to pull water from 300 feet.

Heller-Allen traces its beginnings to a local blacksmith who developed the idea of replacing wooden blades then

in use with steel blades. The mills, using 20 to 36 blades, still are assembled on a form that was built in 1886.

The windmill business slacked off with the growth of rural electrification under the Roosevelt administration. Buehrer said the company survived by diversifying, building pumps, watering tanks, fountains and doing custom sheet metal work.

"Now, since energy became a problem and because of the high cost of electricity, farmers are turning again to the windmill," he said. "When they got electric pumps, many farmers never tore their towers down. If the well is still good, they are buying the mill and putting it back up on the tower."

"The drought in the West has spawned new wells, and the ranchers are using windmills to pump the water out," he added.

The company, with 45 employees, now does about 60 percent of its business in producing and erecting windmills.

Buehrer said 19 companies once made windmills, but that now there are only two.

Survivors recall vivid details of air crash high in mountains

By CHARLES A. KRAUSE
The Washington Post

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — "I came from a plane that fell in the mountains. I am Uruguayan. We have to get out of here quickly. We don't have any food. We are weak. We can't even walk."

"When are you going to come and fetch us?"

"Please."

It has been almost six years since Nando Parrado scrawled those words on a scrap of paper, fastened the paper to a rock and tossed it, with all the strength he could muster, across a small mountain stream high in the Chilean Andes.

The peasant on the other side of the cascading water could hardly believe what he saw that day: a bearded, filthy, emaciated man of 22, a boy, really, who wanted nothing more than to save himself, his friend, Roberto Canessa, who lay, unable to walk, in a meadow nearby, and 14 others who had survived both a plane crash and 10 weeks of incredible physical and psychological hardship on the side of a snow-covered mountain 11,500 feet above sea level.

THEY HAD SURVIVED by living in the fuselage of the downed plane, by using their wits and their imagination, by praying to God to deliver them from their own, special hell, where the cold and an avalanche killed almost as many as the crash itself — and by eating the flesh of those who had died.

Neither Parrado nor any of the other 15 survivors ever thought that anyone would be interested in their story, except perhaps a journalist or two back in Montevideo who might, they thought, want to write it up because the plane had belonged to the Uruguayan Air Force and had been chartered by an amateur rugby team named the Old Christians. All of the passengers and crew were Uruguayan.

