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## 'Union is strong, but economy troubled'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan's midterm appeal for a standby tax hike and the "strong medicine" of a domestic spending freeze faces trouble in Congress, even though Democratic leaders say they will accept his summons to find a bipartisan cure for the nation's economic ills.

The president, in his nationally broadcast State of the Union address to a joint House-Senate session Tuesday night, called for holding federal spending at roughly 5 percent above current levels — except for defense programs.

And he urged a 1 percent income tax hike to take effect Oct. 1, 1985 if economic recovery fails to materialize. Reagan also called for excise taxes on domestic and imported oil.

Reagan said cost-of-living increases in Social Security and government retirement benefits should be delayed for six months.

And he said federal pay and retirement benefits, both military and civilian, should be frozen for one year.

"The state of our union is strong, but our economy is troubled," Reagan declared, adding, "We have a long way to go...but America is on the mend."

He called his plan "bipartisan, fair, prudent (and) realistic."

And while praised by Republican leaders, the president's prescription was greeted with skepticism and even sharp criticism from leading Democrats. They complained the proposed freeze would still permit an increase in defense spending of around 14 percent a year.

As for reaction from the public, assistant White House press secretary Anson Franklin said this morning that by 11:15 p.m. EST Tuesday, 90 minutes after the speech ended, the White House had received 633 telephone calls indicating support for Reagan and 124

### Reagan issues call for economic measures



Freeze overall federal spending about 5 percent above current levels; freeze federal pay and retirement benefits for one year; cost of living increases in Social Security and veterans benefits delayed six months



A standby 1 percent income tax surcharge and a \$5-a-barrel oil tax, taking effect Oct. 1, 1985, only if the administration's fiscal year 1986 deficit forecast exceeds 2 1/2 percent of gross national product



Six-month extension of unemployment compensation; tax credits for hiring unemployed; more job-training funds; lower wage for teen summer jobs



Adjust the defense budget to save \$55 billion over five years; proposed freeze would leave room for an increase of about 14 percent in the defense budget next year, according to a White House official

Source: AP, The Midland Reporter-Telegram

opposing him.

Senate Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., said he "found the speech was neither fair nor realistic."

"He's freezing the wrong thing. He's offering a freeze on Medicaid payments instead of a nuclear freeze," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.

However, Kennedy added: "There is a strong bipartisan feeling on the Hill to try to work together on the principal issue of the economy."

Congressional leaders on both sides of the aisle said Reagan would have a hard time winning approval for his provisional tax increase, either in the GOP controlled Senate or the Demo-

cratic-led House.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, in testimony prepared for the House-Senate Joint Economic Committee, said today that, while the best way to cut the federal deficit is to pare spending, "if we are not successful in reducing outlays sufficiently, and deficits still loom in the out-years even as the economy recovers, we are prepared to request additional revenue-raising measures to be effective in those years."

Reagan's proposed standby tax surcharge would be levied as of Oct. 1, 1985 only if the deficit is projected to exceed 2.5 percent of the gross national

product — and only if Congress has first adopted his freeze proposal.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., called Reagan's proposals "heroic and necessary" and said they "will be controversial but I think Congress will respond to the challenge he uttered."

Reagan, referring to the highest level of unemployment since the Depression, agreed this was "a painful period" for the nation's 12 million unemployed. And he declared: "We must all do everything in our power to bring their ordeal to an end."

Reagan said his freeze proposal — to be contained in the budget he submits

to Congress next week — would hold the federal deficit at about \$189 billion in fiscal 1984, the year in which he once promised to balance the budget.

"I know this is strong medicine," Reagan said.

"In recognizing the responsibility to take action, President Reagan has taken the first, necessary step in putting America back to work," said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, D-Mass.

But, the Democratic leader added: "The next step is to present a program for action that goes substantially beyond those proposals mentioned by the president."

Republicans did most of the applaud-

## In Midland area, opinions vary

By LANA CUNNINGHAM  
Staff Writer

President Reagan in his State of the Union address Tuesday night says he sees an "America on the mend." According to whom one talks to in Midland, that opinion varies.

While most of those contacted agreed that Reagan made a good speech, they disagreed over the four points outlined to give a boost to the economy. Those points included keeping fiscal 1984 spending at 1983's level after inflation by freezing for six months cost of living increases for such programs as Social Security and veterans' pensions, freezing federal pay for a year and retirement benefits for military and civilians, restructuring the automatic entitlement programs, such as Medicare and food stamps, reducing military pay and retirement; and imposing for fiscal year 1986 a 1 per-

cent income tax surcharge and an excise tax on domestic and imported oil.

At the end of his speech, Reagan noted that this country has been sustained through good and bad times by being realistic and idealistic. Some people felt that Reagan is being realistic; others think parts of the proposals are idealistic.

Bill Shaner, Republican county chairman, agreed with most of Reagan's talk but took exception to the proposal for a tax on domestic oil.

"The tax on oil per se is unconstitutional," Shaner said.

Ed Thompson of the Permian Basin Petroleum Association wasn't fond of that part of Reagan's speech. He agreed with the idea to tax imported oil and said the association already has proposed to Texas legislators that they put a 5 cent a gallon tax on imported crude and crude products and petro-

chemicals.

Domestic producers already carry a burden of taxes on their oil, he said, referring to the Windfall Profit Tax. "He's talking about 1985, thank goodness," Thompson added.

However, Thompson's not taking bets on which of Reagan's proposals Congress will adopt. "They were up there a full year last year and only got three bills through and those all concerned money for continuing government operations. We paid them \$69,800 or whatever their salary increase was to stay there and fiddle around."

Harris Kerr, a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, called the excise tax on oil "stupid." Continuing, he explained that it's the consumers who will pay for the increase through higher gasoline and heating oil costs.

Livid about the proposed tax on oil was Midland's representative in the

House, Tom Loeffler, a Republican from Hunt. Calling The Midland Reporter-Telegram this morning, he said, "No one is more unhappy with it than I am. To add another tax is like adding insult to injury," referring to the current Windfall Profits Tax that is bringing in \$227 billion over a 10-year period.

This tax would discourage domestic exploration and production, he contended, saying it would hamper the U.S. from becoming energy self-sufficient. "We can't release the hold by OPEC this way." Nor was he too favorable about the proposal to place an import tax on crude products.

Shaner supported the proposal for increased spending for the military, but was leery of the idea to freeze military pay.

"The military finally got a livable

(See NOT ALL, Page 2A)

## Texas congressmen don't favor oil tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan's proposed cure for the American economy included some particularly bad-tasting medicine for Texas, in the form of a possible new \$5 per barrel tax on oil.

And following Reagan's State of the Union address on Tuesday, a number of Texas congressmen said they weren't prepared to swallow it.

"That (kind of tax) creates a problem for us in Texas," said Rep. Jack Fields, a Republican from Humble, who said it would adversely affect oil refining and exploration. "That's something I hope does not see the light of day."

"If (Reagan) really started pushing that one, 1984 is going to be a long year for him in Texas," predicted Rep. Kent Hance, a Democrat from Lubbock who has generally supported Reagan's economic programs.

Several Texas congressmen also expressed concern over Reagan's pro-

posal for a one-year freeze on military pay, which would have extensive impact in a state with a heavy military presence.

"I think military personnel deserve more than adequate pay," said Rep. Mickey Leland, a Houston Democrat. "His reference to (cutting pay for) them is absolutely crass."

The oil tax proposal was not immediately evident in Reagan's address, in which he proposed a standby tax program that would begin on Oct. 1, 1985 under certain circumstances. One of those circumstances would be a federal deficit of more than 2 1/2 percent of the Gross National Product.

Reagan did not specifically detail in his speech the kind of taxes he had in mind. But a fact-sheet provided by the White House indicated that one was an excise tax on domestic and imported oil that would raise about \$5 per barrel.

"I think it's first of all very tricky of

the president to leave it out of his text," said Rep. John Bryant, a Democrat from Dallas. Bryant said he "wouldn't support a tax on the Texas economy to bail him out" of his economic problems.

"That was the biggest shock to somebody from Texas," said Hance, who said the proposal was "just ludicrous" coming from a president who had campaigned against the windfall profits tax on oil.

"It would run the price of gasoline through the top of the ceiling," commented Rep. Ralph Hall, a Rockwall Democrat.

Hall, Hance and Rep. Martin Frost, a Dallas Democrat, said they could support such a tax on foreign oil, but not oil produced domestically.

But Frost predicted that "this whole idea of contingency taxes...is not going to get far."

"Either we pass taxes or we don't

pass them," said Frost.

Frost also called the military pay freeze "a terrible step backwards" and said many military leaders would "rather sacrifice some of the fancy new weapons" than provide no pay increases.

"I don't see that (wage freeze) as the solution to the overall economic problems," said Rep. Ron Coleman, an El Paso Democrat.

Rep. Jack Hightower, a Democrat from Vernon, said a wage freeze might be justified with a lower inflation rate, but that "to freeze salaries while we have inflation continuing to grow is going to be very unfair."

Rep. Bill Patman, a Ganado Democrat, indicated he might be able to support a military wage freeze if he became convinced it would help solve the nation's economic problems.

"It's not really acceptable to me," he said.



Matters of state

President Ronald Reagan receives applause from a joint session of Congress during Tuesday night's State of the Union message. Vice President George Bush is at left, Speaker of the House Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill is at right. See related stories, Pages 2A and 10A.

### INSIDE TODAY

To the talks

U.S. negotiator Paul H. Nitze tells reporters the president "certainly is not locked into" a nuclear arms reduction plan repeatedly rejected by the Soviets.

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### Weather

Clear and cold tonight. Fair and warmer Thursday. Details on Page 2A.

### Service

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

## Council willing to trade four sections

Surface rights offered in exchange for water rights

By LANA CUNNINGHAM  
Staff Writer

As a safeguard for future needs, Midland City Council on Tuesday approved advertising an intention to trade surface rights of four sections of land in West Texas for additional water rights.

The action came during the panel's regular meeting in City Hall Council Chambers, which was disturbed occasionally by the sound of a jack hammer as workers began putting up the steel beams for a two-story addition.

The council, in a short session which ended at 5:30 p.m., also approved a tree nursery in north Midland, two permits to sell alcoholic beverages, allotting money to the Midland Arts Assembly and instituting more flashing lights at some school crossings.

The city of Midland owns land in Loving and Winkler counties, known as

the T-Bar Ranch. Under that sits an untapped water supply which the city has been holding in reserve for future needs.

According to Assistant City Manager Fred Poe, the city has had several inquiries from persons in that area of West Texas wanting to get surface rights to part of that ranch. The sections being considered for the trade have very little water under them, he said.

Councilman Tom Sloan suggested that instead of selling the land in exchange for other land with more water, the city trade water rights on the parcels of land and also retain surface rights to have access to that water.

AFTERWARD, POE emphasized the city isn't giving up any of its water reserves, but would be adding to them. Rejected on his first attempt a year

ago because of objections by residents in north Midland, R.H. Davis succeeded this time in getting a slim-margin approval of his plan for a tree nursery on the southeast corner of Midkiff Road and Bluebird Lane.

Attorney Harrell Feldt pointed out that a condominium development and apartment complex sit directly south of the proposed nursery. He explained that Davis had purchased that land in 1974 for a tree nursery before the city annexed that area, and has been growing trees out there. However, the council apparently designated land north of Bluebird Lane to retain its status of large lots under an Agricultural Estates zoning. The tree nursery would be on the south side of Bluebird Lane.

"I think the concerns of many of the people in the area are that someone doesn't get their foot in the door to develop a typical retail area, such as a

pizza parlor or a service station," Feldt said.

Under the proposal, the nursery would be developed under stringent requirements set up under a Planned District. And if the nursery ceased operation on that tract, the zoning would go back into single family, IF-1.

