

EPA head resigns but probe continues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Anne McGill Burford, yielding to growing pressure from Congress, has resigned as head of the Environmental Protection Agency. But congressional investigators of EPA say their work is far from over.

"The investigation will continue. The saga is just going to begin," Rep. Elliott H. Levitas, D-Ga., said Wednesday after President Reagan accepted the resignation of Mrs. Burford "with great regret."

Mrs. Burford said the furor over the EPA and her direction of it had disabled the agency and side-tracked the president. Reagan called her departure "an occasion of sorrow for us all."

But the chairmen of the half-dozen congressional panels investigating EPA said their probes into possible wrongdoing and mismanagement within the agency will continue unabated.

"Anne Gorsuch-Burford is not the issue," said Rep. Mike Synar, D-Okla., chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee on the

Related stories, Page 2A

environment. "The issue is the operation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the implementation of our environmental laws."

"We will continue this investigation until every rock is overturned and every fact uncovered," said Rep. James Scheuer, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Science and Technology subcommittee on the environment.

Mrs. Burford, who planned to discuss her resignation at a news conference today, said she could no longer take the pressure of the investigations and media attention.

"Shoot, I can't even work anymore," she said in an interview with The Denver Post on Wednesday. "All I can do is read news clips and figure out how to get dressed in the morning without TV camera crews in there."

"That's not right. That's not good government," she said. "It's killing me."

She said Reagan accepted the resignation after she told him she believed she had done a good job and he "observed that it didn't seem to be getting out in the news media."

"I love that guy, I really do, and I'd be proud to serve him any place," she said.

The subcommittees are investigating EPA's handling of its \$1.6 billion Superfund program to clean up abandoned chemical waste dumps. Allegations have been made that the fund may have been manipulated for political purposes and that EPA officials may have been guilty of conflicts of interest in making decisions.

Much of the investigation has focused on thousands of pages of EPA enforcement files withheld from Congress on a claim of executive privilege.

Ironically, Mrs. Burford's resignation came only minutes after the White House agreed to let con-

gressional investigators have full access to those documents, a position Mrs. Burford has said she unsuccessfully urged upon the White House last fall.

Mrs. Burford had been under subpoena to deliver the documents to one of the House subcommittees today. Until the agreement was reached, she was bound to honor Reagan's order to withhold them, although Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., the subcommittee's chairman, said he would move to cite her for contempt of Congress if she did so.

She already stands as the highest public official ever cited by Congress for contempt, for her refusal last December to hand over some of the same documents.

The agreement was negotiated directly between Dingell and two of Reagan's top aides — White House chief of staff James A. Baker III and White House counsel Fred Fielding — bypassing the Justice Department.

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OPEC ministers reach partial pact on price

LONDON (AP) — OPEC ministers said today they had reached partial agreement on policies aimed at heading off a collapse of world oil prices, but that they needed more time to work out final details.

They declined to give figures, but informed sources said earlier the new base for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was in the range of \$29 to \$29.50 a barrel — down from \$34.

"We have a general understanding on prices, but we need to finalize it — and production quotas," Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti told reporters.

As the talks entered their second week, he added: "I think we'll finalize it (a total package) today."

Indonesian Oil Minister Dr. Subroto said as he arrived for the talks at London's Intercontinental Hotel: "It looks very encouraging."

Ecuadoran Oil Minister Gustavo Galindo said an "agreement in principle" had been reached on prices.

The key remaining problems appear to center on Nigeria's refusal to rescind its own price cut and Iran's insistence on keeping the benchmark at \$34.

OPEC has been under intense pressure in recent months to cut its base price because glutted market conditions and the

world recession have eroded the demand for oil.

OPEC and non-OPEC producers have been scrambling for scarce customers, and prices the unregulated spot market have tumbled to nearly \$27.50 a barrel.

Britain helped trigger the latest price crisis by trimming \$3 off the \$33.50 pricetag on its high-grade North Sea oil.

Nigeria, a competitor in the top-quality market, slashed its price the next day from \$35.50 to \$30 a barrel without consulting other OPEC members.

Nigeria has insisted that OPEC obtain some kind of assurance from Britain that it won't undercut a new lower price. Britain has refused, saying it will rely entirely on "market forces" to determine the price of oil.

For every \$1 cut in the price of a 42-gallon barrel of oil, consumers in the United States could pay up to 2 1/2 cents less per gallon of gasoline or home heating fuel. But a cut to \$29 a barrel would have a minimal impact at the pump because American refiners now are paying only \$30 a barrel.

Iran made a conciliatory gesture Wednesday, offering to reduce its oil production target by 1 million barrels daily, or about one-third, if OPEC abandons a price cut. Iran, although reportedly discounting its oil by as much as \$8 a barrel, has vowed it will "never" accept a lower official price.

OPEC still a house divided

By ROBERT BURNS
AP Business Writer

LONDON — Throughout its history, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been plagued by internal bickering. Now, as falling oil prices strain the budgets of some members, OPEC unity is more elusive than ever.

When OPEC was pushing oil prices up from the 1973 level of about \$2 a barrel to as high as \$40 in 1980, the most pressing question for the oil chiefs was how soon to post the next increase.

Now the issues are tougher. A major problem for the 22-year-old cartel is the economic crisis in Nigeria, a heavily populated African nation which must sell as much oil as possible — and quickly.

Nigeria's oil fields are due to run dry sooner than most other OPEC members, so it wants to reap the benefits of high oil prices now.

Nigeria competes with North Sea oil that is out of OPEC's control. When Britain and Norway cut the price of North Sea crude to \$30.50 a barrel last month, Nigeria dropped its price to \$30 without OPEC consent.

The spectre of retaliatory cuts by other OPEC members and an international price war loomed.

So the OPEC oil ministers undertook a series of crisis talks with the British and other non-OPEC producers, climaxing with the latest round of talks among all 13 OPEC members in a London hotel.

Nigeria has said it must keep its oil price at least 50 cents a barrel below the North Sea price in order to maintain high sales.

Depending on the quality of oil they sell, OPEC members set their prices around the \$34 mark which Saudi Arabia charges for its light crude.

Normally, the oil produced by Nigeria, Libya and Algeria is priced at least \$1.50 a barrel above that of Saudi Arabia, because the African oils contain less sulfur and thus are more valuable.

It was at the Saudis' insistence that the latest round of OPEC talks be convened to adjust prices lower than the \$34 benchmark held since October 1981.

The Saudis believe world demand for oil will remain stable for a longer time if the price of oil is kept at about \$28 a barrel.

Oil talks continue

Speaking with newsmen as he leaves London's OPEC talks Wednesday evening is Mana Saeed Otaiba, oil minister, United Arab Emirates.

At least six presidential aides fired

WASHINGTON (AP) — At least six assistants to President Reagan have been dismissed in a shakeup at the White House office that deals with outside interest groups, government sources say.

Faith Ryan Whittlesey, brought home from an ambassadorship in Switzerland to head the Office of Public Liaison, would not say Wednesday how many presidential advisers had been ousted from her department.

But in a telephone interview, Mrs. Whittlesey confirmed the housecleaning, saying she wanted "a fresh start, a new team."

Other administration sources, talking about the dismissals only the condition they not be named pub-

licly, said that Virginia Knauer, who advised Reagan on consumer and aging issues, was among those given a pink slip.

There were conflicting reports on Ms. Knauer's status. The Washington Post reported in today's editions that Mrs. Whittlesey had asked Ms. Knauer to stay.

Ms. Knauer, contacted at her home Wednesday night, said, when asked if she had been fired: "That's all wrong. There's supposed to be a denial of that."

Asked if anyone had asked her to step down, she said: "I haven't talked to anyone. It was not discussed...these things get messed up...it's unfortunate."

A White House official, who spoke

only on condition his name not be used, said late Wednesday night that Ms. Knauer might be on the way out but suggested this fact might not have been communicated to her.

Other presidential assistants who were fired, the sources said, were: Wayne Vais, who handled relations with business; Robert Bonitatti, liaison with organized labor; Henry Zuniga, Hispanics; Michael Gale, Jewish groups; Jack Burgess, Catholics and farm groups; and Thelma Duggin, minorities and women, who headed a 50-state project to eliminate state laws that discriminate against women.

The Washington Post, however, said Mrs. Whittlesey would keep Gale. And the paper said William

Triplett, liaison to groups concerned with crime and education, had been ousted.

The administration sources said that only two White House aides holding the rank of special assistant to the president — Morton Blackwell and Dee Jepsen — were retained by Mrs. Whittlesey, who succeeded Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole at the helm of the liaison office.

Blackwell coordinates White House relations with conservative groups and Mrs. Jepsen, the wife of Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, handles women's issues.

Deputy presidential press secretary Peter Roussel declined comment on the firings.

INSIDE TODAY

Disciplinary acts

Janet Robinson, Assertive Discipline consultant, will conduct a workshop in Midland Tuesday.

— Page 1C

Bridge	9A	Entertainment	7A
Classified	9C	Horoscope	9A
Comics	8A	Lifestyle	4C
Crossword	8A	Local	1C
Editorial	10A	Markets	6B
Education	6A	Obituaries	2C
Energy	5B	Sports	1B



Weather: Clear and warm tonight. Partly cloudy and warm Friday. Details on Page 2A.

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Nixon's 'tape troubles' begin at height of Hiss case

EDITOR'S NOTE: The 1930s and '40s were a period of self-examination for America as the fear of communism spread. This is the fifth of a six-part series on Midlander Robert Stripling's experiences amid this political climate through two decades in Washington. Today's article deals with the "Pumpkin Papers" and Richard Nixon's first showdown over "tapes."

By LANA CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

It was dark when the car carrying Robert Stripling and Richard Nixon arrived in Westminster, a rural Maryland area north of Washington, D.C.

David Whittaker Chambers, carrying a flashlight, met the two men and led them past a barn, through a pumpkin patch and into his

sparingly-furnished farmhouse. Unknowningly, the two men from the House Un-American Activities Committee walked past the evidence they were seeking to "blow the dome off Capitol Hill," as Stripling would later call it, and prove that Alger Hiss had leaked government secrets to the Soviet Union.

Nixon was the freshman member on the committee; Stripling was an 18-year Washington veteran trying to wrap up the Hiss-Chambers case before quitting his job as chief investigator for HUAC. This was late December, and in two weeks he was heading for the West Texas oilfields. Raised in East Texas, Stripling noticed the pumpkin patch they were traipsing through to the house. "Nice pumpkins you got here," he remarked.