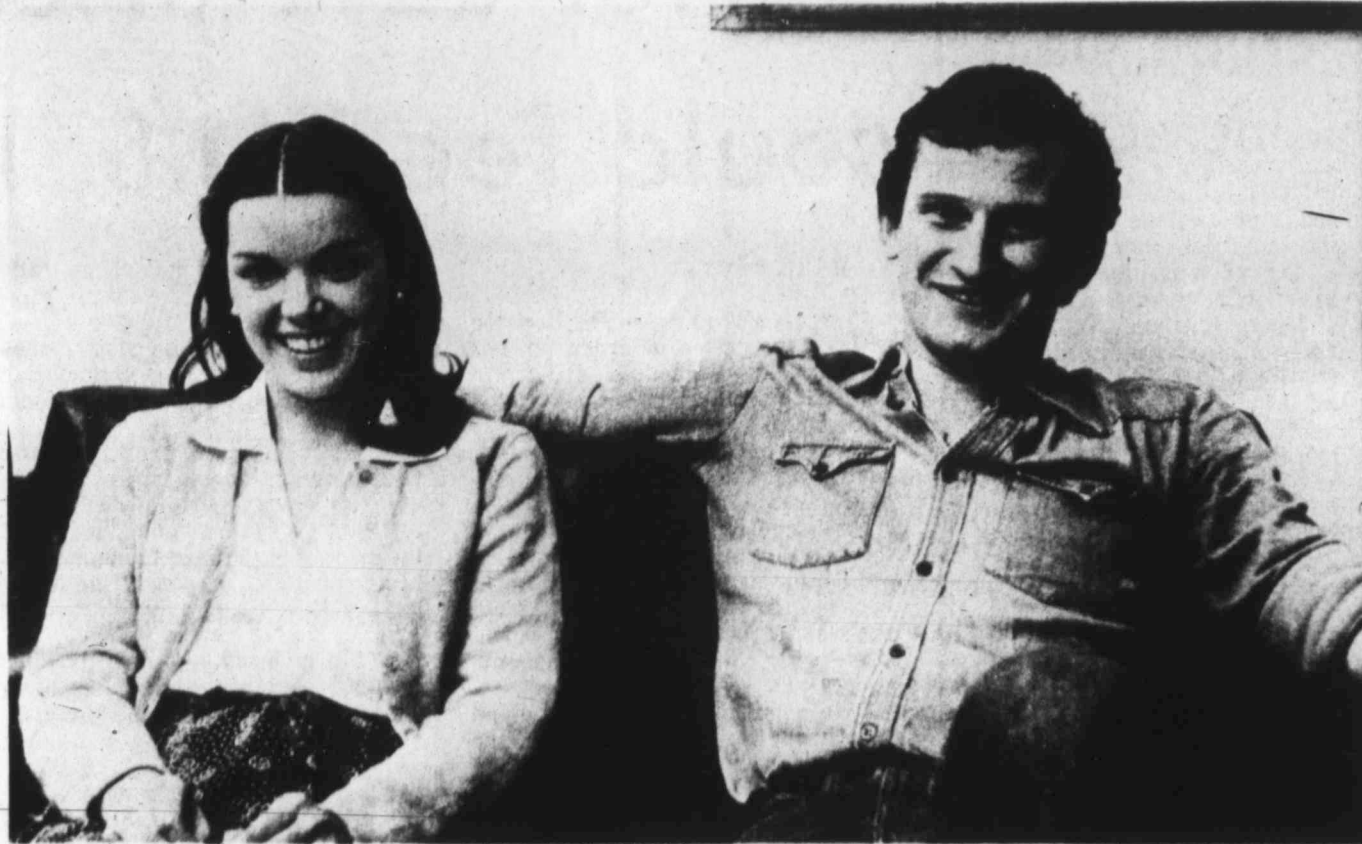
The press in Montevideo was, of course, interested. But so were newspapers, magazines, television stations and would-be authors from around the world. The story of the 16 survivors — and of the 29 others who died as a result of the crash — transcended national boundaries and cultural differences.

It would be fair to say that the 16 survivors were totally unprepared for the attention that was focused on them immediately after their rescue. They collaborated with an author to write a book about survival, accepted invitations from Europe and the United States to speak about their time in the Andes and rather enjoyed their status as celebrities.

CARLITOS PAEZ fell into this category as did several of the others. Bobby Francois, Alvaro Mangino, Daniel Fernandez, Pedro Algorta and Javier Methol felt, and continue to feel it was something private, something that they would rather rest of the world forget, according to Canessa. They want to concentrate on their lives today. They don't like people looking at them.

Those who are willing to discuss their experience, and what has happened to them since, survivors such as Parrado, Canessa, Paez, Zerbino, Eduardo Strauch and now Harley, are nonetheless quite protective of the others and only talk about certain subjects with the greatest reluctance. In some ways, Carlitos Paez is the least reserved. His best friends all say he is crazy, although this is not what they mean. Carlitos has a devil-may-care attitude about his life, is open and charming, and volunteers information which the others avoid even when asked directly.

The subject that stirs the most



Survivors of a weeks-long ordeal after a plane crash in the Andes tell their stories. Roy Harley sits with his wife in top photo. In lower picture, Gustavo Zerbino points to map. (Photos by Mabel Arthou for The Washington Post)

emotion still is the rumor that began circulating in Montevideo immediately after the 16 were rescued. The rumor was that the survivors had killed some of the others for food when they ran short of bodies of passengers who had died in the crash or its aftermath.

"This bothered us, really, because it wasn't true and it put some doubts in the minds of the families of the other boys that died," Paez said. "Another thing I didn't like was that some magazines said we were cannibals because that is someone who kills another person because he likes to eat human flesh. We didn't do that."

All of those interviewed said they felt no guilt or shame for having eaten those who died — because there would have been no other way to survive. "You can't feel guilty for doing something you didn't choose to do," Canessa said.