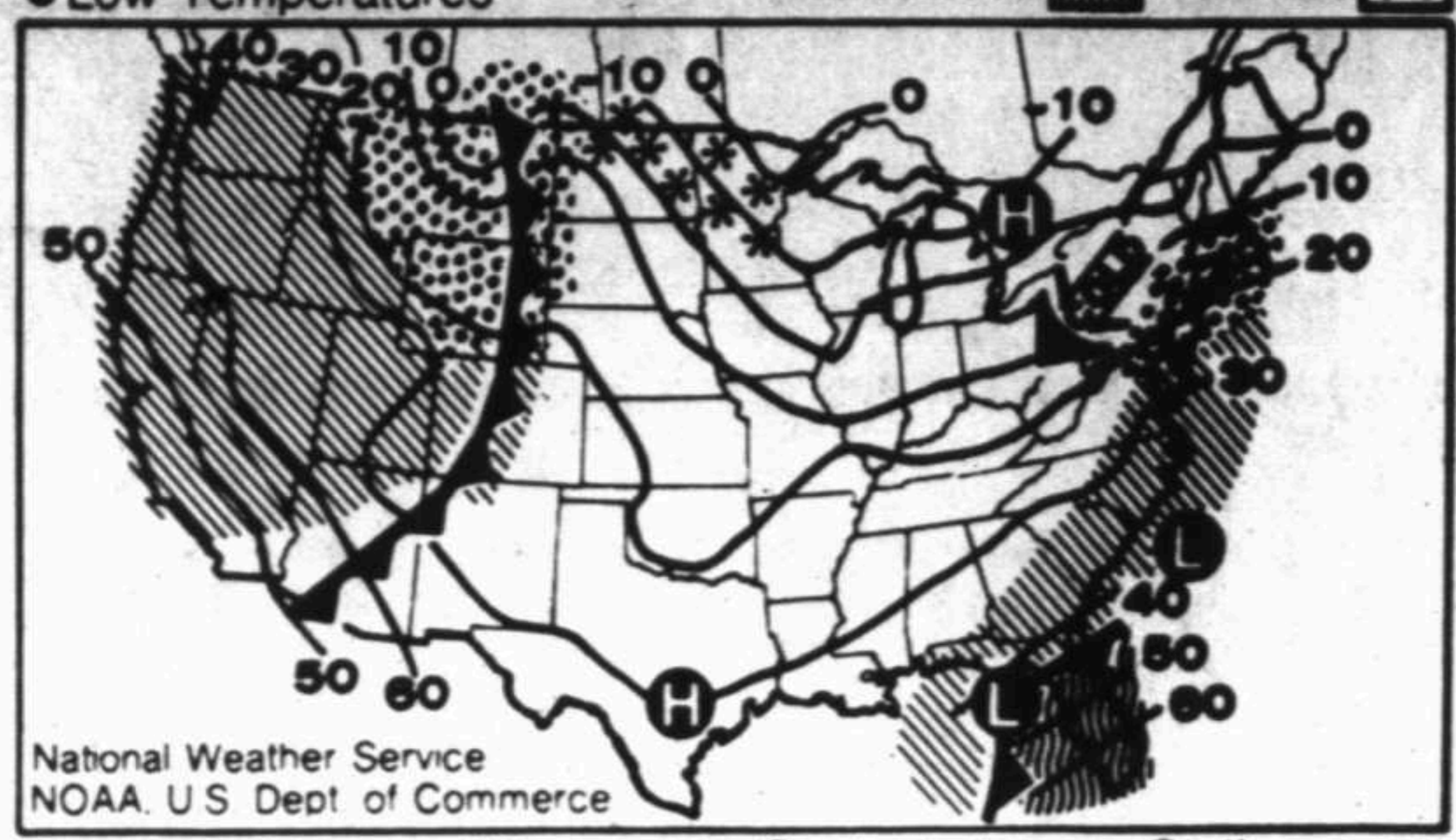
THE NURSERY would include landscaping in front and Mondale pines, which will reach 40 to 60 feet in height, along the northern edge. This would shield the nursery from the view of residences to the north, according to Feldt. Total development will cost in excess of \$200,000, he added.

Opposing was Carol Gee, 2602 Bluebird Lane, who said her family is building a house in excess of \$350,000 and she feels the nursery would bring

(See COUNCIL, Page 2A)

# WEATHER SUMMARY

The Forecast For 7 a.m. EST  
Thursday, January 27  
● Low Temperatures



National Weather Service  
NOAA U.S. Dept. of Commerce  
AP Laserphoto Map

Rain is forecast for most of the West Thursday, which snow expected in the northern Rockies and northern Plains, according to the National Weather Service. Rain also is predicted for the Atlantic Coast, turning to snow from the Chesapeake to southern New England.

## Temperature expected to fall to 20s

The chill of winter again will set in tonight, when the temperature is to drop to the upper 20s. The low temperature early today was 32 degrees, according to the National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport. The forecast, without a hint of snow or sleet, calls for a clear night and winds shifting from northerly to southerly at 5 to 10 mph by early tonight. For Thursday, the weatherman is predicting highs in the mid-60s and southwesterly winds at 10 to 20 mph and gusty. Tuesday's daytime high temperature was 62 degrees, which was nowhere near the record high of 83 degrees for the date in 1952. The overnight low of 32 degrees was more than double the record low of 15 degrees for the date in 1940.

## Midland statistics

FORECAST  
Clear and cold tonight with a high temperature in the upper 20s. Winds northerly at 5-10 mph becoming southerly at 5-10 mph early tonight. Fair and warmer Thursday with a high in the mid-60s. Winds southwesterly at 10-20 mph and gusty.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS  
Yesterday's High 62 degrees  
Overnight Low 32 degrees  
Sunset today 6:17 p.m.  
Sunrise tomorrow 7:45 a.m.

Precipitation  
Last 24 hours 0.00 inches  
This month to date 1.10 inches  
1983 to date 1.10 inches

LOCAL TEMPERATURES  
7 a.m. 30 6 p.m. 37  
8 a.m. 31 7 p.m. 40  
9 a.m. 34 8 p.m. 42  
10 a.m. 40 9 p.m. 41  
11 a.m. 46 10 p.m. 39  
noon 50  
1 p.m. 53  
2 p.m. 54  
3 p.m. 56  
4 p.m. 62  
5 p.m. 61

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES  
H L  
Ableene 58 37  
Dumas 57 32  
Amarillo 58 28  
El Paso 51 31  
P. Worth 56 39  
Houston 58 39  
Lubbock 58 39  
Marfa 63 27  
Okl. City 65 34  
Wichita Falls 58 37

## The weather elsewhere.

Temperatures indicate previous day's high and overnight low to 8 a.m. EST.

City	Hi	Lo	Pre	Outk
Albany	42	25	ct	
Albuquerque	47	25	cl	rdy
Amarillo	47	25	cl	rdy
Anchorage	28	21	rn	
Aberville	39	30	cdy	
Atlanta	50	28	cdy	
Atlantic City	46	30	cdy	
Austin	60	40	cl	
Baltimore	45	31	cdy	
Billings	27	14	cdy	
Birmingham	48	31	cdy	
Bismarck	07	12	cdy	
Boise	46	36	cl	rn
Boston	45	31	cl	
Brownsville	73	27	cl	
Buffalo	34	16	cl	rdy
Burlington	39	10	cl	rdy
Casper	41	26	cl	rdy
Charleston, S.C.	55	40	cdy	
Charleston, W.V.	37	33	sn	
Charlotte, N.C.	51	27	cdy	
Chattanooga	40	15	cdy	
Cincinnati	35	30	cdy	
Cleveland	34	28	cdy	
Columbia, S.C.	57	27	cl	
Columbus	34	30	cdy	
Dallas-Ft. Worth	57	39	cdy	
Dayton	34	29	cdy	
Denver	37	22	cdy	
Des Moines	31	13	cdy	
Detroit	36	19	cdy	
Des Moines	04	14	cdy	
El Paso	61	31	cl	
Fairbanks	02	09	cdy	
Fargo	00	11	sn	
Flagstaff	48	21	cl	
Great Falls	35	18	cdy	
Hartford	45	28	cl	
Helena	42	17	rn	
Honolulu	81	60	cl	
Houston	58	40	cdy	
Indianapolis	33	29	cdy	
Jackson, Miss.	57	30	cdy	
Jacksonville	57	32	rn	
Juneau	38	28	cdy	
Kansas City	38	28	cdy	
Las Vegas	56	42	rn	
Little Rock	48	37	cl	
Los Angeles	67	37	rn	
Louisville	39	35	cdy	
Madison	41	29	cdy	
Memphis	50	34	cdy	
Miami	70	57	cdy	
Minneapolis	29	17	cl	rdy
Mobile	14	01	cdy	
Nashville	41	35	cdy	
New Orleans	62	51	cdy	
New York	46	31	cdy	
Norfolk	40	30	rn	
North Platte	18	12	cl	rdy
Oklahoma City	44	34	cdy	
Omaha	31	11	cl	rdy
Orlando	65	39	cdy	
Philadelphia	47	30	cdy	
Phoenix	66	48	cdy	
Pittsburgh	34	28	cdy	
Portland, Me.	45	27	cl	
Portland, Ore.	51	27	cl	
Providence	44	31	cl	
Raleigh	51	25	cdy	
Rapid City	25	17	cl	rdy
Reno	37	27	rn	
Richmond	51	29	cdy	
Salt Lake	39	30	rn	
San Antonio	62	39	cl	
San Diego	67	38	rn	
San Francisco	60	40	rn	
Seattle	54	47	21	rn
Shreveport	53	40	cdy	

## Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Decreasing cloudiness becoming mostly fair tonight. Clear to partly cloudy and warmer Thursday. Highs generally 50s and 60s, except 30s more covered regions and near 70 Big Bend valleys. Lows 18 north to 28 south, except 35 Big Bend valleys. Highs Thursday 40 to 48 more-covered regions of the north, 60 south and east and 70 Big Bend valleys.

North Texas: Increasing cloudiness and cool today. Fair and cooler tonight. Fair and warmer Wednesday 50s to 60s. Lows 25 to 30. Highs Wednesday 50 to 55.

South Texas: Fair to partly cloudy today with scattered thunderstorms southeast and along the upper coast. Cooler tonight. Fair Thursday. Highs 50s north to 70s south. Lows 28 north to near 40 south. Highs Thursday mostly 60s, except 50s southeast.

Part Arthur to Port O'Connor: Easterly winds 10 to 15 knots becoming northerly 10 to 15 knots early tonight and 20 to 25 knots late tonight. Northeasterly winds 10 to 15 knots Thursday. Seas 3 to 5 feet building to 6 to 8 feet tonight. Scattered thunderstorms ending early tonight. Small craft advisories will be required late tonight.

Port O'Connor to Brownsville: Northerly winds 10 to 15 knots increasing to 20 to 25 knots tonight. Northeasterly winds 10 to 15 knots Thursday. Seas 3 to 5 feet building to 6 to 8 feet tonight. Isolated showers. Small craft advisories will be required tonight.

## Extended forecasts

West Texas: Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday with considerable cloudiness Sunday. Warm Friday turning cooler Saturday through Sunday. A chance of light snow Panhandle and South Plains changing to rain and snow mixed rest of West Texas late Saturday through Sunday. Highs Friday upper 50s Panhandle to near 80 Big Bend cooling to lower 40s Panhandle to near 60 Big Bend by Sunday. Lows Friday in lower 30s Panhandle to upper 40s Big Bend cooling to near 20 Panhandle to near 40 Big Bend by Sunday.

North Texas: Fair and warmer Friday. Partly cloudy, turning cooler across western half of area Saturday. Mild with scattered showers Sunday. Highs mid and upper 60s. Lows ranging from mid 30s southwest to mid 40s southeast.

South Texas: Partly cloudy and warmer. A slight chance of showers Southeast Texas Sunday. Highs Friday 60s and 70s Saturday and Sunday except near 80 extreme south. Lows upper 30s to upper 40s Friday warming to 50s by Sunday.

## Border states forecasts

New Mexico: Sunny and warmer today. Fair and cool tonight. Increasing cloudiness north and partly cloudy south Thursday. Highs from the 60s to 80s mountains and north and 50 to 60 south. Lows 18 to the 20s. Highs Thursday 40s to 50s mountains and northwest and 50 to 60s east and south.

Oklahoma: Mostly cloudy and cooler today with light rain and snow northeast and light rain southeast. Clearing with cooler temperatures tonight. Fair and warmer Thursday. Highs 30 to 45. Lows 15 to 25. Highs Thursday 40 to 55.

# Council willing to trade four sections

(Continued from Page 1A)

down property values. If the council allowed the nursery, she contended, "It won't be long before you allow other commercial developments and then we'll be another Andrews Highway." Also objecting was Ken Nolen, who lives in Saddle Ridge Country Estates. Councilman Jesse Hatfield noted that Davis had bought the land for a nursery before it was annexed and he has a problem because the city wouldn't let him carry out its intended use. Sloan added that since Davis already had been growing trees out there, "Don't you think the precedent is already set? If we made it a PD, the trees and everything there could be enforced. As it is now, he can do anything he wants to. Don't you think trees would be more aesthetically pleasing?" he asked Nolen.

The objector agreed with the idea of trees, but said the consensus of residents in his development is they don't want the land rezoned to allow it. Councilman Gordon Marcum II noted that he had grown up about a block away from Davis' nursery when it was located on Golf Course Road. "He did a good job of keeping up his business. After I grew up, I moved back in the same block, so it didn't deter me." THE PD ZONING was approved, although Councilman Carroll Thomas voted against, saying, "To me it's spot zoning and contrary to the promises we made to the people. Davis got trapped by annexation, and that's unfortunate."

Kelly Scott, 3301 Maxwell, said they were concerned about late hours and trash in the alley. Flores agreed with the council's recommendation to close the restaurant at 9 p.m. and to pay for two additional dumpsters in the alley. A second such permit went to Milton Nickel for a proposed restaurant in Northland Shopping Center. Although the council agreed in concept at its Jan. 11 meeting to give \$23,800 to pay for services of the Midland Arts Assembly, it approved the resolution at this meeting over some objections. Councilman Steve Davidson and Sloan argued briefly over the idea of allowing the money to be used to hire a professional director. Sloan insisted the Arts Assembly could be run entirely by volunteers. Davidson pointed out that the chamber of commerce isn't strictly

a volunteer organization and both organizations are designed to promote Midland. "WE'RE JUST trying to give them a breath of air to see if it can be a viable vehicle," Davidson added. In the voting, Thomas noted, "I'm very strongly opposed to this." Fred Baker, director of public works, said a flashing school zone light at M and Wall streets isn't warranted according to the latest survey. But he recommended it be retained, and the council agreed. The panel also approved his recommendations to put flashing school zone lights at Indiana and Tilden streets, Midland Drive and Cuthbert and Garfield and Cuthbert. In other action, the council approved buying 800 Dumpsters, landscaping for the Municipal Court, changing the city code to cover junk automobiles and accepting a bid for a paint stripping machine.