HE DIDN'T REALIZE that inside one of those pumpkins rested the evidence he needed; nor that the



Stripling's Washington

part five

cans of microfilm, or "tapes," would bring Nixon his first test before a federal judge. The second, Watergate, shot him out of the presidency. "I knew this guy by this time," Stripling said of Chambers. Senior editor with Time magazine, Chambers had stirred up a hornet's nest when he testified before HUAC in

August that Hiss — the "golden boy" of the New Deal and a high-ranking employee in the State Department before resigning in 1947 — had leaked government secrets to the Soviet Union.

"I knew Chambers had something in reserve. Smoking on his pipe, Chambers whispered to me if I knew

where to get a good photographic expert," Stripling recalls. Chambers was to drop by his office the next afternoon.

What puzzled Stripling was Chambers' lifestyle. After working a few days each week on the magazine, he would retreat to the farm. Chambers, his wife, son and daughter worked the farm from early morning until dusk.

"I never will forget it," Stripling said of the house. "It was so stark, so ill-furnished, no pictures. There was an old stuffed owl and an old wooden stove they used for cooking."

It was 1 a.m. when Nixon and Stripling arrived back in Washington, D.C. Despite Stripling's contentions that Chambers had some important evidence and his pleadings for Nixon to stay, the congressman and Pat left for their planned Panamanian cruise.

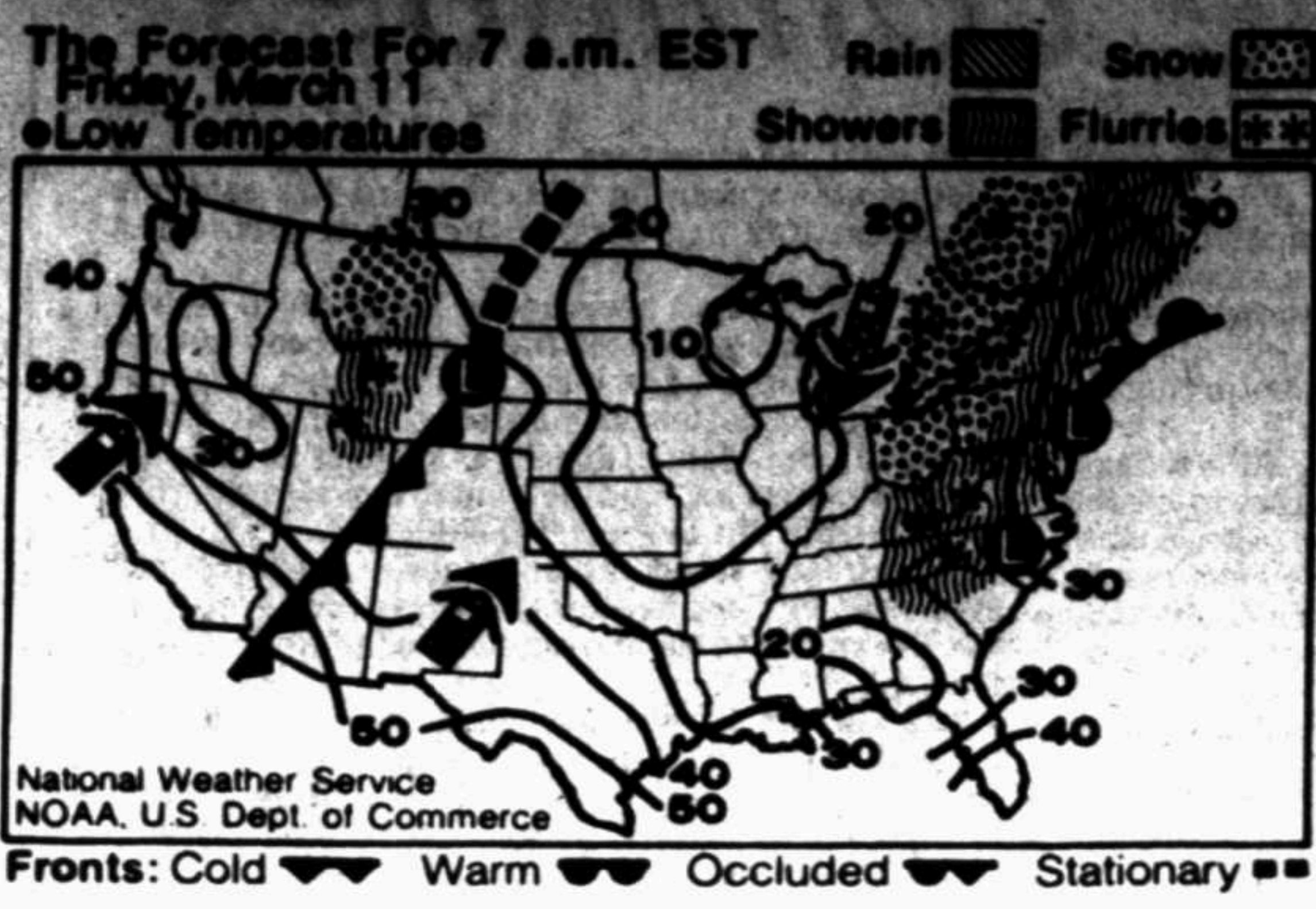
What Chambers turned over to Stripling the next day were five tin cans of microfilm. Stripling put the microfilm on an enlarger in his office and saw the film contained coded secret documents. "They aren't supposed to be in existence longer than 48 hours and here I was looking at them" long after they should have been destroyed.

PRINTS WERE MADE and taken to Sumner Welles, undersecretary of the State Department, to check the importance of the papers.

Welles looked over each sheet and placed them in one of three stacks. When through, he told Stripling, "One stack would have let foreign powers break the U.S. secret code; another stack would have hurt the U.S. security right then; and the third wouldn't hurt security but shouldn't be released."

(See NIXON'S, Page 2A)

WEATHER SUMMARY



Snow and showers are forecast through Friday for sections of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah and in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and New York, with showers expected in New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, according to the National Weather Service.

More springtime weather likely

More springtime weather, including typical West Texas winds, is expected through Friday, according to the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport.

Skies should remain clear tonight with lows dropping near 40 degrees. Friday is expected to hold partly cloudy skies with temperatures climbing into the upper 60s.

Tonight's southeasterly winds, expected to breeze at 5-10 mph, should shift southerly at 15-20 mph with gusts on Friday.

Wednesday's pleasant high of 64 missed the record high temperature of 85, set in 1955, by 21 degrees. The overnight low of 43 was almost 30 degrees warmer than 1948's frigid 14 degrees.

Midland statistics

FORECAST

Clear and cooler tonight with lows near 40. Partly cloudy and warm Friday with highs in the upper 60s. Southeasterly winds at 5-10 mph tonight. South-easterly winds at 15-20 mph and gusty Friday.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS

Yesterday's High 64 degrees
Overnight Low 43 degrees
Sunset today 5:53 p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow 7:04 a.m.
Precipitation none inches
Last 24 hours 0.7 inches
This month to date 1.47 inches
1983 to date

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

6 a.m.	44	6 p.m.	60
7 a.m.	44	7 p.m.	57
8 a.m.	46	8 p.m.	54
9 a.m.	49	9 p.m.	52
10 a.m.	53	10 p.m.	50
11 a.m.	56	11 p.m.	46
noon	57	midnight	46
1 p.m.	61	1 a.m.	45
2 p.m.	62	2 a.m.	43
3 p.m.	61	3 a.m.	46
4 p.m.	62	4 a.m.	46
5 p.m.	62	5 a.m.	46
6 a.m.	45	6 a.m.	45

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES

Arlene	41	1
Abilene	41	1
Denver	41	1
Amarillo	41	1
El Paso	41	1
Fort Worth	41	1
Houston	41	1
Lubbock	41	1
Marfa	41	1
Odessa	41	1
Wichita Falls	41	1

Texas temperatures

High	Low	Pcp
Arlene	41	0
Abilene	41	0
Albany	41	0
Amarillo	41	0
Austin	41	0
Beaumont	41	0
Brownsville	41	0
Childress	41	0
College Station	41	0
Corpus Christi	41	0
Dalhousie	41	0
Dallas	41	0
Del Rio	41	0
El Paso	41	0
Fort Worth	41	0
Galveston	41	0
Houston	41	0
Longview	41	0
Lubbock	41	0
Lufkin	41	0
Marfa	41	0
McAllen	41	0
Midland	41	0
Palacios	41	0
San Antonio	41	0
Shreveport	41	0
Stephenville	41	0
Texasarkana	41	0
Victoria	41	0
Waco	41	0
Wichita Falls	41	0
Wink	41	0

Extended forecasts

Saturday Through Monday

West Texas: Mostly fair, warmer Sunday then slightly cooler north Monday. Highs Saturday lower 60s. Panhandle to lower 60s. Big Bend valleys warmer, to mid 70s. Panhandle to mid 60s. Big Bend valleys Sunday, then cooling to mid 60s. Panhandle to mid 60s. Big Bend valleys Monday. Lows upper 30s. Panhandle to upper 40s. Southeast and Big Bend valleys.

North Texas: Partly cloudy skies and above normal temperatures. Lows ranging from mid 40s to mid 50s. Highs upper 60s to mid 70s.

South Texas: Partly cloudy and mid Saturday. Highs 70s. 80s extreme south. Lows 40s and 50s. Increasing cloudiness and a little warmer on Sunday with a slight chance of showers mainly coastal plains. Partly cloudy and continued warm Monday. Highs both days 70s and 80s. Lows 50s. Extreme south and immediate coast.

Cold front hits Valley

By The Associated Press

A high pressure ridge brought clear skies across the Lone Star State today, with the exception of the lower Rio Grande Valley, where a weak cold front has stalled.

Temperatures dipped into the 30s under the clear conditions and the influence of the high pressure mass, which produced light breezes statewide.

Nkomo's flight from Zimbabwe stirs fears of violence

By JOHN EDLIN
Associated Press Writer

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo's flight from Zimbabwe, a dramatic setback for one of Africa's best-known black nationalists, raised fears in his hometown today of more conflict in this tribally divided nation.

Nkomo struggled for most of his 65 years to free his country from white-minority rule. He emerged from 10 years in jail to lead a guerrilla army and, after independence, to serve in the Cabinet of his former protégé, Prime Minister Robert

Mugabe. Then Mugabe and Nkomo fell out.