PAEZ SAID THAT, among themselves, they now are even able to joke about the food they ate in the Andes and once, when all the survivors met for dinner in a restaurant, they kiddingly threatened to eat a waiter who was slow in bringing them their food.

"Yes, he seemed a bit scared for a moment. He knew who we were."

But all of the survivors say that, in general, their families, their friends and the families of those who died — after some initial shock — have been extremely understanding about this aspect of their survival and no one has said anything to them that could be construed as nasty or accusatory.

The money they have received from the book, from public appearances, from interviews that some of them charged for, is on the other hand, still a subject of criticism in Uruguay. Many people think the survivors profited from their tragedy in an unbecoming way.

"It was very hard-earned money, I can tell you," Nando Parrado says now. "I would like to know what others would have done if they had been in our place. Someone was going to make money, authors, movie producers, publishers and journalists, so why shouldn't we have made some?"

PARRADO REFUSED to say how much the survivors each made but did say that, with the money they earned, they built two schools, built houses for needy people and gave to other charities. "We are not millionaires," he said.

Paez said each of the survivors made about \$100,000 from the book. "Alive," and each of them gave away between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Another subject that split the survivors, at least at the time, was whether they should cooperate with the writing of a book about their experience. Again, some felt it was a private affair and that there was no need to relate it to the world.

But others, like Parrado and Canessa, argued successfully that a book would end up being written anyway and that, if properly described, the story of their suffering and their escape could inspire others whose lives seemed hopeless or who were about to give up in despair. "We thought it would be egotistical to keep it to ourselves," said Gustavo Zerbino.

Nando Parrado says he still receives upwards of 50 letters a month from around the world, many of them wanting to know what has happened to the survivors and others from people who say they were about to commit suicide until they read "Alive."

"USUALLY, THEY SAY that after they read the book they realized that nothing could be worse than what we went through," Parrado said. "They say the book gives them hope. We have seen that lots of people were suffering in the world," was the way Canessa put it. "And that we have helped a little bit."

Parrado and Roberto Canessa first made contact with the Chilean peasant on Dec. 20, 1972, 70 days after the plane crash. By Dec. 22, the last of the survivors had been evacuated by helicopter from the side of one of the cruelest, coldest mountains in the world. The survival of the 16 quickly became known as the Christmas

TODAY'S FOCUS

Emeralds attract thieves like money

By TOM WELLS

MUZO, Colombia, (AP) — Deep in lush mountains about 70 miles north of Bogota is found a gift from nature that men kill for, that women desire and that is fast becoming a popular hedge against inflation.

Just outside of Muzo, known for its thieves and hustlers, is the source of most of the emeralds sold in the world today.

Emerald prices have doubled since 1973 and are still going up.

But emerald investment is risky, as you will be told by the pistol-packing men who dig the green stones, the buyers who travel in convoys to avoid ambush and the jewelers who have been kidnapped.

Going to Muzo to find the lowest price may make a person wealthy after several trips. "And you might be the richest dead man in the valley," said Julio Gonzalez, a cane cutter, who when he can, becomes a wildcat miner searching the river below the legally operated mine for stray emeralds.

"There are men who will cut you open with a machete if they think you are carrying an emerald and can't find it," Gonzalez said.

A favorite method of carrying the emerald is to put it in the mouth, so it can be swallowed if bandits appear. Older, perhaps wiser, dealers recommend the gem be surrendered to avoid needless searching.

Hardly a month goes by without a few murders among poachers.

Ten years ago 12 miners were ambushed and killed by submachine guns. Five years ago, 250 persons were killed in a war among wildcat miners. Recently, six wildcat miners were killed in a feud over poaching rights.

The high price of emeralds is to be found partly in politics. The Colombian government owns most of the subsoil rights in the emerald rich areas. A company pays the government \$12,500 a day just to dig in the soft, wet, black shale for the deep green gems.

It costs about another \$12,500 a day to run one of the big mines.

"We searched for three months in one of the mines without finding a single stone," said the administrator of three of the mines, Coudo Nancles. That was an investment of \$2.5 million, without results.

During a recent visit to one of the three mines, there obviously was not such a dry spell. Armed guards were jittery over the appearance of a visitor. One of the mine's owners and his wife were anxiously lingering near the miners who were sifting through the shale with knives. An engineer

was piling several big, green stones onto a handkerchief, an estimated \$100,000 worth of stones.