# What became of last year's promises?

WASHINGTON (AP) — A year ago, Ronald Reagan stood before Congress and proposed to lower deficits, promised to seek no new taxes, pledged to dismantle the departments of energy and education and prophesied that his plans would "pull the economy out of its slump." None of those things happened. The deficit rose to an all-time high. Reagan signed two bills raising taxes. The energy and education departments remained intact. The slump turned into the worst economic times since the 1940s.



Leaving the West Wing of the White House after a meeting Tuesday between Reagan and Congressional leaders are Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, left, and House Minority Leader Robert Michel of Illinois. Reagan discussed his State of the Union message.

In his second State of the Union address Tuesday night, Reagan laid down more proposals and again forecast better economic times. Here are the highlights of what the president said in his first State of the Union address on Jan. 26, 1982 — and what happened:

THE ECONOMY: "The program for economic recovery that is in place will pull the economy out of its slump and put us on the road to prosperity and stable growth by the latter half of this year," Reagan said. The recession worsened in 1982. Unemployment reached its worst level in 42 years. The nation's output declined at the steepest rate since 1946. But by the end of the year, economists said the recession had hit bottom.

THE DEFICIT: "The policies we have in place will reduce the deficit steadily, surely and, in time, completely," Reagan said. In fiscal 1982 the deficit reached \$111 billion, a record. It will set another record in the current fiscal year, estimated at \$180 billion. In his budget message next week, Reagan is expected to forecast a deficit of \$188 billion in fiscal 1984.

TAXES: "I will seek no tax increases this year and I have no intention of retreating from our basic program of tax relief," Reagan said. On Sept. 4, Reagan signed a tax bill he proposed to raise \$98.3 billion in revenues over three years, wiping out a third of the business tax reductions he sought in 1982. The measure doubled the cigarette tax to 16 cents a pack, tripled the 1 percent tax on telephone service and provided for automatic withholding of taxes on most interest and dividends.

On Jan. 6, Reagan signed a bill boosting the gasoline tax by five cents a gallon to raise \$5 billion a year for road repair and other transportation needs. REORGANIZATION: Reagan proposed "dismantling the Departments of Energy and Education." The bill breaking up the Energy Department was not put to a vote in either chamber; the administration introduced no bill to abolish the Education Department.

ARMS TALKS: "We are working for reduction of arms and military activities," Reagan said. Talks on European arms levels resume Thursday in Geneva, talks on global arms curbs resume Feb. 3. Reagan proposed in May a strategic arms treaty that would reduce the numbers of Soviet and U.S. warheads by one third.

ENTITLEMENTS: Reagan proposed cuts in entitlement programs of \$63 billion over four years. Congress enacted \$13 billion in cuts in Medicare and Medicaid over three years.

GOVERNMENT PAYROLL: Reagan said he would continue efforts to trim the federal work force by 75,000, a goal that appeared within reach. By the end of the fiscal year Sept. 30, a total of 66,972 jobs had been eliminated.

"NEW FEDERALISM": In his chief initiative, Reagan proposed in "a single, bold step" to transfer scores of welfare, food stamp and other social programs — and the revenues to pay for them — to state and local governments.

In a year of negotiations with governors, state legislators, county officials and mayors, no agreement was reached on what to include in such a "new federalism" program. Officials said the administration was not willing to turn over enough revenue to pay for the transferred programs. Moreover, they said, Medicaid and welfare were federal responsibilities. A toned-down "new federalism" bill is to be introduced soon.

ENTERPRISE ZONES: Reagan proposed a plan under which depressed urban areas would be designated enterprise zones with special tax and regulatory relief to induce industries to locate in them. Congress took no action.

CIVIL RIGHTS: Reagan said, "We must and shall see that those basic laws that guarantee equal rights are preserved and, when necessary, strengthened."

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on Dec. 7 criticized the administration's education policies, charging that attempts to cut school and and opposi-

tion to forced busing are clouding the future for poor children. On Jan. 11, the commission said the Justice Department is prosecuting too few cases of racially and religiously motivated violence.

Chairman Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., appointed by Reagan, made public a letter telling the president: "You must respond to the public perception that the narrow interpretation of civil rights policy by this administration is a retreat from current civil rights protections."

CLEAN AIR: Reagan sought "enactment of a responsible Clean Air Act to increase jobs while continuing to improve the quality of our air." For a second year, the administration's bill was rejected by Congress.

CARIBBEAN BASIN: Reagan proposed a program of aid, trade and investment incentives to promote economic growth in the Caribbean. The administration bill died in the lame-duck session of Congress.

# Not all Midlanders agree with Reagan

(Continued from Page 1A)

wage; that was the only way to make the volunteer program succeed. The freeze will hurt them severely," he remarked.

However, he feels by building up the defense program it will mean increased jobs. Defense spending, Shaner said, "is the only thing keeping the labor force going today. That's the only segment of the country going full blast." But Kerr sees increased defense spending going for military hardware that is "mostly junk."

Although he supports a strong defense, Kerr contended the increased military spending isn't putting people back to work, "it's just keeping them busy."

While Reagan called for a freeze on social spending, Kerr labeled it a 3 percent cut. "I'm not opposed to cutting social spending," but he didn't feel the money should be channeled into defense spending.

Michael Williams, a supporter of the Democratic Party, wasn't impressed

with the speech. "He (Reagan) is not addressing the most important problem: unemployment. Extending unemployment benefits will be helpful to those who are unemployed, but they would rather have a job."

The cuts in social programs, Williams added, will be burdensome to the poor and middle class who are already suffering from the recession.

As for defense spending, Williams agreed with Kerr's theory that Reagan was wanting to give too much money for military hardware. "There's a need for us to have not only parity, but to be in a better military position than the Soviets. But there's no need to walk into a candy store and let them buy everything."

How the president's proposals for freezing federal employee wages and revamping social programs were going to affect people locally wasn't known early today. Stan Sartain with the U.S. Postal Service in Midland said those employees are under a collective bargaining agreement. "I got a call from our bosses this morning to take a wait

and see attitude." Johnny Adams with the food stamp program at Department of Human Resources said he didn't have enough information about the president's proposal. "It is too premature."

Reagan's inclusion of the farmers as one area that needs to be addressed pleased local people, but they noted there weren't specifics. Earnest Kiker with the county extension office referred to Reagan's comment of more foreign markets.

"He definitely needs to find more foreign markets and get rid of our products. We're over-produced. We have too much cotton, wheat and grain sorghum. We're waiting to see when he does this."

Other than the petroleum tax, Loeffler agreed with Reagan's address. "Those coming deficits do represent a clear and present danger." Sustained economic recovery will require Congress to work together in a bi-partisan manner to achieve responsible solutions to the problems which face all Americans. As a member of the Appropriations and Budget commit-

tees, I say, 'Let's get to work.' " Although Thompson said he believes Reagan's overall economic programs need more time, he added, "Only time I feel safe is when Congress is in recess."

## Mondale sees need for change

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP) — Former Vice President Walter Mondale said today it is clear that President Ronald Reagan does not intend to change the course of his economic program, so Congress should do it for him.

Responding to Reagan's State of the Union address, Mondale told a news conference that the program Reagan outlined Tuesday night does nothing to create jobs or to erase a burgeoning national debt. He contended that voters were demanding a change when they elected more Democrats to Congress during last year's elections.

"I hope this State of the Union message will begin the great debate that will change policy this year," said Mondale.

# Reagan gives Congress deadline for Social Security package

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, declaring the survival of Social Security requires "some sacrifice by all," is calling on Congress to enact by Easter a bipartisan rescue package including payroll tax hikes and a benefit freeze.

Meanwhile, two top congressional Democrats are suggesting the \$168 billion Social Security bailout plan be used to force a postponement of this year's personal income tax cut that Reagan said he will fight to retain. In his State of the Union address Tuesday night, the president praised recommendations hammered out by

the Social Security reform commission, adding that he joined House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., "in urging the Congress to enact this plan by Easter." Easter falls on April 3 this year. "There are elements in it, of course, that none of us prefers, but taken together it forms a package all of us can support," Reagan said. "It asks for some sacrifice by all — the self-employed, beneficiaries, workers, government employees, and the better-off among the retired — but it imposes an undue burden on none."

With enactment of the plan, Reagan said, "The integrity of the Social Security system will be preserved — and no one's payments will be reduced." The plan calls for a six-month delay in this July's cost-of-living increase in benefits, a tax next year on half of Social Security benefits for middle- and upper-income retirees, higher payroll taxes in 1984, 1988 and 1989 and other steps. Besides generating \$168 billion in new revenues or savings for the beleaguered retirement system between now and the end of 1989, the package would wipe out two-thirds of its long-

term deficit over the next 75 years. Before Reagan's speech, Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, suggested linking the proposed delay in Social Security cost-of-living increases to a postponement of this year's tax cut for high income earners. Reagan, however, made clear in his address that he would not support such a move. "I will oppose any efforts to undo the basic tax reforms we have already enacted — including the 10 percent tax break coming to taxpayers this July."

But Wright told reporters, "It would be grossly unfair and enormously unjust to require these sacrifices of the old...and not exact any sacrifice at all from the wealthiest." He suggested linking the Social Security benefit freeze to one of several possible changes in this year's scheduled personal income tax rate cut, including eliminating or delaying the cut for the largest wage earners or limiting the size of a tax cut anyone can receive to \$700. Byrd, speaking earlier in the day, suggested linking Social Security with the tax cut.

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# Texas Democrats won't campaign against Gramm

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Several leading Texas Democratic congressmen have no plans to campaign against former Democratic Rep. Phil Gramm, who is running as a Republican in a special election Feb. 12.

Aides for Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Fort Worth, and Texas "Boll Weevil" Reps. Kent Hance, D-Lubbock, Charles Stenholm, D-Stamford, and Jack Hightower, D-Vernon, say they have not been asked by Democratic officials to campaign against Gramm.

"You're not going to go in there and campaign without being asked," said Miller Bonner, press secretary to Hance.

However, even if asked, the Texas Democrats said it's highly unlikely they would campaign in the 6th Congressional District race because there are several Democrats in the running.

"The rule is that the majority leader (Wright) doesn't support anyone until one Democrat has been elected," said Charmaine Marsh, an assistant to Wright.

Gramm, a vocal Boll Weevil Democrat, resigned his House seat this month after House Democrats kicked him off the Budget Committee. The former Texas A&M economics professor then fled to run as a Republican in the special election, prompting bitter criticism from congressional Democrats.

The Texas Democratic congressmen believe a campaign appearance in Gramm's district now would be seen as an act of revenge.

"You don't go campaign against somebody," says Jack Devore, press secretary to Bentsen. "That could backfire politically. Gramm would say that the big boys from Washington are coming to get me."

Former Texas state senator Dan Kubiak and humorist John Henry Faulk head the list of Democratic challengers in the race. Kubiak, who has been endorsed by the state Democratic Party, is considered to have the best shot at forcing Gramm into a run-off.

Several big-name Democrats would likely campaign in the district if there is a run-off, according to the congressional aides. Gramm is expected to win with more than 50 percent needed to prevent holding another election. He won re-election last November with more than 90 percent of the vote.

"It (a run-off) would show Gramm to be politically vulnerable," says one aide, who declined to be named.

But aides to the Texas congressmen said it's still unclear if they would campaign against Gramm if another election is necessary.

"He (Stenholm) most likely would support the Democratic candidate," said Stenholm aide Clayton. But, noting Stenholm's "friendship" with Gramm, she added that it's doubtful the leader of the Boll Weevils would make a personal appearance in the district.

Wright, who has strongly criticized Gramm, also would be an unlikely campaigner in a run-off, according to his aide.

"He has things to do up here (in Washington)," said Marsh.

# Mattox: Executions may be frequent

HOUSTON (AP) — Attorney General Jim Mattox says executions eventually could take place in Texas "every six to eight weeks" and that there may be as many as 10 this year in the death house at Huntsville.

Mattox also said, however, that he doesn't believe any executions will be carried out anywhere in the United States until the Supreme Court rules in the case of Thomas Andy Barefoot.

Barefoot, convicted of killing a policeman, came within 12 hours of his scheduled execution before the Supreme Court issued a stay Monday. The court plans to use the case to establish procedures for dealing with emergency appeals in death penalty cases.

A key issue to be considered by the high court is whether federal appeals courts should grant stays of execution to inmates whose federal habeas corpus appeals have not been fully reviewed and ruled on by the appeals court.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had rejected Barefoot's request for a stay, deciding not to issue stays unless it found the appeal had a good chance of success.

The result in the Barefoot case would have been the same as in the case of Charlie Brooks Jr., who was executed in Huntsville Dec. 7 — the execution would have taken place without the appeals court ruling on the formal appeal.