On Sunday, as government troops swept through Bulawayo in a search for armed dissidents, Nkomo said he believed Mugabe's men were out to kill him. Nkomo, leader of the opposition since his ouster from the Cabinet a year ago for allegedly plotting a coup, decided to leave the country and on Tuesday crossed the border into Botswana.

Many in Bulawayo, Nkomo's stronghold, believe his flight has postponed for a long time any chance of tribal unity.

Mugabe leads the dominant

Choice of EPA successor 'critical'

By MARTIN CRUTSINGER
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's choice of a successor to Anne McCall Burford may be critical to whether the badly shaken Environmental Protection Agency she headed can clean up its tarnished image.

The administration pledged to begin a search for that successor today, but environmentalists questioned whether anyone can succeed without a fundamental change in Reagan's own views of environmental protection.

Sen. Robert Stafford, R-Vt., chairman of the Senate Environmental Committee which would have to approve Reagan's nomination, said a successor "needs to be somebody who has unimpeachable credibility and who will be more sympathetic to the obvious desire of the American people for a clean environment than the agency has been under Mrs. Burford's stewardship."

EPA employees, who have seen the agency's manpower cut by 12 percent and the budget slashed by 34 percent since Reagan took office,

were watching Reagan's move with wariness.

"We are just hoping they put in a peacemaker who can draw the agency together again after two years of turmoil," said one career employee who asked not to be named.

"We expect that Mrs. Burford's departure will affect the administration's environmental policy about the same way that replacing a water boy affects a lousy football team," said Jay Hair, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation, the nation's largest environmental group.

However, others believed Reagan would signal a mid-course correction by appointing someone with a strong environmental record. Environmentalists say a person of the stature of previous Republican EPA chiefs William Ruckelshaus and Russell Train is needed.

Reagan named John Hernandez, deputy administrator for the past two years, as acting administrator on Wednesday when he accepted Mrs. Burford's resignation.

Hernandez, the former dean of

New Mexico State University's College of Engineering, is considered an expert on water pollution, but environmentalists are unhappy with stands he has taken minimizing cancer threats posed by certain chemicals.

While Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., said he would "like nothing better than to see" Hernandez picked for the top job permanently, the White House indicated Hernandez would only serve until a permanent replacement is found.

Among those being mentioned was John Quarles, who joined the agency when it was created in 1970 as general counsel and was deputy administrator when he left in 1977.

Quarles has recently been a chief lobbyist for an industry group seeking to loosen air regulations and some believe his current client list would present insurmountable conflict-of-interest problems.

Also mentioned were Stan Legrow, a Washington attorney who served as chief enforcement counsel at the agency during the 1970s, and James R. Mahoney, an expert on air pollution and the founder of a Massachusetts environmental research company. Mahoney was rumored to be the front-runner for the EPA job before Mrs. Burford was picked in 1981, but critics say he also has conflict-of-interest problems stemming from his many industry clients.

In an interview Wednesday, Mahoney refused to comment on whether he had been contacted by the White House recently about the EPA job.

William K. Reilly, president of the Conservation Foundation, an environmental research group, said, "The job of succession will not be an easy one. The agency is seriously demoralized and we have lost the sense of a bipartisan environmental policy in the country."

Denny Shaffer, president of the Sierra Club, said, "There is nothing wrong with the Environmental Protection Agency that a little environmental protection would not solve."

But Shaffer said if Reagan continues with his current "hostility" toward the environment, no matter who is the administrator there will be "further rounds of scandal, public outrage and conflict of interest."

Burford fought for her hard-nosed reputation

WASHINGTON (AP) — From the time she took over as head of the Environmental Protection Agency, Anne McCall Burford sought and earned a reputation as a hard-nosed, tough administrator.

She hung on for months as Congress widened its scrutiny of EPA and her management of it, pausing to remarry and take a new name in the midst of the controversy.

But Mrs. Burford, who was known as Anne M. Gorsuch until last month, submitted her resignation to President Reagan on Wednesday, saying it was best for the crippled agency.

In an interview with the Denver Post Wednesday night, Mrs. Burford said she could no longer take the pressure of congressional investigations and the media spotlight.

"Shoot, I can't even work anymore," she said in an interview in Washington. "All I can do is read news clips and figure out how to get dressed in the morning without TV camera crews in there."

Appearing exhausted and distraught, Mrs. Burford said: "It's killing me."

Mrs. Burford, 40, is a former corporate attorney who rose to power in the Colorado legislature. While there, she was one of a group of conservatives who became known as "the House crazies," and she angered liberals and environmentalists on air pollution and women's issues.

Another in that group was the state House speaker, Robert F. Burford. He also came to Washington with the Reagan administration and heads the Bureau of Land Management in the Interior Department. On Feb. 20, the two were married.

They never had a honeymoon to speak of. Just after the wedding, she left to announce EPA's decision to buy out residents of contaminated Times Beach, Mo. She returned to field congressional inquiries about EPA management.

Critics describe Mrs. Burford as

abrasive, arrogant, haughty. In Denver, she was nicknamed "Queen Anne" by opponents, and in Washington that became "The Ice Queen."

As she faced a contempt-of-Congress citation late last year in an executive privilege dispute over turning over EPA documents, Mrs. Burford showed her tough edge. The Congress, she said, could not finish work on major environmental legislation or the federal budget but it "sure can find time to find me in contempt."

Mrs. Burford, who had withheld documents from Congress at the president's request, nonetheless praised Reagan Wednesday night. "I love that guy, I really do, and I'd be proud to serve him any place," she said.

Friends acknowledge she can be brusque, but they attribute it to a passion for efficiency and her professionalism.

"I never create an antagonism knowingly," she once said.

The daughter of a well-to-do Denver surgeon, Mrs. Burford was a protégé of such conservative stalwarts as brewer Joseph Coors and Interior Secretary James Watt, who counseled her during the crisis at her agency.

She was born in Casper, Wyo., and studied Spanish in Mexico as a child. A Fulbright scholar, she earned her bachelor's degree from the University of Colorado in two years and had her law degree from Colorado by the time she was 21.

During the controversy, Mrs. Burford answered critics who said she had blocked agency enforcement efforts, weakened the agency by slashing its budget, run off its best workers and tried to weaken environmental laws.

She called those charges "whoppers," said she was "unduly maligned" and described news accounts of her efforts as being like "viewing my reflection in a fun-house mirror."

Her own view was that she was trying to bring organization to what had been a mismanaged agency. She said the Reagan administration has a strong commitment to the environment but believes EPA can do its job with less money and less regulation of business.

Sleeping in park OK — if you have something to say

WASHINGTON (AP) — It's all right to sleep overnight in the park facing the White House if you are doing so to make a statement. Otherwise, it's not.

Eleven judges of the United States Court of Appeals reached that conclusion in a hotly contested 6-5 decision Wednesday. Their six different positions required 85 printed pages and raised sleeping in the park into a freedom-of-speech issue.

The case began in December when the Community for Creative Non-Violence was granted a 7-day permit to conduct a round-the-clock demonstration in Lafayette Park to impress the president, Congress and the public that homeless people have no permanent place to sleep.

Although the permit was for 24 hours a day, the U.S. Park Service said the participants could not sleep; that would violate new anti-camping regulations. A district court judge agreed with the Park Service. The protest group went to the appeals court, which came down, tortuously, on the side of the demon-

strators.

Two judges, voting with the majority, warned the decision held the promise of becoming "bad law." A dissenter said the ruling endangers free speech "by making it ridiculous and obnoxious." All five dissenters said the outcome was "plainly wrong."

But Judge Abner Mikva, in the majority opinion, said, "I believe the appellants' proposed sleeping is expressive in nature and that the Park Service has not justified a total ban on that activity." The government's interests, he said, can be served without trampling First Amendment rights of free speech.

He noted that visitors to the capital and workers on their lunch breaks take catnaps in the park all the time "without running afoul of the law."

He recalled that veterans were allowed an all-night sleep at a mock Vietnam War-era "firebase" where some of the demonstrators were periodically roused to stand symbolic guard duty.



United Press International Photo, Dec. 4, 1968

With a magnifying glass, Robert Stripling, left, and Richard Nixon examine microfilm containing secret State Department papers. The cans of microfilm had been hidden in a pumpkin. These "tapes," as Stripling called them, eventually led Nixon into a confrontation with a federal judge, a foreshadowing of Nixon's later troubles with the Watergate tapes.

Nixon's 'tape troubles' start with Alger Hiss case

(Continued from Page 1A)

"He was aghast that I had these documents," Stripling adds. Chambers, who had been taking copies of documents brought home by Hiss, to a third party who would relay them to the Soviet Union, had kept this microfilm when he decided to leave the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, Nixon was on a Panamanian cruise as his vacation, and the chief investigator sought permission to get him back. Stripling talked to outgoing HUAC chairman J. Parnell Thomas about getting Nixon off the cruise ship.

"Leave the son of a — on the boat," replied Thomas.

Stripling remembers the rest of the committee "had a sincere beef with Nixon. He wasn't playing square with the committee; he was running up to Westminster and talking with Chambers and not telling us."

Thomas relented and Stripling initiated what became a famous scene of an amphibious plane landing beside Nixon's ship and then taking him back to Washington, D.C.

THE MICROFILM proved to be the evidence needed to indicate Hiss was involved in leaking secrets to the Soviet Union. Within weeks, Hiss was indicted for lying and he eventually served 44 months in prison.

In the meantime, the cans of microfilm were being kept in a safe in Stripling's office. One Sunday, Nixon called Stripling to the office and said he wanted to take the "tapes" to New York and show a grand jury to prove they had the necessary evidence.

"I told him once they (tapes) are presented to the grand jury, they automatically seize them," Stripling says. The chief investigator called up another committee member, John Rankin of Mississippi. A 30-year veteran of Congress, Rankin told Nixon, "Why, boy, you can't take those tapes. You're violating the rules of the House. It would need a resolution of the House to release those tapes."

After Rankin left, Nixon

demanded and received the cans of microfilm from Stripling.

But Stripling was prepared for the next morning when Nixon went to New York. He had sent two investigators to wait in the men's room on the floor of the courthouse where the grand jury was meeting.

As Stripling had expected, once Nixon showed the microfilm to the grand jury, the judge asked them to be admitted into evidence.

"I CAN'T TURN them over to you," Stripling recalls Nixon telling the judge. "The federal judge ordered Nixon to turn over those tapes and he refused."