Bulldozers shove the leftover shale down the mountainside, and down below the shale falls into the river, turning it the color of ink. From the mountain it looks like a huge black snake winding its way through the valley where dozens of wildcat miners, knee deep in the muck, try to find one gem that will make them rich.

The mine's administrator acknowledged that there are always emeralds that are not found by mine employees. "It's impossible to get all of them from the tons of dirt," he said.

Some wildcat miners have been lucky — one farmer even became rich when his pigs rooted up what turned out to be one of the best mines in Colombia. Others have not been so fortunate.

"I've been digging in this damned river for three years," said the wildcat miner Gonzalez. "All I've found are a few slivers. I cut sugar cane for a week. I make 80 cents a day. When I've got enough money to buy food for another week, I come here and dig in the river. Every shovelful I think, 'Maybe this is the one.' There is never anything big. But I can't give up."

As for buying emeralds — an American buyer, asking that he not be identified, estimated that 20 percent to 30 percent can be saved by buying a piece of emerald-studded jewelry in Colombia instead of the United States, Europe or Asia.

But if buying emeralds around Muzo is risky for one's health, buying them from street dealers in Bogota is more dangerous to the wallet.

One street dealer, known as the Pink Panther for his pink suits and loping gait, always spells economic loss for some poor tourist. He and other "bargain" dealers sell pieces of green glass from broken beer bottles, pieces of quartz that have been painted green, and synthetic emeralds made in laboratories in San Francisco.

Another trick is to take a light-colored, almost worthless emerald, cut it in half, place a piece of green cellulose between the two halves and fuse the parts back together.

"It's easy to get taken," said Willis Bronkie, known in Bogota as Mr. Emerald because he once operated an emerald mine and now owns a chain of emerald stores.

The 65-year-old mining engineer, a Yale graduate, says it's not uncommon for an emerald salesman from the mountains to include two or three synthetic emeralds among a dozen stones being offered.

"Even we emerald buyers get fooled at times," he said.

Table tennis invitation starts U. S. - China move

By GEORGE GEDDA

WASHINGTON (AP)

— It began with an invitation for the U.S. table tennis team to play in China in 1971 and ended with one of the most historic decisions in recent American diplomatic annals.

From such an improbable start, after seven years the United States and China have reached agreement to establish diplomatic relations in two weeks-and to exchange ambassadors by March 1, 1979.

In 1971, the presence of U.S. ping-pong players in a nation that had been an implacable enemy of the United States for 22 years was a milestone event in itself. But it was quickly overshadowed when President Richard M. Nixon announced plans to visit Peking the following year.

Historically, the United States and China had been on generally friendly terms until after World War II, but relations were severed when communist forces led by Mao Tse-tung defeated the U.S.-backed Nationalist forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, driving him into exile on the island of Taiwan in 1949.

After that, there was no more ardent supporter of hard-line policies toward China than Nixon — as senator, vice-president and then private citizen.

But with the signing of the Shanghai Communiqué by Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai on Feb. 28, 1972, a limited accommodation began. It wasn't until Friday night that the two countries were able to fulfill the communiqué's stated objective of full diplomatic relations.

By announcing a break in U.S. diplomatic and security ties with Taiwan, President Carter took the step his two predecessors had shied

away from.

Until Friday night, leadership problems in both countries had been a major factor in keeping Washington and Peking at arm's length.

In 1973 the United States and China had agreed to open liaison offices in each other's capitals. Trade soared from a mere \$5 million in 1971 to \$930 million by 1974.

But President Nixon's Watergate problems ruled out any major foreign policy initiative in 1974. In 1976, Premier Chou died in January and Communist Party Chairman Mao died in September. The resulting political uncertainties led Peking to concentrate on matters other than normalizing relations.

The same was true in the United States in 1976 because of the presidential election. A year earlier, President Gerald R.

Ford was reluctant to abandon the Taiwanese on the heels of the sudden collapse of another Asian treaty ally, Vietnam.

During President Carter's first year in office, many of his advisers advocated cementing the link with Peking but supporters of a more cautious approach prevailed.