Mattox said Tuesday that if the Supreme Court rules in the Barefoot case that the 5th Circuit's standards are correct, and that a full federal habeas corpus appeal is not necessary, Texas could have as many as 10 more executions this year.

Only six people have been executed in the nation since the death penalty was reinstated in 1976.

The high court is not expected to issue a decision in the Barefoot case until July. A hearing is set for April 26.

Mattox said he believes that regardless of the outcome of that case, executions eventually will be frequent in Texas.

"I believe the executions could start taking place every six to eight weeks, or perhaps more quickly," Mattox said in a telephone interview.

Three of the 169 inmates with death sentences in Texas have execution dates.

Henry Porter is to die Feb. 10 for murdering a Fort Worth policeman, James David Autry is to die Feb. 21 for murdering a clerk in Port Arthur, and Leon R. King is to die March 13, for beating a man to death after abducting him in Houston.

Assistant Attorney General Doug Becker said the state will not oppose requests for stays of those executions pending the Supreme Court ruling in the Barefoot case.

Becker said none of the Texas inmates now under sentence of death has had a full federal habeas corpus appeal.

He said the closest to reaching to stage is Ronald Clark O'Bryan, who was known as the "Candy Man" after being convicted of killing his son with poisoned Halloween candy. The 5th Circuit held a hearing in the case Tuesday but is not expected to rule for weeks.

In a federal habeas corpus appeal, a conviction or sentence is challenged on grounds that a federal constitutional right was violated.

Death Row inmates have two other avenues of appeal before that. They can appeal directly to the state's highest court and then to the Supreme Court. And they can file a state habeas corpus appeal, which also can end up at the Supreme Court.

Mattox said it is possible that a Texas inmate could be executed before the Supreme Court rules in the Barefoot case, if the inmate's "procedural position" differed from Barefoot's. But he said that is unlikely.

Becker cited the case of Charles Rumbaugh, who was convicted of killing a jewelry store operator.

Rumbaugh told a judge he wanted to go ahead with his execution. The inmate's parents won a stay after arguing Rumbaugh was mentally incompetent when he made the request.

But if he were ruled competent to waive appeals and he did so, there would be nothing in the Supreme Court's Barefoot ruling to block the execution, Becker said.

Rumbaugh has said he hopes to prove he was insane when the murder was committed.

# D.A. to ask judge to declare nursing home guilty

GALVESTON, Texas (AP) — A judge was asked today to immediately declare a nursing home firm guilty in the death of a patient, rather than putting off any finding for 10 years as arranged in a plea bargain.

Galveston County District Attorney Mike Guarino said Tuesday he would ask State District Judge Larry Gist "to enter a finding of guilt" against Autumn Hills Convalescent Centers Inc. of Houston.

The hearing was set for 10:30 a.m. Gist approved a plea bargain Dec. 27 that allowed Autumn Hills to plead no

contest to a single count of involuntary manslaughter in the Oct. 16, 1978, death of Edna Mae Witt at its facility in Texas City.

The company and eight present or former employees had been charged with murder in the deaths of eight patients between 1977 and 1979.

Gist deferred adjudication in the plea bargain, meaning that if the firm kept state law for the next 10 years, it would have no criminal record. The firm also agreed to pay \$100,000. The plea bargain ended a three-year

investigation of patients' deaths at the facility.

Guarino, who took office at the first of the year, said his investigation of state law indicated deferred adjudication could not be granted to a corporation.

He said the law was brought to his attention by Attorney General Jim Mattox.

Former Assistant District Attorney David Marks contends the home killed 56 patients through neglect between Sept. 1, 1977, and Aug. 31, 1979.

Marks was fired Dec. 16 for insubor-

dination for attempting to keep his boss, former District Attorney James Hury, from presenting the plea bargain to Gist for approval. Marks filed suit and appealed to Texas' 14th Court of Civil Appeals in an effort to block the agreement.

Marks contended Hury knew virtually nothing of the case and had thrown obstacles in the path of the investigation.

Hury, now a state representative, said the 38 indictments were the "most unprofessional and incompetent I have seen."

# Bullock defends pay raises

AUSTIN (AP) — Gov. Mark White says he agrees with Comptroller Bob Bullock that top people in state government should be paid what they are worth.

"You get what you pay for in government," Bullock said in a statement defending his action in getting former Gov. Bill Clements to sanction pay raises not approved by the Legislature.

White said Tuesday that he did "not disagree with his (Bullock's) philosophy and it is one that I share in making sure that we have competent, well-paid people working in these departments."

"I think you will find it

will ultimately save us money not cost us," White said.

The Dallas Morning News reported Monday that Bullock got Clements' approval in December to grant pay raises for the remainder of the 1983 business year ranging up to \$540 a month.

With Clements' consent, Bullock reshuffled 49 top positions and raised the pay for them above that authorized by the 1981 Legislature.

Bullock's top aide, Harmon Lisnow, was changed from "chief clerk" to "first deputy comptroller" and his pay raised \$540 a month to \$60,100 annually.

The comptroller, who makes \$61,100, released a letter Tuesday showing White had authorized pay hikes up to \$57,400 for an unlimited number of governor's aides and plane pilots.

"The governor has written himself a blank check," Bullock said.

# Bill introduced

AUSTIN (AP) — Sen. Hector Uribe, D-Brownsville, introduced a bill Tuesday that would regulate lay midwives.

The bill would establish a nine-member board to establish educational requirements and monitor the practice of midwives.

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# Cutbacks force airline ground employees to live like gypsies

By The Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service

Gerald Marklin, 49, leads two lives. For five days each week he lives as a bachelor, sharing an apartment with four other men in Torrance, Calif. On his days off, he lives with his wife and daughters in Butler, N.J.

Marklin is a mechanic for United Airlines who lost his job in New Jersey and now flies across the country to work, having taken a job from a worker in Los Angeles with less seniority.

Marklin is one of a growing number of airline "ground" employees who work out of suitcases and eat in restaurants most of the week, a lifestyle previously reserved for pilots and flight attendants. They are all victims of industry cutbacks.

"They have turned us into gypsies," said Stephen Mooney, an electronics mechanic for Trans World Airlines who is president of Local 1111 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers in Los Angeles. "They have forced us to put our tool boxes into trailers and drive across the country with them."

The phenomenon of large-scale, cross-country commuting by ground personnel in the airline industry started slowly in 1979, when most airlines began massive layoffs in nearly every city they served. But recently, union officials say, it has become even more widespread. Moreover, they say, pilots and flight attendants are being transferred more than before.

WHILE PRECISE national figures are not available, union officials say thousands of workers are affected across the country.

"There are more (displaced workers) now than there probably have ever been," said William Lindner, president of the International Transport Union Workers of America in Washington, D.C., whose members include flight dispatchers from most airlines, ground workers from Pan American and American airlines and flight attendants on Eastern Airlines and smaller carriers.

"It's a very difficult thing to stay on top of because people keep moving around, and deregulation has created a much greater movement of people than we've ever had before," Lindner said.

About 25 percent of the Airline Pilots Association's 33,000 members "have suffered some sort of dislocation because of those forces (deregulation and the recession)," association secretary Tom Ashwood said. The group includes pilots from all major airlines except Pan American.

At Los Angeles International Airport alone, about 300 airline employees are currently commuting from homes in other parts of the country, according to local union officials at United, Trans World and American airlines.

The cross-country movement in the airline industry results from seniority plans, negotiated between labor and management, which vary according to the company and the union involved. Pilots, flight attendants and ground workers each have separate plans.

SOME SENIORITY systems allow workers to make lateral moves — a radio mechanic with the right qualifications, for example, could take a job from the most junior electronics mechanic in the same airport. Other plans would permit a radio mechanic to take only the job of the most junior mechanic in a similar job elsewhere. In every case, someone eventually loses a job.

Systemwide seniority plans have been in effect for years, but increasing numbers of older employees began exercising their bumping rights in 1979 when massive layoffs began in the airline industry.

To keep their jobs, many pilots, mechanics, baggage handlers, cabin cleaners and other ground crew members have adopted a new lifestyle, living with fellow migrants in crowded apartments and flying home thousands of miles away on their days off.

For a limited time, six months in some cases, the cross-country trips are paid for by some airlines. After that, employees must pay for the commuting, using their discount passes. The discount varies from airline to airline.

Some of the long-distance commuters say they did not want to uproot their families because of uncertainty about future layoffs and the high cost of housing. Some say they are willing to put up with the strain on their family that their absence causes because they hope to be recalled to jobs at their original locations.

Others say they may wait out the few years that remain until they qualify for early retirement at age 55.

MARKLIN, WHO has been working for United for 27 years, early this year lost his job at Newark International Airport. He then took a job from a less experienced employee at LaGuardia Airport in New York. When that job

*The phenomenon of large-scale, cross-country commuting by ground personnel in the airline industry started slowly in 1979, when most airlines began massive layoffs in nearly every city they served. But recently, union officials say, it has become even more widespread. Moreover, they say, pilots and flight attendants are being transferred more than before.*

was eliminated, he again moved — to New York's Kennedy International Airport. In September, another cutback brought him to Los Angeles.

Marklin lives with four other United mechanics at what they call "the compound," a sprawling apartment complex in Torrance. Four other United mechanics live in an apartment downstairs.

When Marklin's position was eliminated, he had 72 hours to decide whether to take a job in Los Angeles. Although he could find work with other airlines in the New Jersey area, it would have meant taking a pay cut and giving up other benefits at United, especially hospitalization insurance, which has helped pay for his wife's several major operations.

He admits that he has had a few second thoughts about coming to Los Angeles and leaving behind his wife, three daughters and a \$130,000 home in Butler, N.J., a town of about 2,000 people. Marklin earns \$17 an hour.

"I just couldn't see throwing 27 years away," he said. "We've made our choices and now we have to live with them. You make other commitments in life besides United Airlines — to your church, to your family, to your friends."

Marklin has flown home on every day off. The company provides 180 free flights for the first six months to a worker who decides to commute to another city to keep his or her job. Although there are a lot of tearful goodbyes every week, he said, the important thing is that he has a job, unlike the younger workers who have been laid off.

"A YOUNG fellow's starting off in life, he figures he's got a good job, and all of a sudden he's being displaced by someone out of another area."

Still, the life of the wandering workers is less than ideal.

Since 1979, Donald Olivier, a 47-year-old ramp service worker with TWA for 14 years, has commuted from his home in Denver to Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Wichita, Kan., and St. Louis, where he now works and shares an apartment with another ramp service worker from Denver.

"If I moved here it would be difficult to tell what the company is going to do next," Olivier said. "If I had sold this house and bought another house when I got bumped to Las Vegas, I would have been in the same predicament again."

Olivier complained that besides the hardships on the family that commuting causes, he has been reprimanded and his pay has been docked for arriving late to work because, as often happens, his flight was delayed.

Union officials such as TWA's David Straub, alternate committeeman for District 142 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, say commuting is causing financial, marital and other personal problems.

"WE'VE HAD A lot of problems with drinking, three to four discharge hearings with employees (who commute) drinking on the job," Straub said.

Pat Raimer, whose husband, Bill, is a United Airlines pilot who commutes from Seattle to Los Angeles, said it is not easy having a husband at home only 12 days out of the month. They have four children.

"It's hard to flip in and out of the roles — (to be) everything while he's gone and maintain the order, and then be wife again and second in command (when he comes home)," she said.