Eventually, Nixon called Stripling and asked what he should do. "I told him to tell the judge he had to go to the men's room. When he got there he should give the tapes to the two men. Then he was to go back and talk to the judge and when he asked for the tapes again, tell him he didn't have them. I had told the two men to hop into a taxi and take it all the way from New York to D.C. so they wouldn't be intercepted anywhere."

Reflecting for a moment, Stripling adds, "That was another fiasco of Tricky Dick's. Isn't it funny how celluloid has played the undoing of Nixon?"

After 18 years in Washington and continuing battles with President Truman, Stripling was tired. The president of an oil company had called him to Chicago and advised Stripling it was time to sit on the bench for a while. He sent Stripling to Midland to work for an oil company.

With Stripling down in West Texas, Nixon began to take advantage of the publicity generated by the Hiss case. The facts as to who did what began to change and eventually it became Nixon who uncovered all the evidence, including the Pumpkin Papers, which were found while he was on the boat to Panama.

More than 30 years later, the Hiss case is still alive.

Next: Nixon rises on Stripling's work.

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Big banks pay little tax, study shows

By The Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service

WASHINGTON — Twenty of the nation's largest banks paid only a 2.7 percent tax rate on domestic income in 1981, according to a study by the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation.

Six of the banks studied by the committee actually collected tax refunds or credits against future liabilities despite domestic income that year ranging from \$8 million to \$154 million. Bank America, the nation's second largest bank, for example, had U.S. income of \$154 million but will either get an \$18 million refund or a \$18 million credit.

The analysis, performed at the request of Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is expected to be used as

ammunition in a threatened effort to raise the effective tax rates paid by banks. Dole has used the threat of tax increases in an attempt to get the banks to back off from an intense lobbying campaign to kill legislation passed last year requiring 10 percent withholding on all interest and dividend income.

Dole said Wednesday that he is "sure the average taxpayer who pays about 20 percent of his income in federal income tax will welcome" an inquiry into "this privileged, tax exempt status (of the banks). The statutory tax rate for corporations, before special tax rules are taken into consideration, is 46 percent.

Along with the finding that the 20 largest banks paid an effective rate of 2.7 percent, or \$53 million in U.S. taxes on U.S. income of \$1.9 billion, the study compared effective tax

rates of different industries. Among the findings were:

THE LOWEST RATES were paid by paper and wood products companies, a depressed industry, which received \$193 million in credits or refunds while having a U.S. income of \$1.4 billion, and by railroads, which received refunds and credits of \$129 million while having U.S. income of \$1.7 billion. This translates into negative U.S. tax rates of 14.2 percent and 7.5 percent respectively.

The banking industry had the third lowest tax rate on U.S. income, but it was almost matched by crude oil producers, who paid \$31 million on \$996 million of U.S. income.

Among the highest U.S. effective tax rates on income earned within the United States were 47.7 percent for automobile manufacturers, 46.1

percent for the trucking industry, 29.3 percent for electronics and 28.8 percent for beverage producers.

In addition to calculating the U.S. effective rate on domestic income, the study also determined the worldwide tax rate on worldwide income and foreign rates on foreign income. The worldwide and foreign rates are all higher than the domestic rate. Corporations can get a U.S. credit for foreign taxes paid on foreign income.

Commercial banks, for example, paid foreign tax rates on foreign income of 38.1 percent. Crude oil producers faced foreign tax rates of 74.2 percent and the automobile industry had a foreign tax rate of 97.5 percent.

A NUMBER OF TAX experts contend, however, that the key figure for government officials attempting

to define policy is the U.S. rate on U.S. income. In calculating these figures, the Joint Committee treated provisions that allow companies to defer taxes, such as depreciation, as taxes that are not paid. A number of corporations object to this, contending that they will owe the taxes in future years.

In the study of the 20 large banks, the Joint Committee did not determine the U.S. rate on U.S. income for three banks, Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, both of which had book losses, and Northwest Bankcorp, for which information was not available.

Six of the banks studied paid no U.S. tax on U.S. income, and received refunds for credits against future liabilities. They were: Bank America, income of \$154 million, and a credit or refund of \$18 million;

Bankers Trust New York, U.S. income of \$45 million and a credit or refund of just under \$1 million; Crocker National, income of \$8 million and a refund or credit of \$16 million; Mellon National, income of \$40 million and a credit or refund of \$16 million and First Bank System, income of \$69 million and a credit or refund of \$24 million.

The remaining banks paid taxes at the following rates: Chase Manhattan, 14.9 percent; J. P. Morgan & Co., 19 percent; Continental Illinois, 14.3 percent; Chemical New York, 3.2 percent; First Interstate, 5.8 percent; First Chicago, 0.2 percent; Security Pacific, 2.3 percent; Wells Fargo, 5.3 percent; Marine Midland, 7.5 percent; Irving Bank, 1.6 percent; and Interfirst, 17.8 percent.

Sharp skills needed, pro says

By LESLIE HAINES
Energy-Business Writer

In hard times, the need for professional property management of real estate is greater than ever. The people who manage apartment complexes, office buildings and other properties will have to "sharpen up" their skills, said a national expert in real estate management in Midland yesterday.

"When you can put a hole in the ground and have a building all preleased before it's even finished, the need for marketing and management is not that great," said Alan V. Davies, national president of the Institute of Real Estate Management.

"In harder markets such as we have now, competition is greater," Davies said.

"If my new building is only 20 percent occupied, and the new building next to me is only 20 percent occupied, who is going to sign up that next tenant? It represents a real challenge to us."

Davies spoke to the local chapter of IREM, a professional organization for certified property managers — the people who handle everything from leasing arrangements to maintenance problems with the air conditioning — in apartments and office buildings in Midland.

During recent real estate booms, overall management "may not have been all that it should be," Davies told the Reporter-Telegram. "In the apartment business, for example, someone in Houston told me there has been no appreciable vacancy rate there for about four years. Resident managers probably tended to get a little complacent.

"When you've got a lot of material on the market, you have to sharpen up."

Davies said property managers' marketing skills will come to the fore, "and part of that is making whatever deals you have to make. It's a trade-off. Is it better to have a vacant apartment for another month or give away a month's free

rent and have a tenant."

IREM on the national level is at a major crossroads today because of a recessionary real estate market and the glut of properties in some cities. The fact that financial institutions are pushing for a greater role in property management and ownership in the 1980s also is causing IREM to take a look at itself, Davies said.

Thus, IREM will concentrate on adapting to the more complex real estate field expected in this decade. Admission criteria to the organization will be toughened, as will IREM's educational programs leading toward certification as a property manager.

Professional management differs from region to region in the country, Davies said, depending upon economic conditions and what the public (tenants) expects.

"Here in the Southwest, so much of your product is new, and therefore you have fewer problems (with maintenance, for example)."

A major concern of the IREM is that about 20 percent of rental housing in this country was financed 10 to 20 years ago on a balloon mortgage at a low interest rate of around 8 percent. Many of those mortgages are coming due now, when rates are up to 13 percent.

At the same time, the typical apartment dweller's income has fallen from 63 percent to only 56 percent of the income of a single family home owner.

"That means the apartment dweller of today is going to have to pay more rent to support that mortgage, but he has less money to do it with — and the apartment owner has increased costs also: fuel, mortgage payments, maintenance at a time when the tenants can least afford it."

IREM's 5,700 members manage one third of the real estate assets in the United States, including 8 million residences and 5.7 billion square feet of non-residential space worth an estimated \$450 billion.

BBB warns of danger in stardust

By VINCE GIORGI
Staff Writer

Area high school students who receive a mailing from a Los Angeles talent search agency should avoid being blinded by the "stardust," the president of the Permian Basin Better Business Bureau said Wednesday.

Linda Truitt said the BBB office began receiving phone calls Tuesday from people offered television auditions through mailings from what appears to be a West Coast talent agency, Five Star Productions.

Ms. Truitt said the company's owner and principal employee were

recently arrested in Los Angeles and charged with 31 counts of false advertising and one count of operating a talent agency without a license. The two men are set to be tried Monday.

She said students in the Midland-Odessa area, San Angelo and Abilene have received the mailings, which offer students a chance at careers in modeling, motion pictures and television journalism.

The company typically asks students to submit an application and \$10 for the chance to appear on a national television special, "New Faces," according to Ms. Truitt. She

said the applicants are later informed that they have been selected for an interview and screen test and are instructed to submit an additional \$135 to cover the cost.

"It appeals to people's vanity and their ego," she said. "This just plays on that ego."

Denver's BBB reported that about 18,000 Colorado students were contacted in a similar manner by the company.

The company's owner reportedly convinced 1,900 students in eight Eastern states to pay for screen tests when he conducted a similar operation, under the name Datastar, some-

time prior to September 1982. Datastar closed shop in September 1982 and the owner disappeared without honoring the filming commitments.

The Los Angeles BBB cautioned consumers to wait until the trial is completed before considering sending money to Five Star Productions. Ms. Truitt also recommended that students not send money to Five Star Productions.

"I would definitely not send in the \$10 because it's just going to be a waste of \$10," she said. "There just aren't any pots of gold out there, and that's what everybody's been hunting for."

Administration lobbies for decontrol

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration says eliminating natural gas price limits will drive down the fuel's cost just like deregulation of oil helped cause a decline in oil prices.

"If the natural gas market were not regulated and were allowed to operate the same way that all other major energy markets operate," natural gas prices would decline, Energy Secretary Donald Hodel told the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Wednesday.

Hodel's prediction opened four days of hearings by the panel on a melange of natural gas bills, includ-

ing President Reagan's proposal to lift all gas price controls by 1986.

"The situation in today's gas market is similar to that in the oil market two years ago," Hodel said. "The deregulation of oil prices helped cause a decline in oil prices, which continues even today. Abundant supplies and competitive demand caused prices to fall, and consumers are reaping the benefits."

Current law — enacted by Congress in 1978 as part of President Carter's energy program — would lift price lids on Jan. 1, 1985, from oil price gas and from gas discovered since April 1977. But it retains indefinitely price controls on gas

found before April 1977.

Reagan's plan faces strong opposition in the House and Senate. Thus far, 26 natural gas bills have been introduced, calling for partial decontrol to the reimposition of controls already lifted.

"It's clear there is no consensus on this issue at this time," Hodel said.

Committee members agreed, with several saying the Reagan proposal could serve as a "framework" for Congress to enact a new plan.

The controversy stems from the fact that even though some large reserves have been discovered in the past five years, natural gas prices have risen 114 percent in that period.