For most of this year, China again was low on the list of U.S. priorities, owing in part to the divisive debate over the Panama Canal treaties as well as the congressional election campaign.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping helped ease American concerns about Taiwan by telling visitors last month that Taiwan could retain its own non-communist economic and social system after unification with the mainland.

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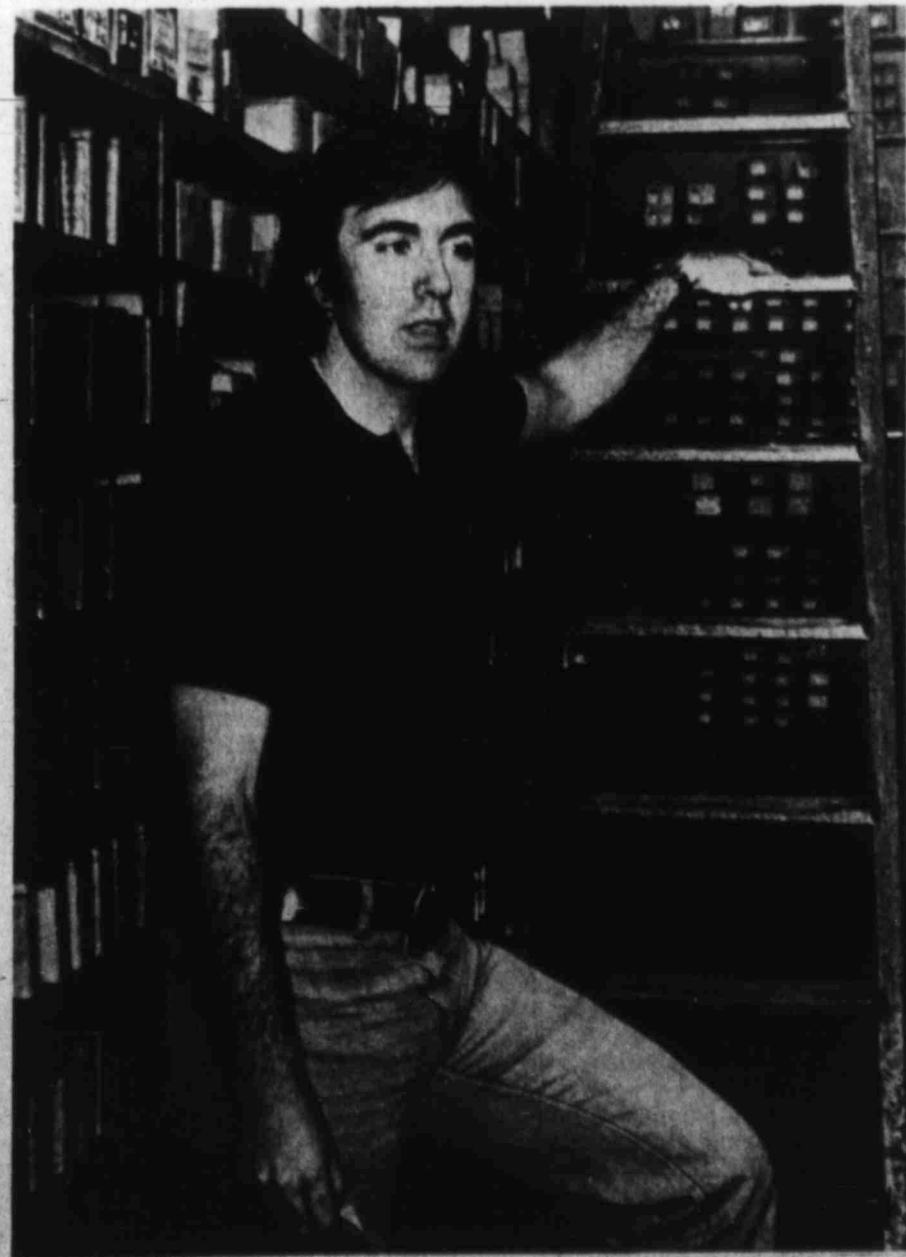
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Nando Parrado tells of writing a note that said: "When are you going to come and get us? Please."