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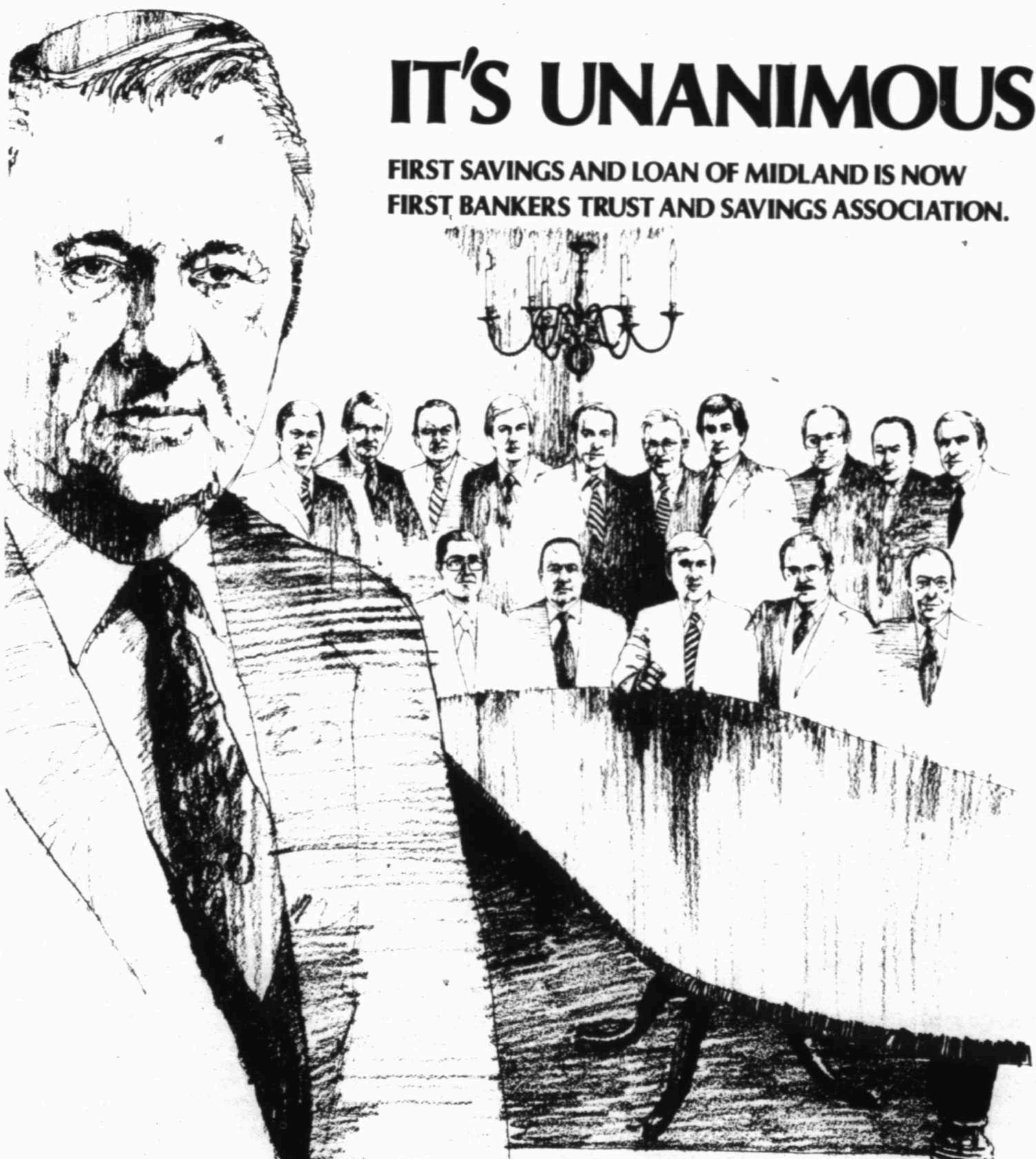
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AP Laserphoto

Patricia Booth of Poetry brings in one of 22 horses found starving on a ranch near Quinlan. Hunt County officials took custody of the horses Tuesday and prepared to file criminal charges

against their owner. It was the second time in the past three months starving horses were found on ranches in northeast Texas.

## Twenty-four starving horses seized

QUINLAN (AP) — A leader of a fledgling East Texas animal protection group says the attention drawn to recent cases of malnourished horses has led to the public reporting more cases of animal starvation.

Bobbie Stinson, a spokeswoman for the eight-month-old Hunt County Humane Society, filed a complaint that led to an order to seize 24 starving horses on a Sabine River bottom ranch near Quinlan.

Volunteers from throughout East Texas arrived in a caravan of pickup trucks and trailers Tuesday to help round up the horses.

"It's rather unnerving," Ms. Stinson said of the ranch where the horses and 15 horse skeletons were discovered.

"I cannot understand how people can do it in good conscience. How can they sleep at night?"

Charges of cruelty to animals, a Class A misdemeanor, were being prepared against the Dallas man who owns the 270-acre ranch and the horses. Convic-

## Shrimpers find man's body

SABINE PASS (AP) — A crew of shrimpers recovered the body of a Bridge City man five miles offshore in the Gulf of Mexico, but three other people who left on a cruise with him still are missing, a Coast Guard spokesman says.

Tommy Sneed, 32, his brother, and two companions left for a pleasure cruise on their 20-foot shrimp boat Jan. 16 and did not return before sundown as planned.

Sneed's body was recovered Tuesday and identified by Peace Justice Barbara Dorman, who ordered an autopsy.

"As far as we can tell, there is no sign of foul play," she said.

"An exceptionally thorough" Coast Guard air and sea search covering 7,000 square miles had failed to find any clues, said Coast Guard Lt. John Allen.

## Tent City residents refuse rent-free offer

TENT CITY (AP) — A group of impoverished people living in a roadside park has rejected a Baytown woman's offer to move rent-free to her private property in Crosby a few miles away.

"We hear rumors every day that somebody is going to move us out of the park," said Bill Collins, 54, the group's spokesman. "But if we were to take a caravan of people over to that private property, there's no guarantee we couldn't be kicked out at any time."

Collins, who has lived in the settlement known as Tent City since November, also said the private 25-acre tract is swampy, waterlogged and needs a 1,500-foot access road.

The property owner, Juanita Adcox, said she was shocked when her offer was refused Monday night. She said the land has proper drainage and access and that she lived in a small home in front of the pasture before moving to Baytown about a year ago.

"I would have gone to hell and back for those people if they'd shown any interest," said Mrs. Adcox, 44. "But I think they really don't want any help."

Tent City, which appeared last spring, lies about 30 miles east of Houston next to U.S. Highway 90.

Tom Stephens, a free-lance writer who alternates living in Tent City and an apartment in Houston, said a barn on Mrs. Adcox's property was to be fixed up as a shelter.

But Mrs. Adcox said she could not promise some of the conditions Tent City residents asked for.

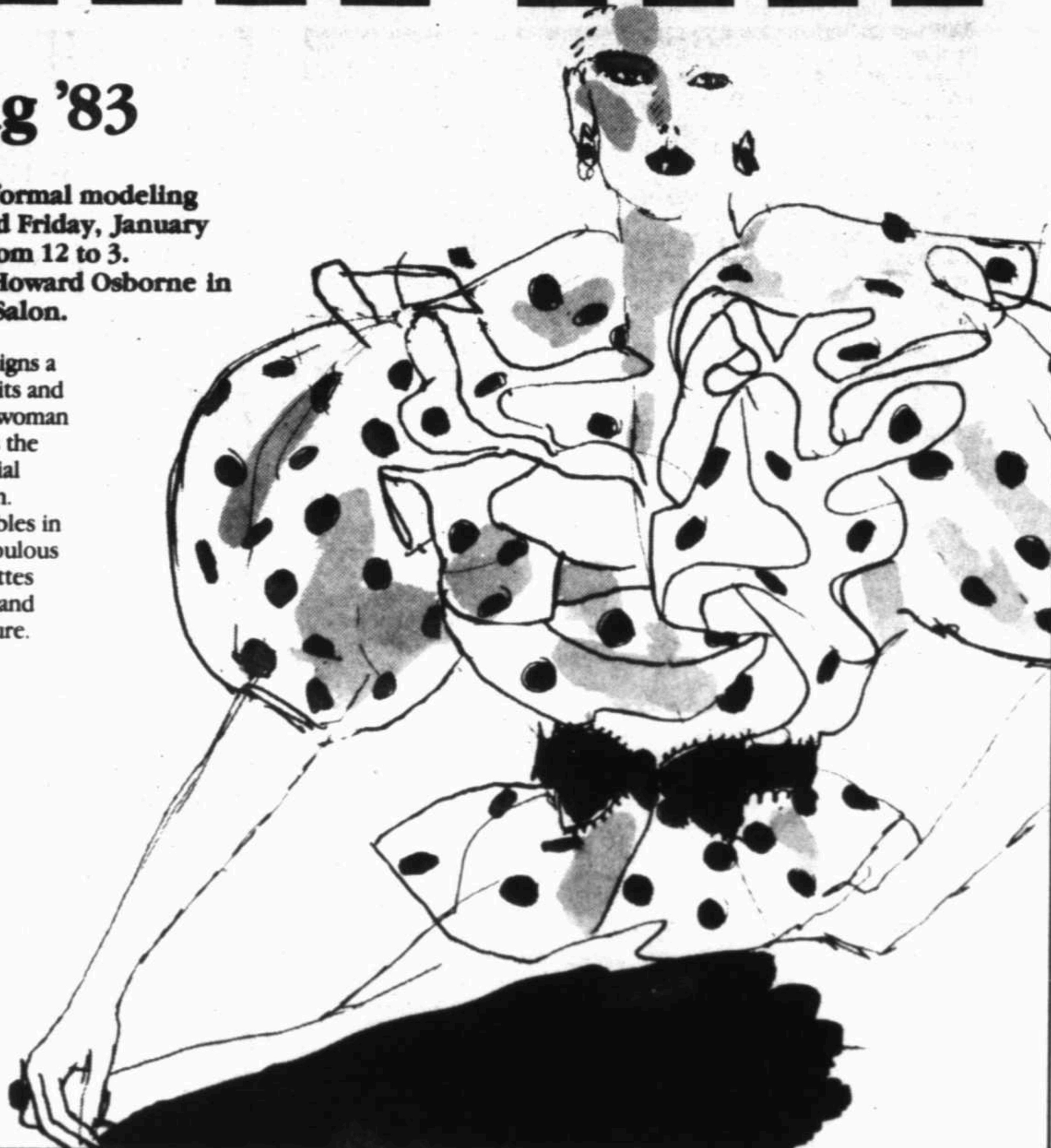
"They wanted me to guarantee they could stay there at least a year, or give them 30-days notice so they might move," said Mrs. Adcox, an oil company employee. "I couldn't do that. I was taking more of a risk and showing more faith than they were."

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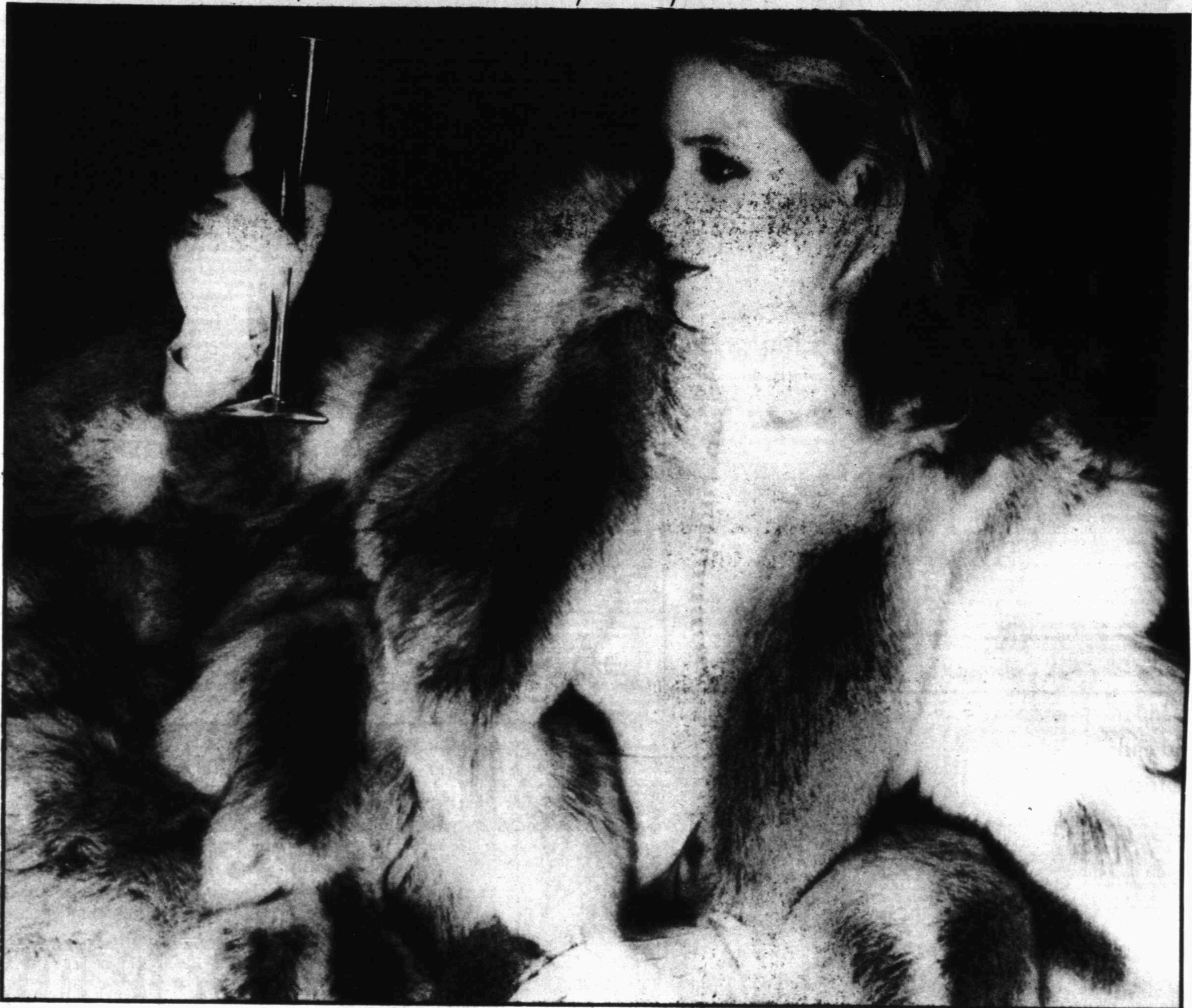
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We list just a sample of the outstanding values you'll find in the Fur Salon:

	Reg.	Sale
Brightener-added chinchilla jacket	6,000.00	2,000.00
Plum dyed sheared beaver full length coat	8,500.00	3,000.00
Givenchy full length natural ranch mink coat	1,000.00	5,500.00
Christian Dior sand dyed mink stroller coat	8,000.00	3,500.00
Ilie Wacs full length natural brown Russian broadtail coat with natural Russian sable tuxedo	25,000.00	14,500.00
Oscar de la Renta natural Lunarine® mink stroller coat	6,000.00	3,000.00
Pierre Balmain natural glacial mink stroller coat	7,500.00	3,500.00
Natural Autumn Haze® mink stroller coats	5,000.00	2,400.00
Oscar de la Renta full length natural ranch mink coat	9,000.00	4,500.00
Christian Dior full length natural Rovalia® mink coat	12,000.00	6,000.00
Natural Azarene® mink stroller coat	6,000.00	3,000.00
Black Diamond® natural ranch mink full length coats	10,000.00	5,000.00
John Anthony natural Autumn Haze® mink stroller coat	4,500.00	2,250.00
Oscar de la Renta natural ranch mink jacket	7,000.00	3,000.00
Christian Dior natural Rovalia® mink jacket	6,500.00	3,500.00
Natural Russian sable short jacket	8,000.00	3,750.00
Brightener-added white mink jacket	3,000.00	1,500.00
Pierre Balmain full length natural ranch mink coat	10,000.00	5,000.00
Bill Blass full length natural Russian sable coat	50,000.00	25,000.00
Bill Blass natural ranch mink stroller coat	6,000.00	3,000.00
Natural Lunarine®, Autumn Haze®, mahogany, or natural ranch mink stroller coats	4,250.00	2,950.00
Natural Russian sable shawl	12,000.00	6,000.00
Christian Dior natural Lunarine® mink jacket	6,000.00	3,000.00
Bill Blass full length natural ranch mink coat	11,000.00	5,500.00
Brightener-added chinchilla jacket	7,500.00	3,000.00
Christian Dior natural ranch mink jacket	6,000.00	3,000.00
John Anthony natural ranch mink jacket	4,000.00	2,000.00
Man's brightener-added coyote jacket	5,000.00	3,000.00
Natural Canadian sheared beaver full length coat	6,000.00	2,750.00

	Reg.	Sale
Full length natural cat lynx coat	12,000.00	6,000.00
Full length natural cherry red fox coat	9,000.00	4,500.00
Brightener-added blue fox jackets	1,600.00	700.00
Black Diamond® natural ranch mink jackets	6,000.00	3,000.00
Natural silver fox jacket	11,000.00	5,000.00
Natural red fox jacket	3,000.00	1,500.00
Natural fitch jacket	6,000.00	3,000.00
Oscar de la Renta-cherry red fox stroller	6,000.00	3,000.00
Natural Canadian lynx stroller	8,000.00	4,000.00
Dyed Snow Frost fox jacket	4,000.00	1,800.00
Full length Canadian lynx coat	20,000.00	9,000.00
Natural ranch or mahogany contemporary mink jackets	2,800.00	1,600.00
Natural cat lynx stroller	9,000.00	4,500.00
Natural brown Swahara® lamb jacket	3,600.00	1,250.00
Natural Russian lynx stroller	50,000.00	25,000.00
Chloe brightener-added mink jacket	6,000.00	2,500.00
Givenchy brightener-added white mink stroller	8,000.00	3,000.00
Black Diamond® natural ranch mink stroller coats	6,500.00	3,250.00

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## SAKOWITZ

# Lebanon remains a nation divided

By NICOLAS B. TATRO  
Associated Press Writer

BEIRUT, Lebanon — Deep division has developed between Lebanon's Moslems and Christians over how power will be shared once the estimated 60,000 foreign troops leave the country.

Israel's invasion last June upset the precarious internal balance of power among the 17 officially recognized religious sects in the nation of 4 million people.

Rightist Christians who had allied with the Israelis gained the upper hand and Moslems who sided with Palestinian guerrillas lost influence.

For now, President Amin Gemayel, a Christian, appears to have a mandate from both sides to try to re-establish government authority. But there are increasing signs of friction and some Moslem leaders have been pressing for a national debate on a solution.

Moslem politicians have accused Gemayel's government of failing to use the 21,600-man Lebanese army to disarm and disband the 4,000-man militia led by the Phalange Party founded by the president's father, Pierre Gemayel.

Takieddin Solh, a former prime minister and Sunni Moslem leader, said in an interview: "Moslems are disarmed while the (Christian) Lebanese Forces still have weapons. We are being very watchful."

"Also, we worry as to the nature of the state. The president belongs to a disciplined political party (the Phalange). Will it be a one-party state? How much is he willing to share power?"

Other major Moslem sects in Lebanon are the Shias and the Druses.

Gemayel's insistence on having emergency powers for six months aroused Moslem suspicions that he was trying to change the form of government from a parliamentary system in which the powers of the sects were carefully balanced to a strong presidential form of government.

Those suspicions were deepened by an attempted car-bomb assassination of leftist Socialist Progressive Party leader Walid Jumblatt, a Druse, in December and by published but unverified reports that the Phalangists planned to set up political offices in the Moslem sector of this capital.

An unwritten national covenant for the sharing of political power was created after independence from France in 1943.

Under that system, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem, the Parliament speaker a Shiite Moslem and political power is divided up in Parliament and the civil service on the basis of the relative strength of the sects in the 1930s when the last formal census was taken.

The power-sharing agreement collapsed twice — in 1968 and 1975 when Moslem-Christian civil wars were fought. Younger politicians from both the Christian and Moslem communities are now calling for a new formula.

"I believe the 1943 formula is unworkable in the present situation of Lebanon," said Dany Chamoun, 48-year-old civil engineer and political heir of his father, former Christian President Camille Chamoun.

Young Chamoun advocates a strong presidency and an "American-style system" of checks and balances. He proposes creating a

senate in which seats are equally divided between Moslems and Christians and a lower house where members are elected on the basis of "one man, one vote."

George Adwan, a 34-year-old lawyer who leads the Tanzim militia allied with the Phalangists, agreed with Chamoun that the formula for power sharing should be revamped.

"Part of the responsibility for what has happened in Lebanon lies with the 1943 covenant," he maintained in an interview.

"People have tended to hide behind confessionism (sectarianism) so they won't be punished or held accountable. We must change this system."

Adwan and Chamoun believe the civil service should adopt a merit system in which posts are awarded for ability rather than religious affiliation as it is now.

But Moslems fear that because the Christian community has a generally higher level of education they will dominate in the civil service. They also are wary of Christian proposals to divide Lebanon into states or cantons under a federal system.

"I am afraid of partition," Nabih Berri, leader of a now-inactive paramilitary group of Shiite Moslems, said in an interview, reflecting widespread Moslem beliefs that a federated Lebanon would be a divided Lebanon.

Berri suggested a national congress with all sects represented to debate future power sharing.

Underlying the debate on the future government is a traditional suspicion the Moslem and Christian communities hold for each other.

Christians, particularly the Maronite sect affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, are wary of the Pan-Arab philosophies that espouse the unity of the Arab and Islamic nations of the region. As a consequence the Christians have aligned with the West and Israel while the Moslems look to the Arab world.

"Relations with the different communities in Lebanon should be equal but with the recognition of the responsibility of the Christians" to head the government, said the Rev. Boulos Naaman, a Maronite abbot who is active in Phalange Party politics. "There cannot be a Moslem regime in Lebanon because the government has to be free and independent of all the currents in the area."

Although census figures do not exist, Moslems are convinced they constitute the majority of the population and should have at least an equal say.

Commented former Prime Minister Solh: "The Christians feared the preponderance of the Moslems in the past and we gave them the presidency and the commander in chief of the army. What else do they want?"

Israel's demands for a formal peace treaty and normalization with Lebanon have exacerbated the underlying conflict in the Christian and Moslem outlooks.

"Our geography and our whole economy is based on being part of the Arab world," Solh said. "It would be suicidal if we treated with Israel, we would be ostracized in the Arab world."

Adwan, outlining the Christian viewpoint, said, "We think Israel has done a lot of good for the Christians in Lebanon. The Israelis helped us and we are grateful. We don't want to be against the Arab world but it has to stop interfering. The Moslems will have to understand that it is time to think Lebanese."

## Mubarak visit focuses on Mideast stalemate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is expected to urge President Reagan to put more pressure on Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, but U.S. officials concede they don't know what their next step should be.

"We are stuck," acknowledged one well-placed State Department official Tuesday.

Mubarak, who arrives late today for a three-day visit, will meet with Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger on Thursday.

Egypt's foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, has said Mubarak will tell Reagan that Egypt won't return to Mideast peace negotiations with Israel unless the Israelis withdraw their troops from Lebanon.

Ali said if the United States fails to arrange an Israeli withdrawal, it will "further weaken confidence in the effectiveness of the American role. Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is an important test of American policy."

Shultz met with special U.S. Mideast envoy Philip C. Habib Tues-

day to explore ways of breaking what is now seen as a deadlock in the month-old withdrawal negotiations among Israel, Lebanon and the United States.

The State Department said earlier this week it is "extremely disappointed" in the slow pace of the withdrawal talks.

A department official, who spoke only on condition his name not be used, said the feeling is growing here that the Israelis are stalling in the withdrawal negotiations because they want to delay new talks on an overall Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Reagan has proposed a peace plan that calls on Israel to surrender the occupied West Bank, which would be run by Palestinians in association with Jordan.

The key to the Reagan plan is getting King Hussein of Jordan to enter peace talks with Israel and Egypt, taking the side of the Palestinians. But U.S. officials say there is little chance of persuading Hussein to take such a step without a prior commitment for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.



U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze, left, talks with U.S. NATO ambassador William Tapley. Bennett before a meeting Tuesday at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

## U.S. hints at arms compromise; Soviets say time running out

By W. JOSEPH CAMPBELL  
Associated Press Writer

GENEVA, Switzerland — The United States hinted at possible compromise, but the Kremlin's chief delegate to the medium-range nuclear missiles reduction talks said American and Soviet negotiators are running out of time for reaching an agreement.

Soviet negotiator Yuri A. Kvitsinsky predicted a "new round of the arms race" if the two sides fail to reach an accord on reducing intermediate-range nuclear arsenals in Europe.

In Washington, President Reagan hinted strongly in his State of the Union address Tuesday that he is prepared to compromise at the negotiating table if the terms are right.

U.S. negotiator Paul H. Nitze had signaled Reagan's new stance earlier, telling reporters here the president "certainly is not locked into" a nuclear arms reduction plan repeatedly rejected by the Soviets.

Nitze conferred with his delegation today, one day before the talks resume following a two-month recess and a stepped-up public relations drive by the Soviets to influence opinion in Western Europe — where 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles are slated to be based.

Kvitsinsky told reporters Tuesday: "The time is approaching when a choice will have to be made between an agreement or joint steps to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation, or a new round of the arms race."

Kvitsinsky heads the delegation at the medium-range missile talks, which have been running parallel to negotiations on strategic, or intercontinental, nuclear forces. Those talks are scheduled to resume Feb. 2.

The Soviet delegate urged the United States to show its willingness "to come to an accord" and said the issue of nuclear arms in Europe "is becoming increasingly urgent and acute." He said the offer last month by Soviet leader

Yuri V. Andropov "provides an opportunity" for negotiated settlement.

Andropov offered to reduce the number of Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe to 162 if NATO scraps plans to deploy new U.S. missiles. The United States has rejected the plan as giving the Soviet Union a nuclear edge.

Reagan last year proposed his so-called "zero option," which provides for the Soviet Union to dismantle SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe in exchange for the United States scrapping plans to deploy the 572 new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in NATO countries.

The president said in his address Tuesday night that "we are also prepared to carefully explore serious Soviet proposals."

Reagan's remarks apparently were aimed at Western Europe, where pressure is building for pursuing a compromise with the Soviets that might fall short of the "zero-option" plan but would sharply reduce missile arsenals.

At the same time, however, Reagan appealed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies not to buckle in their commitment to deploy the new U.S. missiles if negotiations fail.

On his arrival in Switzerland, U.S. negotiator Nitze also said: "We are prepared to examine every kind of proposal that secures the security interests of our NATO allies as well as ourselves."

He added that the United States "certainly is not locked into the zero option."

But he said that in recent talks with Reagan "the president reaffirmed his conviction that the entire elimination of the most dangerous and destabilizing class of intermediate-range missiles on both the U.S. and Soviet sides is the best way to achieve the peace and security which mankind desires."

The zero option has been the fundamental U.S. offer since the negotiations began on Nov. 30, 1981.

## U.S., Japan should end trade friction

WASHINGTON (AP) — Japan should take steps over the next five years to open markets to American products, thus helping to rebuild strained relations between the two countries, a former national security adviser says.

Richard V. Allen, co-author of a report on revitalizing U.S.-Japanese ties, said the two nations should focus on ending the U.S.'s \$20 billion annual trade deficit with Japan by eliminating Japan's tariff and non-tariff trade barriers.

The report says that unless such issues are dealt with promptly, "Free trade could be buried by a protectionist tidal wave."

The report was published under the auspices of the Heritage Foundation, a policy research center that often champions conservative causes. Allen, who resigned his Reagan administration post under pressure last year, is chairman of the advisory council of the foundation's new Asian Studies Center, which prepared the report.