In the past year, increases of 30

percent to 40 percent have hit consumers in some areas.

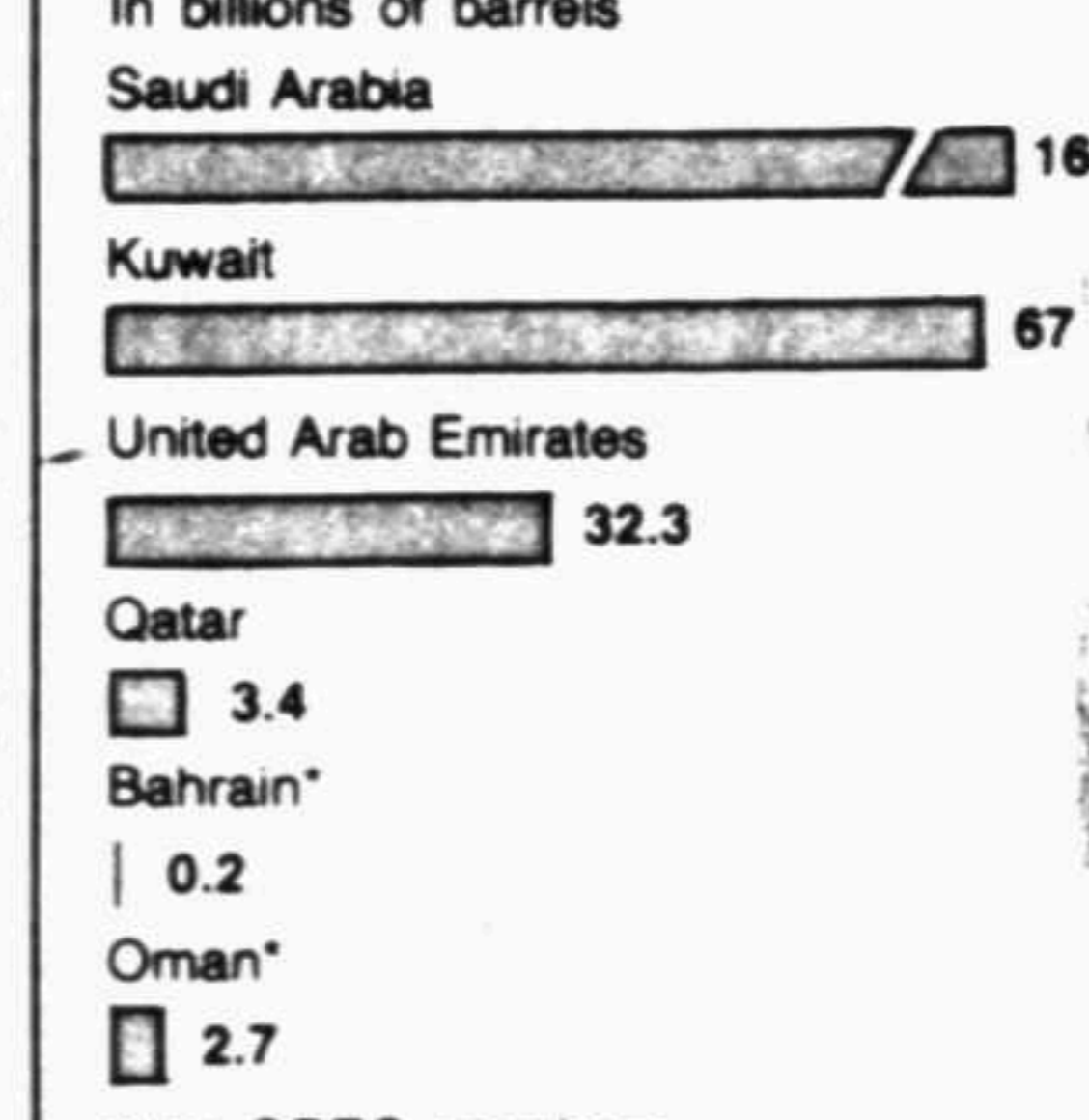
If the Reagan plan is approved, Hodel said he "fully expects" that prices would drop 10 cents to 30 cents per thousand cubic feet in the first year. That would mean a savings of \$14 to \$42 for the average house, which uses about 140,000 cubic feet a year.

"The competitive nature of the gas market would solve these problems if it were allowed to operate," he told the panel.

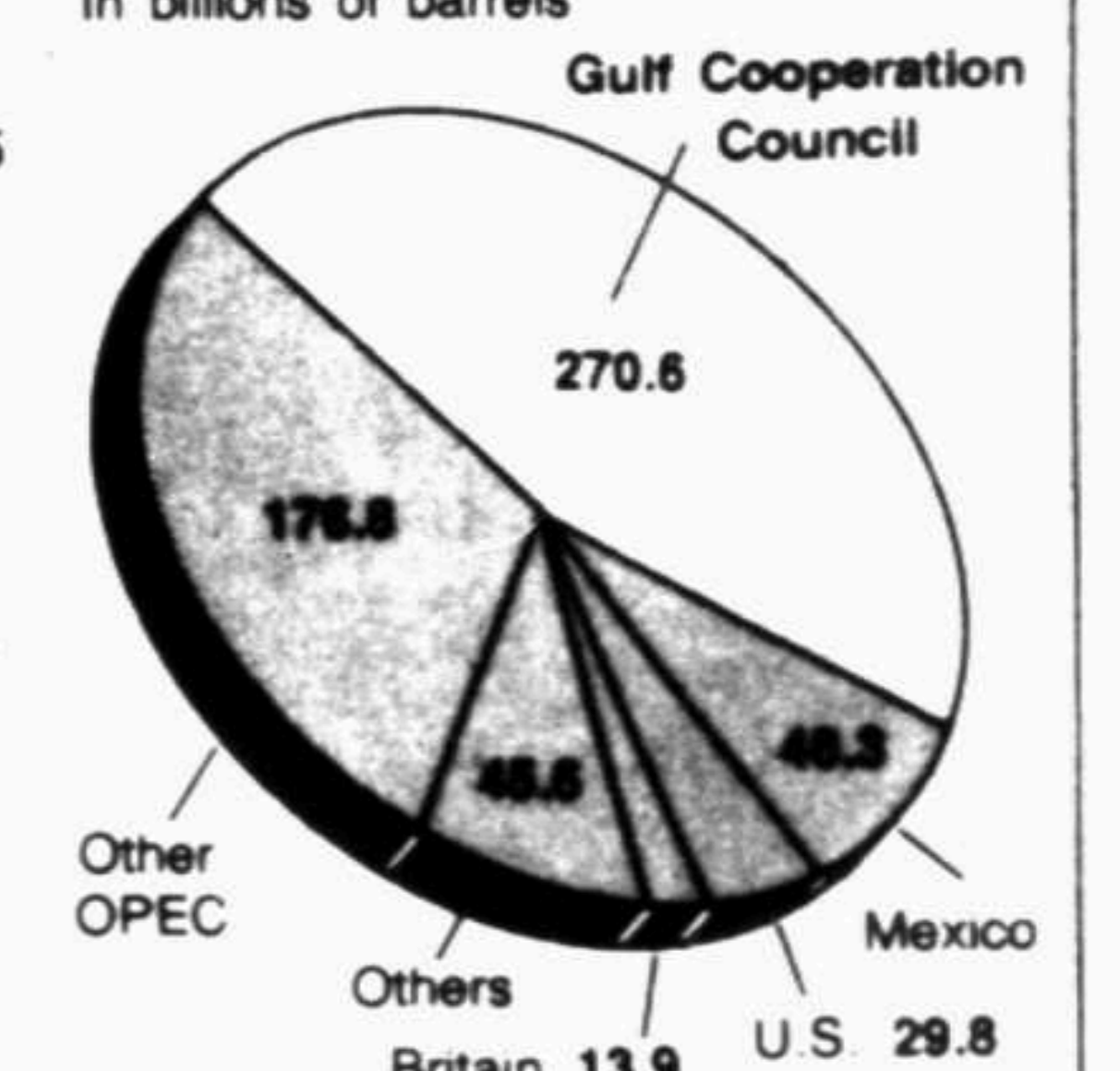
Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho, the panel's chairman, warned that "if the Congress fails to act, gas prices probably will continue to increase under a rate that is simply unacceptable."

The Gulf Cooperation Council

GCC oil reserves
In billions of barrels



Noncommunist oil reserves
In billions of barrels



*Non-OPEC members

Note: The council is a political and economic alliance of six Persian Gulf states. Chicago Tribune Graphic. Source: Oil & Gas Journal. Chicago Tribune news reports.

Iran ready to make concessions to OPEC

From wire reports

LONDON — Iran said here Wednesday it is now prepared to make concessions on oil production quotas provided the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) does not reduce its price for crude of \$34 a barrel.

Iranian Oil Minister Mohammed Gharazi, who earlier had steadfastly refused to agree to any of the price and production quota changes sought by some OPEC members, surprised the oil ministers Wednesday by announcing that some concessions were possible.

Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Abbas Honadust said the Tehran government might be prepared to slash oil production to 1 million barrels a day. This would cut the country's oil export to 1.5 million barrels, almost half as much as it is selling abroad now.

But Iran would never agree to compromise on prices, he added. Oil industry analysts have noted, however, that despite Iran's objection to a formal price decrease, it is now selling crude at \$10 a barrel below the benchmark price.

In Helsinki, Finland, Finnish oil sources said Wednesday that the Soviet Union had reduced its oil prices to \$27.50 a barrel.

OPEC ministers hope to set new price and production levels in order to avert an international price war caused by falling world demand.

On Feb. 14, the Soviet Union reduced its price for crude to between \$29 and \$30 a barrel, retroactive to Feb. 1, depending on quality and port of delivery. The Soviet Union's action was immediately followed by Britain which reduced the price for North Sea crude by \$3 to \$30.50 a barrel.

Dorchester board declares quarterly cash dividend

DALLAS (SWN) — The Board of Directors of Dorchester Gas Corporation at its meeting on March 9, 1983, declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.04 per share of Common Stock, payable May 16, 1983, to stockholders of record May 2, 1983.

Dorchester Gas Corporation, headquartered in Dallas, is engaged in exploration for oil and natural gas and in the production of natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products and coal. Dorchester's Common Stock is listed on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol DGS.