The report said unless the trade imbalance is corrected, the post-World War II international economic order "will be in danger of crumbling under mounting American demands for protectionism."

It calls for the setting up of American and Japanese working groups to tackle trade and economic issues. And it calls for the exploration of ways in which Japan can begin to share some of the defense burden.

"Nonetheless, given the record of limited implementation following past Japanese verbal assurances, skepticism and continued U.S. pressure are justified," the report said.

It proposed a five-year timetable with specific target figures and specific goals to be set for each year.

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Cream butter, peanut butter and sugars together. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in vanilla. Sift together flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt and cinnamon. Stir into butter mixture until well blended. Form into 1-inch balls. Place on ungreased cookie sheets. Press flat with fork to create a waffle design. Bake in a 375°F oven for 8 to 10 minutes or until lightly browned. Makes about 6 dozen cookies.

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# President takes Boston tour of high-tech schools

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan, who says he's as mystified by computers as another generation was by the Model T, is traveling to Boston to observe the kind of high-technology job training he says will make the nation "a pioneer of tomorrow."

Reagan's visit to a job-training center and a factory today spotlight the job opportunities provided by the growing high-technology field.

The president's trip comes a day after his State of the Union address, in which he proposed expanded job-training programs for displaced workers, but no actual job-creating programs.

His itinerary included a trip to the Opportunities Industrialization Center, which uses federal money to train minorities for jobs.

Reagan also was stopping by the Digital Corp., a plant that trains inner-city workers to assemble computer keyboards. Sixty percent of its 275 employees are minorities.

That factory is located in an uncompleted industrial park that was built with money from programs threatened by Reagan's budget-cutting efforts.

REAGAN WAS winding up his trip by attending a meeting of the Massachusetts High Tech Council, a lobbying group composed of 130 high-technology companies that together employ 125,000 people in the state.

Massachusetts has the largest percentage of high-technology jobs in the country, according to Charles Baker, a spokesman for the High Tech Council. The state's 7.7 percent unemployment rate is considerably lower than the national 10.8 percent jobless rate.

Baker said high-technology jobs represent a third of the state's total manufacturing labor force.

In his report to Congress Tuesday night, Reagan emphasized that he was looking to the field of high technology to open new job opportunities as well as to maintain the nation's role as the world's technological leader.

"To many of us now, computers, silicon chips, data processing, cybernetics and all the other innovations of the dawning high technology age are as mystifying as the workings of the combustion engine must have been when that first Model T rattled down Main Street U.S.A.," the president said.

"BUT AS SURELY as America's pioneer spirit made us the industrial giant of the 20th century, the same pioneer spirit today is opening up another vast frontier of opportunity — the frontier of high technology."

The president's first stop was the Opportunities Industrialization Center, which has 119 branches around the nation. Reagan was visiting four classrooms in which IBM instructors give courses in computer-related fields.

The centers were founded by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a Baptist minister and civil rights leader, as a self-help ghetto project in 1964.

The Boston center, located in the predominantly black Roxbury section, has a 1983 budget of \$842,000. Of that, 30 percent is from private contributions and 70 percent is from government funds, according to Clarence Donelan, the executive director.

The federal money used to come from the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, but next year will come from the Jobs Training Partnership Act, which Reagan supported and now wants to expand.

DONELAN SAID the center's budget was \$1.6 million just a couple years ago, but has decreased because

## Reagan shows signs of arms control dealing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan says the United States is prepared to explore serious Soviet proposals for reducing nuclear weapons, but will insist on an "equal balance of forces" with Moscow.

In his State of the Union address Tuesday night, Reagan defended his strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union and said his administration is "vigorously pursuing arms reductions negotiations."

The United States is "prepared to carefully explore serious Soviet proposals" for controlling land-based missiles in Europe, he said.

His comments, which came only hours after those of his chief arms negotiator in Geneva, sent another signal that the administration may be growing more flexible in its bargaining position with the Soviets. Last week, Reagan issued a similar invitation to Moscow to submit new arms control proposals.

But Reagan is also continuing to insist that U.S. proposals are the best for now.

In Geneva, U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze said Tuesday before talks with the Soviets resumed that the United States is "certainly not locked into the zero option" proposal to eliminate European-based nuclear missiles.

But he said elimination of intermediate-range missiles "is the best way to achieve peace and security that mankind requires." The zero option calls for NATO to scrap plans to deploy new weapons if the Soviets dismantle their intermediate-range arsenal.

Reagan said in his nationwide address: "Deep down, the Soviets must know it is in their interest as well as ours to prevent a wasteful arms race." But he also said the United States will "insist on an equal balance of forces" with Moscow.

A senior administration official, who briefed reporters on the condition his name not be used, said the small portion of Reagan's address that was devoted to foreign issues was an effort to "reaffirm, reassert and remind" people of what the president is trying to accomplish with his foreign policy.

Referring to the new Soviet leadership of Yuri Andropov, Reagan said the United States is "prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations," but that there must be an improvement in "deeds as well as words" before that becomes possible. There was no mention of a summit meeting with Andropov.

"Responsible members of the world community do not threaten or invade their neighbors and they restrain their allies from aggression," Reagan said in an obvious reference to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Vietnam's intervention into Cambodia.

He said the nation's foreign policy is again based on bipartisanship and claimed that his administration is "taking the initiative to make peace and lower arms levels" around the globe. "We should be proud of our role as peacemakers," he said.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who served as national security adviser in former President Jimmy Carter's administration, said, "I thought the president made a timely overture to the Soviets to engage in serious arms control negotiations."

"But he correctly premised that on the improvement in Soviet conduct in Afghanistan and Poland, when he referred to Soviet aggression."

Reagan took note of the "overwhelming evidence" that the Soviet Union has violated international treaties on chemical and biological weapons and cited this as a reason that any arms control agreement be verifiable.

## Reagan idea: Break for education savers

WASHINGTON (AP) — A potentially big tax break for families who are saving to pay college tuition for their children is a key feature of President Reagan's education proposals.

Reagan proposed a new type of tax-sheltered account in his State of the Union message Tuesday night, an Education Savings Account that would mirror in some ways the increasingly popular Individual Retirement Accounts.

Unveiling a series of education initiatives, Reagan also revived his proposal for tuition tax credits for parents who send their children to private or parochial schools, an idea that was immediately criticized by one teachers' union.

And he said he would propose a program to strengthen the teaching of science and math in schools around the nation. He called the plan "a quality education initiative" using federal block grants to the states to upgrade math and science instruction.

The Education Savings Accounts would provide some tax advantages for families saving for college bills. Reagan said the accounts would "give middle- and lower-income families an

incentive to save for their children's college education and, at the same time, encourage a real increase in savings for economic growth."

A White House fact sheet said interest earned on such accounts would be tax-free and that withdrawals from the accounts would not be taxed if the money was used to pay tuition.

But it was not made clear whether the accounts would be similar to IRAs, contributions to which are deductible from a person's gross income. There was no official word on the tax treatment of ESA contributions.

The White House said the tuition tax credit would amount to 50 percent of the tuition payments, up to a maximum of \$100 this year, \$200 in 1984 and \$300 in 1984 and thereafter. The tax credit would only be available for families with adjusted gross incomes under \$40,000 a year.

American Federation of Teachers president Albert Shanker, whose union represents public school teachers, was not pleased with Reagan's idea.