OTC exhibition dates for 1984 rescheduled

DALLAS (SWN) — The governing body of the Offshore Technology Conference has shifted the exhibition scheduled for 1984 (April 30 - May 3) to 1985 (May 6-9). Meeting in Houston, the OTC Executive Committee voted to continue plans for a technical conference in 1984 and 1985. The shift, according to OTC officials, advances by one year the triennial program announced in 1981 to hold the technical exhibition portion of the event on an every-other-year basis.

The OTC Executive Committee actions do not alter plans for the 1983 Offshore Technology Conference scheduled for May 2-5 at the Astrodome Complex in Houston. The 1982 event, largest in OTC history, drew more than 100,000 registrants—the largest ever worldwide offshore event.

OTC Executive Committee Chairman Conrad Welling, Senior Vice President of Ocean Minerals, Inc., in Mountain View, California, reports signs for the 1983 event remain very positive despite a sharp downturn in industry activity that began in early 1982. All indoor space for the exhibition has been committed, and an excellent turnout is expected for the May 2-5 event. "We appreciate the confidence shown in OTC as the key

technical conference and exhibition in the worldwide offshore industry by the more than 2,000 companies that have continued their OTC participation in 1983," said Welling. He continued that this year's edition of OTC would be the largest offshore technical conference and exhibition held anywhere in the world during 1983.

According to Welling, the change in plans by the OTC Executive Committee resulted from a continuing examination by OTC and the Sponsor Societies to ensure that the conference remains the world's foremost forum on offshore resources development. "OTC is an industry event. It is a gathering place for the world's offshore managers, scientists, and engineers," said Welling. "The Sponsor Societies and Executive Committee members recognize that this is a difficult readjustment period for many operating service and supply companies throughout the world. The action is taken in the best interest of this industry during a very turbulent period. The offshore industry is an industry with a tremendous future, and the OTC Executive Committee's actions represent evidence of our continued commitment to ensure that OTC remains responsive to this industry's needs."

OIL FACTS

1735
Pierre Bouguer first uses the pendulum to make gravity observations in a French expedition in Peru, chief object of which is to measure arc. Makes the first relative gravity measurements, and first uses the invariable pendulum idea. For the next 150 years, most gravity observations were made by the absolute method.

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- Oil and gas lease and/or profit center accounting
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Table of stock market prices for various companies including ABC, AM, and others. Columns include company names, prices, and changes.

Stock market gains cold shoulder from many

By CHET CURRIER AP Business Writer NEW YORK (AP) — The stock market rallied in late trading Wednesday, recouping more than half its losses from the sell-off the day before. Energy issues were strong as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries continued its efforts to agree on unified pricing and production policies. In other words, about four out of five had no IRA plans, even with the deadline — April 15, in most cases — approaching for contributions for 1982.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund prices and performance, including categories like American Express, American Mutual, and American Fund.

IRA's receive cold shoulder from many

NEW YORK (AP) — For all the publicity individual Retirement Accounts have received, they've drawn a cool response from a surprising number of people to date. The newspaper American Banker recently reported that only 9 percent of 2,000 individuals surveyed by a market research firm had opened IRAs for 1982. An additional 11 percent of those surveyed said they planned to start IRAs sometime in the future. In other words, about four out of five had no IRA plans, even with the deadline — April 15, in most cases — approaching for contributions for 1982. His curiosity piqued by this news, a worker in a New York office building polled two dozen of his colleagues at random on the same question. Only seven had IRAs, with just three others planning to establish them. When Congress made IRAs available to all working Americans, it was hailed as one of the most important provisions of a landmark tax bill. Starting in 1982, workers could set aside up to \$2,000 apiece each year, deduct the contribution from their tax returns, and enjoy tax-free compounding of their investment. A conservatively invested IRA might not make anyone rich, but it could provide a healthy cushion for retirement. Still, many eligible individuals obviously haven't been sold on the idea. After 18 months of recession, of course, it's logical that a lot of people simply don't have money available for this or any other kind of savings plan. At the same time, individuals making a relatively good living may have other, more pressing commitments such as a new home with a big mortgage. And some sophisticated investors prefer to seek their tax breaks and investment opportunities elsewhere, in sums much larger than the maximum IRA contribution. Beyond such considerations, however, it is evident that IRAs are misunderstood. Much that is written and said about them implies that once money goes into an IRA, it can't be taken out again until the saver reaches 59 1/2 years of age. In fact, it can be withdrawn any time. If a saver does so before reaching age 59 1/2, the money is subject to taxation as ordinary income, plus a 10 percent penalty tax. But that penalty is not as large as it may look, especially when it is weighed against the benefits of the tax deduction for contributions and tax-free compounding. The deduction at the start means, in effect, that the government is subsidizing IRA savings. A \$1,000 contribution for an individual in the 30 percent tax bracket, for example, really costs the saver only \$700. The other \$300 represents money that would otherwise have been paid in current income taxes. Free of taxes on interest and dividends, IRA money compounds more rapidly than money in taxable savings vehicles. The accounting firm of Arthur Young & Co. recently calculated that a taxpayer in the 30 percent bracket, investing money at 10 percent, could withdraw it from an IRA after just six years and still come out ahead. For someone in the 50 percent bracket, the time required is only five years. "Many individuals resist the idea of an IRA solely because they do not wish to tie up funds for many years until retirement," the firm said. "In fact, an IRA can be a viable medium-range investment vehicle."

Additional listings

Table of additional stock listings and prices, including companies like ABC, DEF, and GHI.

Over the Counter

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

Commodities

Table of commodity prices for various goods like oil, grain, and metals.

Over the Counter

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

Cotton

Table of cotton market prices and futures contracts.

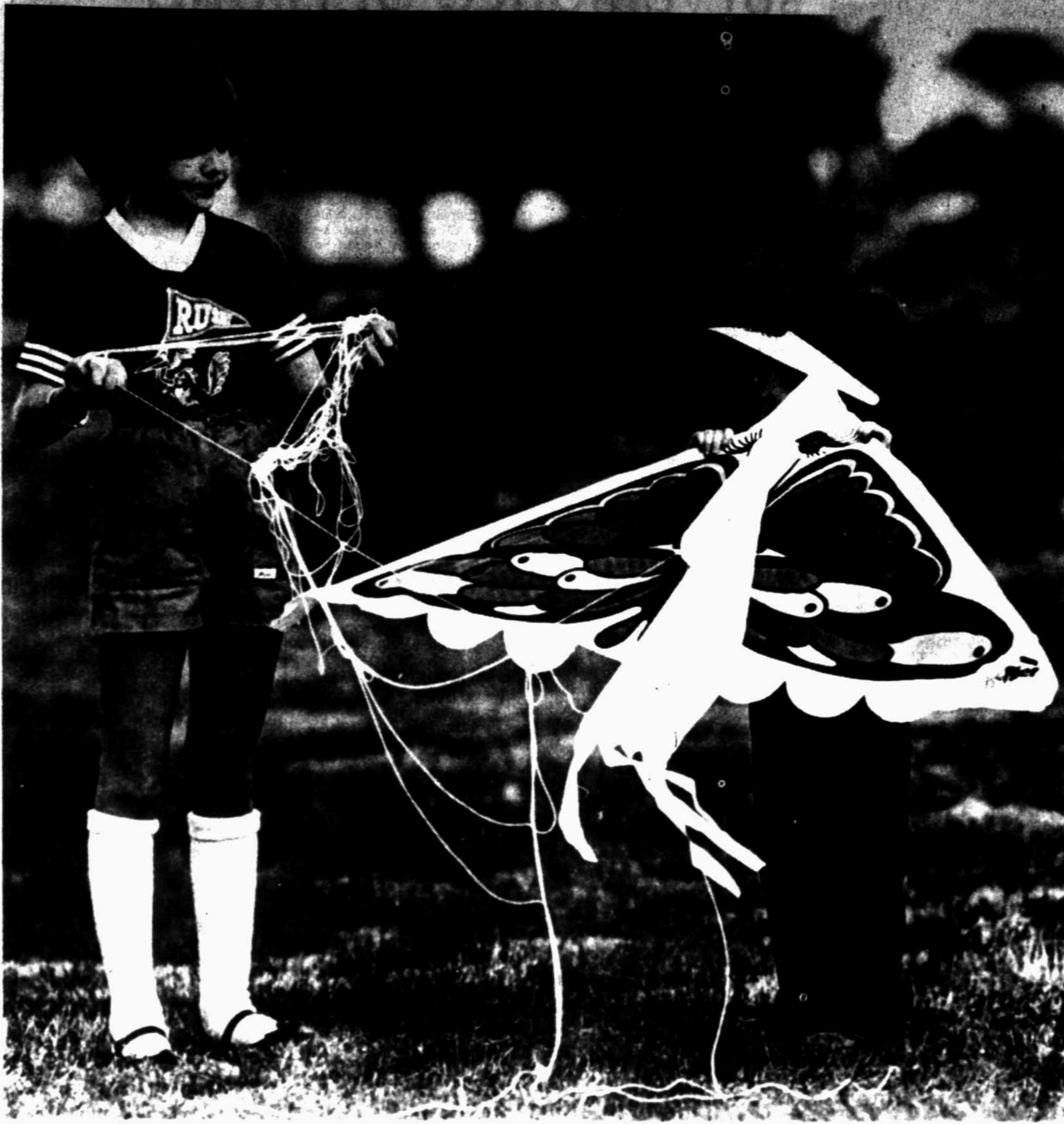
Over the Counter

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

Advertisement for 'Ginnie Maes may pay off sooner' by Bill Doyle, featuring a portrait of a man.

Advertisement for 'Answer to today's crossword puzzle' with a grid and clues.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'sec' and 'Nothing wrong with first-hand'.



Low-flying kite

Nothing will kill an afternoon of kite-flying faster than tangled string. Nine-year-old Michelle Schultz and Tarrah Glasser, 3, learned first-hand Wednesday that the kite won't soar until the string is unraveled. The kite dilemma took place at a baseball field adjacent to Fairview Cemetery.

Program concerns discipline

By HALLYE JORDAN
Staff Writer

Discipline is still the No. 1 concern expressed by a majority of parents, according to Fannin Elementary School Principal Bob Watkins. As a result, Midland will be the first city in Texas to hold a seminar dealing with parent's problems in disciplining their children.

Parents who wish to have more control over their children's behavior, as well as a better relationship within the family, are urged to attend the workshop, sponsored by the Fannin PTA at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the school cafeteria, 2400 Fannin.

Janet Robinson, top consultant for Assertive Discipline by Canter and Associates, Inc., will conduct the workshop, entitled "Assertive Discipline for Parents."

Mrs. Robinson, a school psychologist and counselor, has taught at several grade levels in the United States and Asia.

The staff at Fannin has implemented Canter's Assertive Discipline program along with 300,000 other teachers across the nation.

Lee Canter, an expert in child management, adapted his take-charge approach for dealing with children in the classroom to the needs of today's parents.

"Today's children need the firm guidance of loving parents, who know not only when to supply warmth and support, but also how and when to set firm disciplinary limits," Canter wrote in his book, "Assertive Discipline for Parents."

Copies of the hardback book are included in the workshop fee, which is \$15 for a single parent and \$20 for couples.

Canter recently appeared on The Merv Griffin Show and NBC's Today Show.



Janet Robinson

In the workshop, parents will be instructed on the following:

- How to take charge and be the boss with children.
 - How to lay down the law when children misbehave.
 - How to support children when they do behave.
 - How a parent and spouse can work as a team in dealing with children's misbehavior.
 - How a single parent can deal effectively with behavior problems.
 - How to get children to behave at school.
- The Fannin PTA is urging all interested parents and educators to attend the workshop. For more information or to register, call Fannin Elementary at 683-2621.

Programs receive favorable comment

By VINCE GIORGI
Staff Writer

Several applications soliciting money from the Texas Commission on Alcoholism for alcohol education programs received favorable comment Wednesday during the Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission board of directors monthly meeting.

The TCA has appropriated money for programs designed to increase public awareness about alcoholism and its effects on alcoholics' families. All applications were recommended for the board's approval after review by the PBRPC's Regional Alcohol and Drug Advisory Council.

Board members gave favorable comment on an application by the Permian Basin Community Centers for Mental Health and Mental Retardation for continued funding of the Johnson Center in Midland. Permian Basin MHMR is seeking \$30,714 from the TCA to be matched with its own \$1,622.

The Johnson Center offers detoxification services for five to seven days to substance abusers in Midland and Ector counties, and for people from surrounding counties on a "space available" basis. The center expects to provide detoxification for 175-200 people annually.

The board conferred favorable comment on an application by Midland Independent School District for \$7,450 to purchase "Here's Looking at You Two," an educational program of films, tapes, books and other material designed for grades 4-6.

MISD plans to purchase two curriculum kits for each grade level and offer them on a rotating basis to schools throughout the system. The district plans to integrate the program into its health/science curriculum beginning in September and make the education mandatory in all grade schools.

Midland's Council on Alcoholism also received favorable comment on its application for \$6,674 from the TCA. The council plans to purchase billboard and television advertising for its services. It also plans to buy an educational film, "Alcoholism and the Family," and make it available for viewing by civic groups.

Odessa's Council on Alcoholism received a favorable recommendation on its application to the TCA, although it is only eligible for \$9,500 instead of the requested \$18,913.

Cathy Clayton, PBRPC alcohol services director, told the board that \$9,500 is the maximum grant available from the TCA.

Odessa's Council on Alcoholism also proposes a series of films and advertising based on the theme, "Alcoholism is a Family Affair." A family therapy seminar is also planned for April 30.

The board gave favorable comment on an application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for an environmental review of a 20-acre portion of Western Sunset Estates in West Odessa. The subdivision is located on Moss Road approximately 1 1/4 miles north of Interstate 20.

The 20-acre site is on the west side of the subdivision and consists of 58 quarter-acre lots designed for mobile homes.

The Ector County Health Department initially withheld approval for the site, considering the lots too small to hold individual septic tanks and drain fields.

The health department later granted approval after consulting with the developer's engineer, who assured the department that the drain fields would be adequate.

Finally, the board endorsed Upton County Judge Peggy Garner's candidacy for a seat on the board of directors of the National Association of Regional Councils.

Rabid skunks discovered

Two more rabid skunks have been located in Midland County, according to a spokesman with the Animal Control Center.

One was brought to the shelter on Saturday, the other on Sunday.

The spokesman said one skunk was found at Rankin Highway and County Road 135 East, about 1-1 1/4 miles south of Midland. The other was discovered on County Road 1965 South, about 10 to 12 miles south of the city.

If people notice skunks during the daytime, the Animal Shelter should be contacted. Telephone number is 683-2941.

Harassment suit subject doesn't give testimony

By ED TODD
Staff Writer

Joe Tant, the gray-haired ex-building services director for the city of Odessa, declined to testify in federal court late Wednesday in the trial of a sexual harassment suit brought against him by a former secretary.

He was too nervous from taking nerve medication to testify, his attorney told U.S. District Judge Lucius D. Bunton, who is to settle the civil conflict.

But the former secretary, 26-year-old Ester Navarrette, complained that Tant tried to stick a "junior police badge" on her blouse, had shown her slides of nudes, asked her to pose for photographs and, according to the original complaint, "made suggestions of a sexual nature" to her.

Mrs. Navarrette, who left her job sobbing on Oct. 21, 1980, subsequently was transferred to the police department but eventually returned to building services, where the acting director fired her due to repeated absenteeism and tardiness, the city of Odessa claims.

TANT, WHO resigned from his job early in November 1980, pleaded guilty to simple assault and was fined.

Later in 1980, according to then-City Manager Kerry Sweatt, the city of Odessa adopted policies on "sexual harassment," had them posted on bulletin boards and included them in the city's booklet on personnel guidelines.

In the federal trial, in which Tant and Odessa's city management are defendants, Mrs. Navarrette is seeking punitive damages, award of back pay and job reinstatement.

She contends she was fired from her job due to her original complaint against Tant and for filing a complaint against Odessa with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Kenneth Reese, a custodian in building services, testified that some "nude slides" were shown in Tant's office and that Mrs. Navarrette "didn't like" them.

"SHE WAS IN the office, and she was more or less trying to hold him off," Reese testified of the alleged "sexual harassment" incident on Oct. 21.

"What did you do?" her attorney, Tom Petersen of El Paso, asked Reese.

"I didn't do anything," he said. "I left."

Testimony indicated that Reese, a black man, had lodged oral complaints against Tant, a white man who retired following his forced resignation. Reese's complaint centered around not being offered a promotion by Tant but he said he did not think he was discriminated against because of his race. He even said he was not offended by being called "boy." "That don't bug me; that don't upset me."

"IT WASN'T the money I wanted," Reese said. "I wanted the title—that's all I went in and asked for, and that's what it's about."

Former Midland City Councilwoman Margaret Burton, who seemed sympathetic toward Mrs. Navarrette, described Mrs. Navarrette's reaction to Tant's alleged advances as a "trauma syndrome." Currently, she is director of Odessa's Rape Crisis Center.

(See SECRETARY, Page 2C)

Cancer question answers just a phone call away

By GAIL BURKE
Staff Writer

A friend has cancer. You want to ask questions, but feel uncomfortable.

The doctor says you've got cancer, and you suddenly remember the questions you forgot to ask during the consultation.

You've read an interesting article about a new cancer treatment and want to know more.

All these questions can be answered — free — by dialing 1-800-4-CANCER. The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute's Cancer Information Service (CIS) in Houston introduced its new statewide cancer hotline this month.

"This provides an opportunity for people who have cancer, or their family and friends, to ask questions," said Dr. Eric Svenson, radiation oncologist at the Allison Permian Basin Cancer Therapy Center.

According to Svenson, it is not unusual for cancer patients to leave the doctor's office wanting to know more about the disease.

"During a standard consultation, patients often forget what they wanted to ask," he said. "Here at the Allison Center we provide pamphlets to our patients, but rather than set up another consultation, I



Staff Artist: Jan Drake

would encourage people to call. It's a good service."

"The 9-a.m.-to-5-p.m. Monday-through-Friday hotline service will share its phone number with 20 CIS offices across the country, allowing Texans to pass it on to out-of-state friends and relatives," said Janice Chilton, communications specialist for CIS.

"When you call the 1-800-4-CANCER number you will automatically reach the Cancer Information Service nearest you," she said.

"A Texan can pass this number on to a relative. For example, it can be given to an aunt in New York. The aunt can dial the number and will automatically be connected with the Cancer Information Service in New York."

The M.D. Anderson CIS is one of 21 nationwide networks based at

major cancer centers and funded by the National Cancer Institute.

On the weekends, a tape-recorded message will ask for the person calling to leave a name and the CIS will return the call on Monday. If the question must be answered that day, Ms. Chilton said, the recorded message includes a number for the National Cancer Institute, which handles late-night calls until midnight Eastern time, and weekend calls.

"We don't try to diagnose," Ms. Chilton said. "We're not physicians, but we are well-informed lay persons who can answer or get the answer to questions about cancer prevention, treatment and rehabilitation."

(See CANCER, Page 2C)



AP Laserphoto

A 12-year-old girl was killed and four other students were injured when a tractor trailer crashed into this school bus Wednesday in southeast Houston.

Bus crash kills 12-year-old

HOUSTON (AP) — A fifth-grader who was killed when her bus collided with an 18-wheel truck declined her mother's offer of a ride to school because she wanted to show friends her contest poster, her sister says.

Chellys Moore, 12, had worked on the poster for a week, hoping to win a gift certificate for some books, according to her sister, Ursula.

The girl was one of 10 gifted students riding the bus Wednesday morning to T.H. Rogers School when the accident occurred. She was killed and four other students were injured.

"They said she didn't feel any pain," said Ursula, 16. "Our grandmother heard about the accident on a scanner and called, and we just knew it was her bus."

The truck swerved from its southbound lane of the wet road to avoid

hitting a stopped car and instead smashed into an oncoming car and the 35-seat bus, police said. The driver of the car was not injured, officers said.

"It (the truck) sheared off the right passenger side of the bus from the front to about six seats back," Officer Joe Reynolds said. "There were children sitting in the seats. Fortunately they weren't thrown out of the bus, but were thrown out of the seats."

"There were kids screaming and kids bleeding," said Kathy Peters, 24, who witnessed the accident. "One was screaming for his brother. I got a sheet out of my car to wrap some in."

Officer T.F. Hayes Jr. said witnesses told authorities the truck was going too fast on the wet road.

The bus accident was the second in the Houston area since October,

when a 14-year-old Galveston student was killed and 39 others injured when their bus was hit by a speeding sports car on the Galveston Causeway and fell 20 feet onto the northbound lanes.

Chellys died Wednesday morning at Hermann Hospital. Brandon Dozier, 10, was in serious condition today at Hermann with leg injuries.

John Delgado and Steve Martin, both 12, and Noreen Kahn, 9, were taken to Texas Children's Hospital. Delgado was admitted in satisfactory condition.

Bus driver Candy Rodriguez, 42, was in guarded condition in Hermann. Ms. Rodriguez has been driving for the district since 1975, school officials said.

All the children on the bus were in the Vanguard program for academically gifted students.

DEATHS

Jerry T. Doyle

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Services for Jerry Tilden Doyle, 27, of Charlotte, N.C., and formerly of Midland will be at 7 p.m. Friday in Harry & Bryant Funeral Home chapel in the Oaks in Charlotte, N.C.

Doyle died Wednesday at his residence.

He was born Jan. 24, 1956, in Midland. He was all-state quarterback from Hobbs, N.M., in 1973-74. He attended Austin College in Sherman. He was employed with V.N. Jordan Construction Co. of Charlotte. His parents, Robert and Katherine Warren Doyle, preceded him in death.

Survivors include his wife, Evelyn Westarp Doyle of Charlotte; and three brothers, Ed Hopper of Charlotte, Frank Hopper of San Antonio, and Jim Doyle of Denver, Colo.

The family requests that memorials be directed to a favorite charity.

Cancer questions answered by M.D. Anderson hotline

(Continued from Page 1C)

Established in 1975 as a public education program of M.D. Anderson, the CIS's goal is to give immediate access to the latest information about cancer, Ms. Chilton said.

Also, the CIS mails free printed materials about cancer to callers who request them, serves as a refer-

ral to community services for cancer patients and their families and is a contact point for the latest information about cancer research.

CIS will continue to provide current, factual cancer information through its 160 brochures, and "now through the hotline, we will be able to serve even more people," Ms. Chilton said.

Oil prices could affect PUF

COLLEGE STATION (AP) — An energy resources expert says that Texas loses \$40 million a year in revenue every time the price of a barrel of oil drops \$1.

Dr. Earl Cook, a Texas A&M professor of geography and geology, said Wednesday that much of the lost revenue would go to A&M and the University of Texas otherwise.

Cook said that unless members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries stop falling prices for their product, higher education in Texas could feel the squeeze.

State revenues from oil and gas under portions of state lands go into the Permanent University Fund shared by Texas and A&M. Cook said declining oil and natural gas prices would hamper the increase of income from the fund but not cause its earnings to decline.

State promises sharp surveillance of island

From Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A Texas official attempted to assure a congressional subcommittee Wednesday that the state will manage Matagorda Island with a sharp focus on the environment and protect the rare population of whooping cranes.

Rep. John B. Breaux, D-La., chairman of the House subcommittee on fisheries and wildlife conservation, said the state would have to live up to the bargain.

"The eyes of the country will be on Texas as far as the management of this area (Matagorda Island) is concerned," said Breaux.

The maintenance of Matagorda Island, just north of Corpus Christi, was officially turned over to Texas in December after a long dispute with the federal government over jurisdiction.

A bill introduced by Rep. Bill Patman, D-Ganado, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., and Breaux would verify the December agreement.

"It will forever put to rest any problems" concerning management and protection of the island, and also formally end the dispute between Texas and the federal government, said Perry R. Bass, chairman of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission.

A U.S. Interior Department official agreed with Bass.

"We believe that this plan of action...is a creative and reasonable solution to a long-standing problem," said F. Eugene Hester, deputy director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

While Texas and the federal government were in agreement, the

state-federal plan divided environmentalists.

A spokesman for the Defenders of Wildlife, who also represented the Sierra Club and other groups, argued that management of the island should be handled only by the federal fish and wildlife service.

On the other hand, a spokesman for the National Audubon Society testified that the agreement was the best compromise possible.

"The Matagorda agreement is a singular victory for environmental interests," said William A. Butler, vice president and counsel of the society. "After 11 years of unsuccessful negotiations by Republican and Democratic administrations, the agreement has finally brought all the public lands on Matagorda under the legal protection of the National Wildlife Refuge System."

In support of the agreement, Butler outlined major provisions of the plan, which included:

—Federal property on the island (19,000 acres) would be formally brought into the National Wildlife Refuge System.

—State property on the island also would be formally brought into the system.

—Texas management of the island will have to be done in accordance with the federal code as it applies to the refuge system.

—The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would maintain authority over all management plans and issue all permits for land use and access to the island. If the state violates that plan with development of the island, the federal government would have the authority to nullify the agreement and reclaim management.

Preparedness discussion topic

Administrators' roles in coordinating Midland's plans to handle a natural or nuclear disaster will be the subject of a panel discussion at 7:30 p.m. today in meeting room two of the Girl Scout Hut at 901 W. Dengar Ave.

The public is invited to attend the meeting, which will include short speeches by Midland County Sheriff Dallas Smith, former city aviation director Wilson Banks and representatives of Texas Electric Service Co.

and the city of Midland.

Bill Duarte, director of the nuclear civil protection division of the state's disaster assistance office, and a federal crisis relocation official will also be on hand.

A question-and-answer session will follow the speeches.

The League of Women Voters of Midland, which is completing a one-year study of Midland's disaster preparedness, is sponsoring the meeting.

Secretary alleges harassment

(Continued from Page 1C)

"It (the trauma) is what our (rape) victims go through. She was emotionally upset," Ms. Burton testified. "I think she was in disbelief that this had happened to her. That night, she had nightmares, couldn't eat, couldn't sleep."

"I would say she was very emotionally upset...She wasn't able to work...She couldn't concentrate on her work. She probably was a very sensitive person and emotionally she was not able to deal with this."

Further, Ms. Burton charged that there were other "cases of girls who had quit (city employment) due to sexual harassment."

"Was this generally known amongst the higher-ups in the city?" Petersen asked Ms. Burton.

"I would say yes," Petersen, whom defense attor-

neys Jim Nelson for the city of Odessa and Jack Tidwell for Tant accused of testifying on behalf of his client, said that Tant "was a special person who did many favors for many people." Those "favors" allegedly were using city materials on private property, he suggested.

ual assault. She did not reply.

D'Aunn Wester, senior personnel specialist in Odessa's personnel office, testified that Mrs. Navarrette "sounded distraught" when she talked with her on the day of the Tant incident and said that she was "sympathetic and supportive" toward Mrs. Navarrette, who earlier testified that the incident had a bearing on her subsequent divorce.

Jim Hall, Odessa's personnel director, said "the city went the extra mile" in trying to locate Mrs. Navarrette another suitable clerical job in the city. However, he indicated that her clerical skills were marginal and that her typing speed was 36 words per minute. Four months after the Tant incident, she was afforded a hearing but was fired due to her absenteeism and tardiness, he said.

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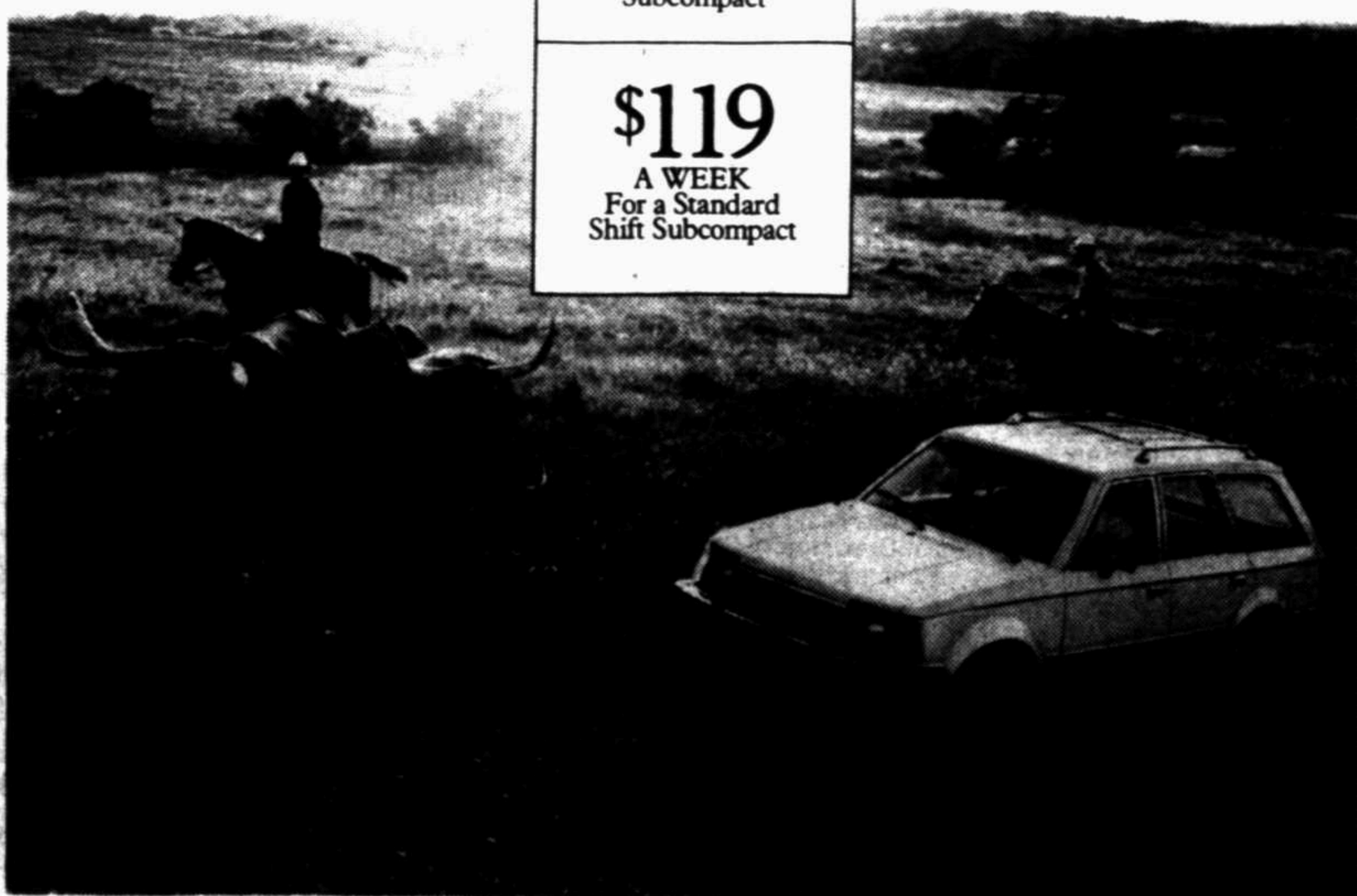
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