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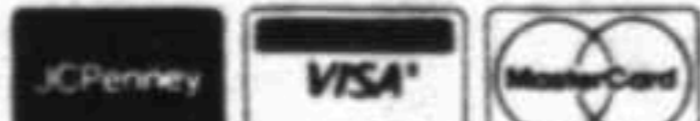
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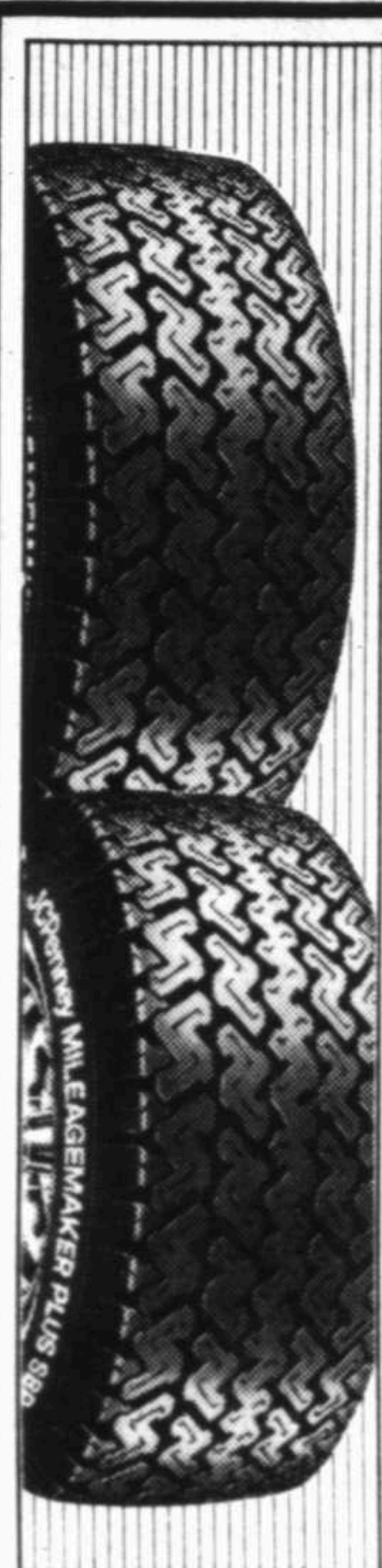
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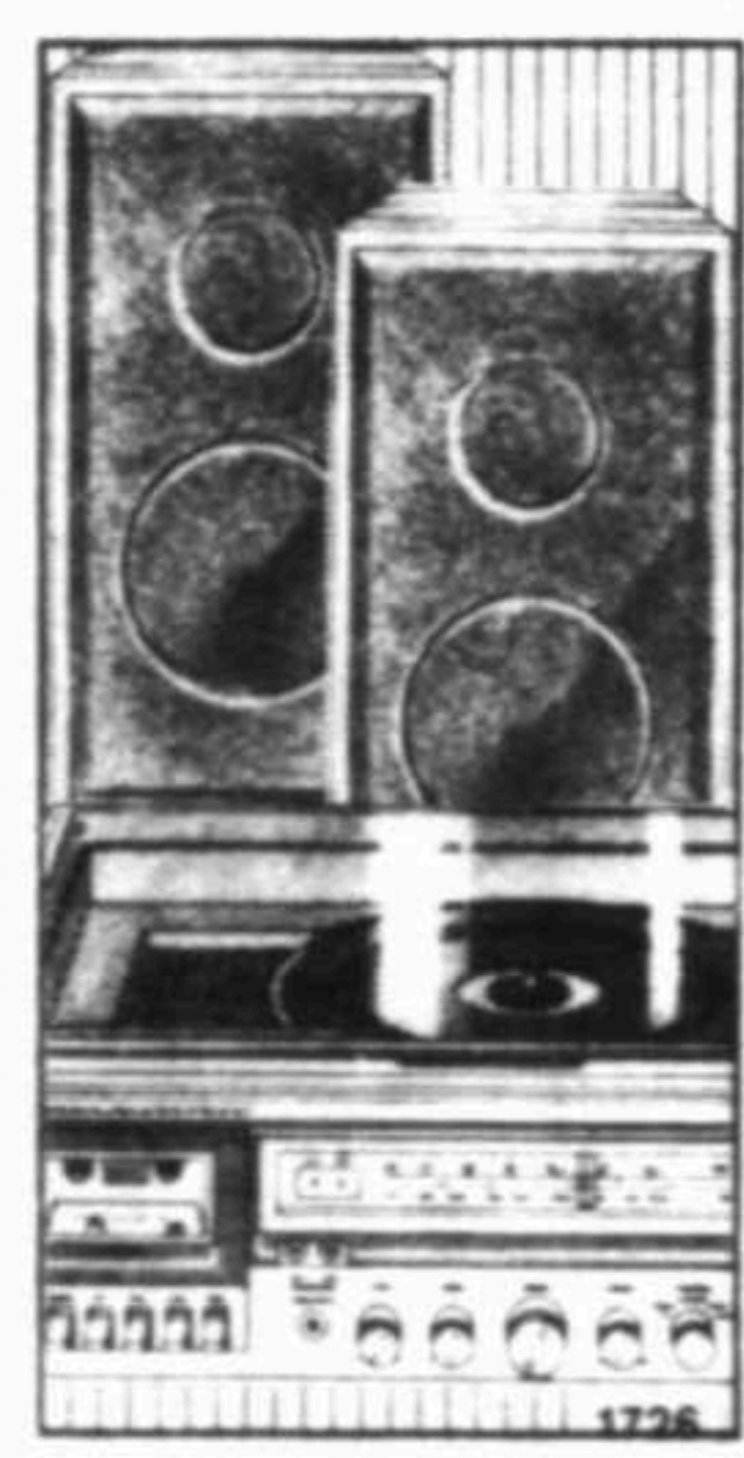
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P205/75R 14 W/W	\$93	\$65
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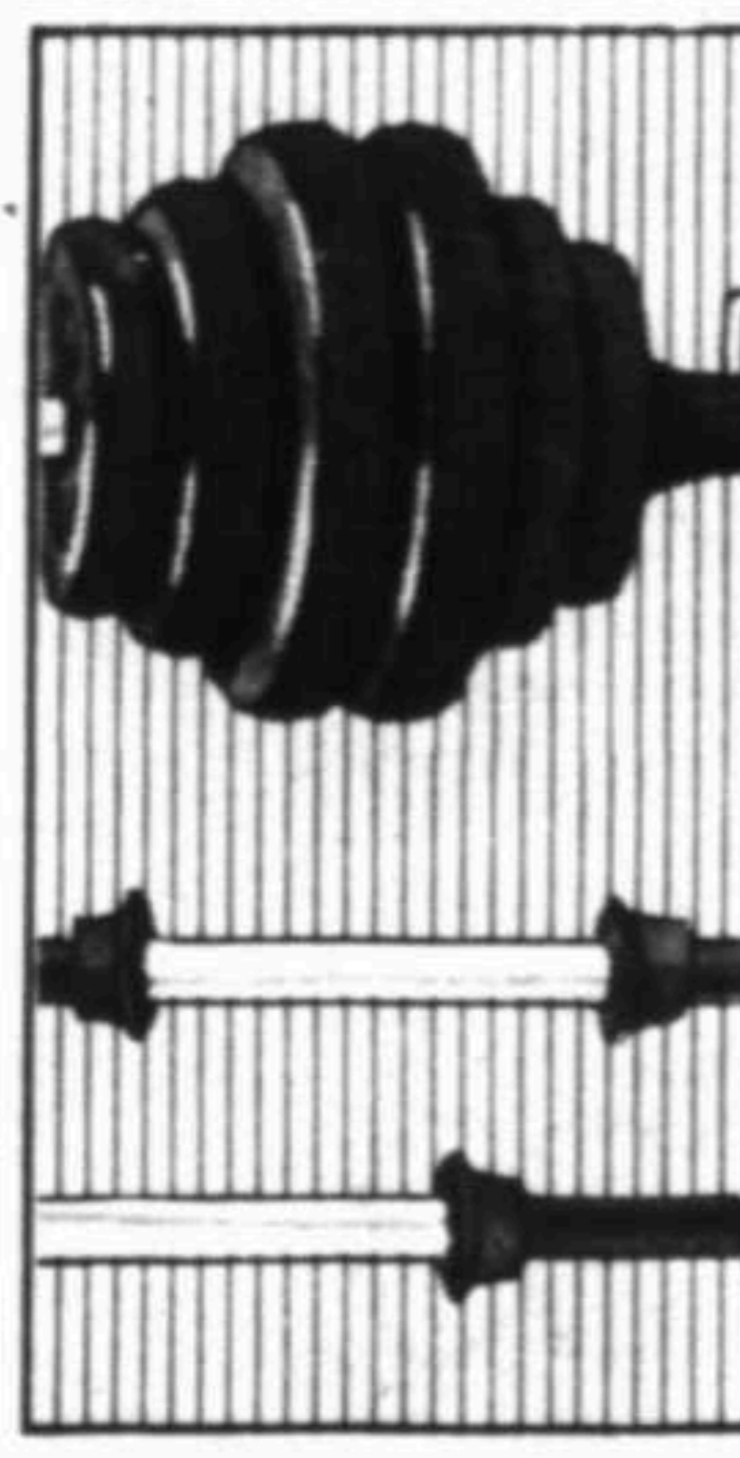
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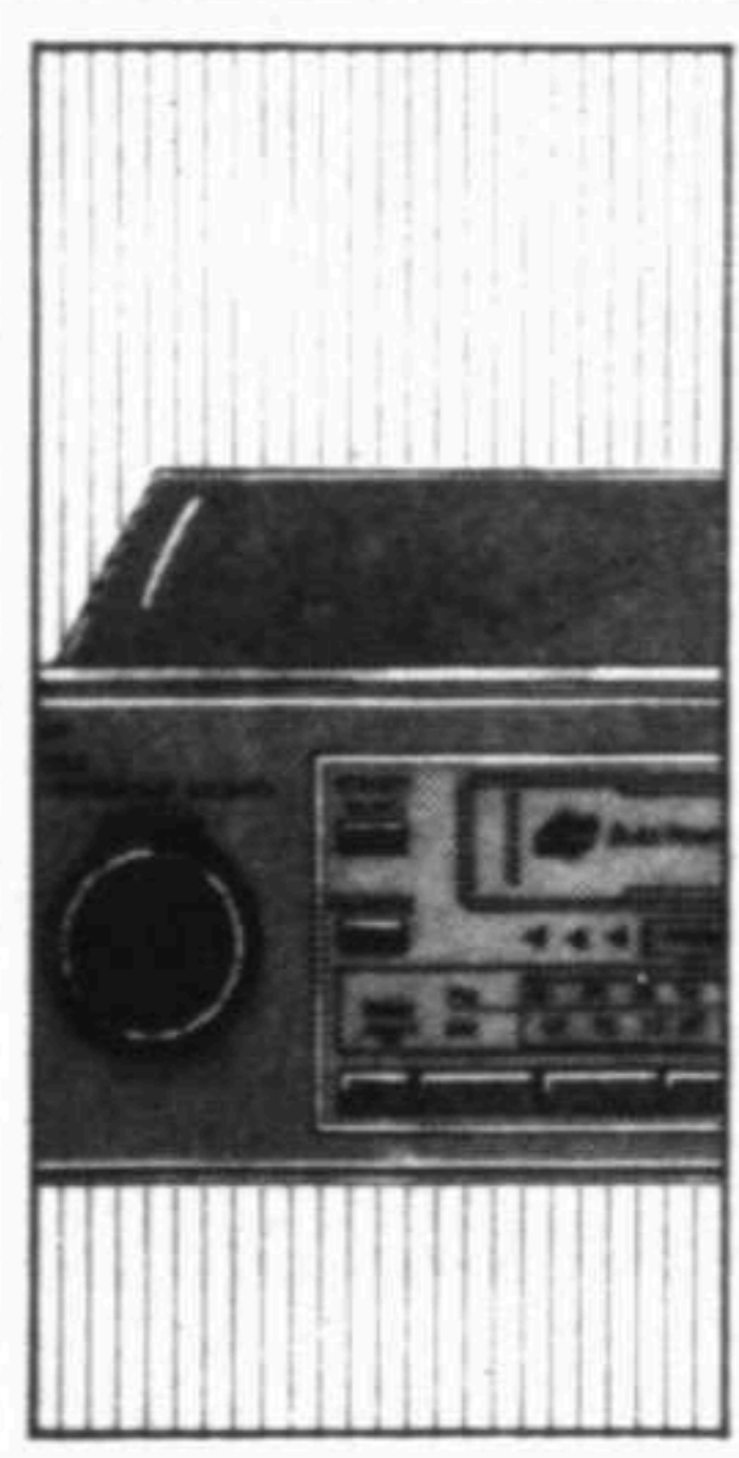
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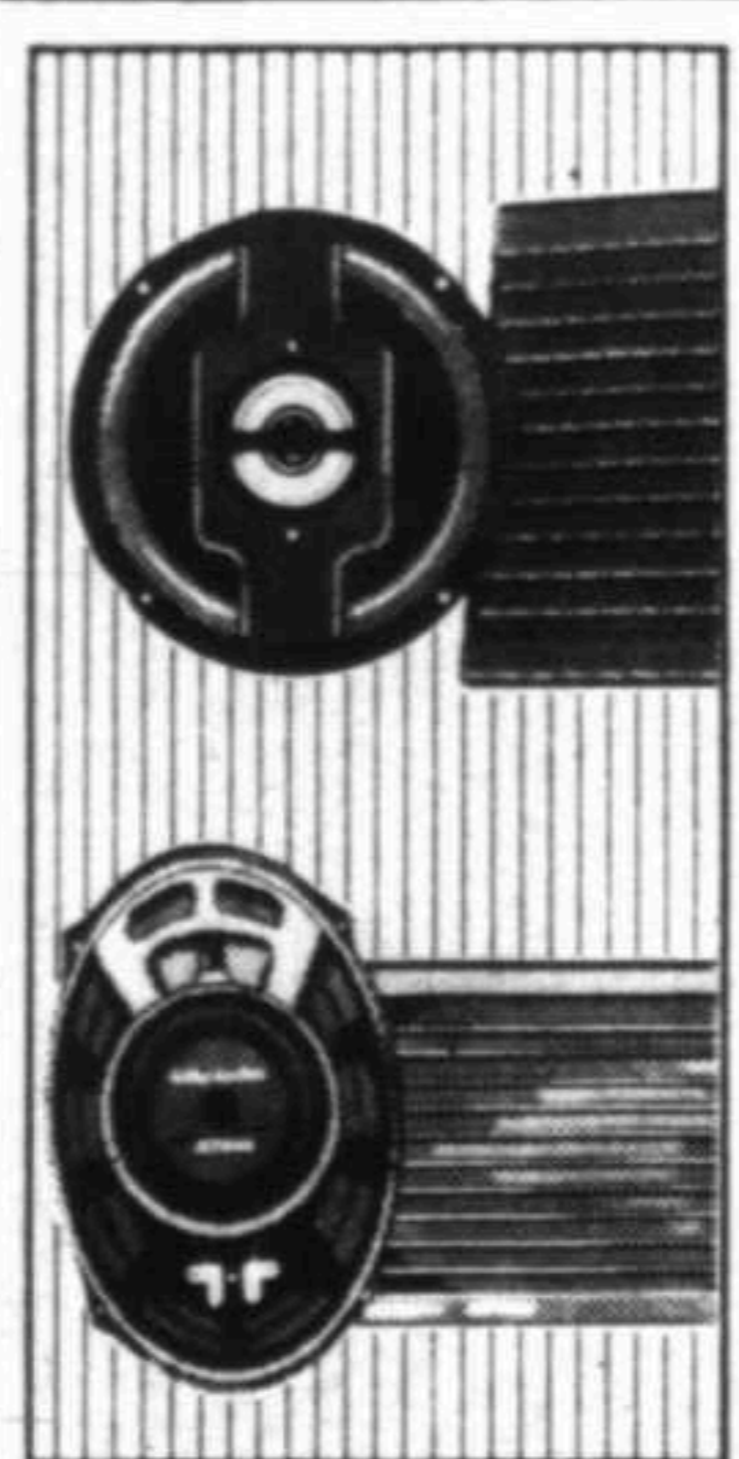
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## Mercy distributes food

Hearst Feature Service

SEATTLE — Mercy Corps International, a charity that has distributed between \$2 million and \$3 million in aid during its three-year existence, operates out of an inconspicuous little Seattle office that doesn't even have a sign.

Such anonymity is in keeping with Mercy Corps' low-overhead operation to combat world hunger, says Dan O'Neill, executive director, who heads a staff of six. Mercy Corps tries to cut costs by collecting surplus and donated foods, shipping them to the targeted country and using that country's people to distribute the foodstuffs.

"When we first got the flush of bucks from those who wanted to help the Cambodians, it was clear we could grow rapidly by showing field expenditures which would include offices, field representatives and equipment," O'Neill said. "But we decided to work through people who are already there. This idea limits expenses, and we ship our goods through existing agencies instead of building our own network."

O'NEILL BELIEVES that Mercy has distributed \$2 to \$3 million in aid to the world's poor in Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Somalia, Ethiopia, Mali, Kenya, Poland, Honduras and Guatemala. Mercy also has provided food and language help to Haitian refugees in Miami, and English classes for Asian refugees in Seattle.

He described Mercy as a "Christian-religious sort of association, but loose knit and ecumenical." He cited work with Lutherans in Cambodia, Catholic Relief Services in Poland, Baptists with Haitian refugees and evangelical organizations in Central America.

Despite its low profile, Mercy Corps has been able to attract donors, thanks to O'Neill's well-known father-in-law, singer Pat Boone. O'Neill met Boone's oldest daughter, Cherry, while on a refugee mission in the Middle East; the couple later married.

The idea for Mercy Corps developed at Pat Boone's home in 1972 when the O'Neills were visiting as part of a planned TV Christmas special on the Boone family. "Pat, his wife Shirley, Cherry and I were discussing the Cambodian problem," O'Neill said. "Every night on TV, we saw tragic pictures of these victims, and felt with our media connections, maybe something could be done."

EVENTUALLY, O'Neill, assisted by his father-in-law, invited relief and government specialists to Los Angeles to discuss "supercharging" the relief efforts of private agencies. Among those invited to a "rice-and-water" dinner meeting were representatives from World Concern, Food for the Hungry, World Relief Commission and World Vision. Also attending was Bob Maddox, President Carter's assistant in charge of religious liaison.

The organization solicits money and food donations from the public, government and private industry. It raises additional funds, O'Neill said, through Pat Boone and his daughter, Debby, who contribute and donate concert time.

In the past decade, O'Neill has visited over 60 countries, most in a volunteer status. It was his 1972 trip to Africa that gave birth to the philosophy Mercy Corps tries to maintain.

O'Neill described his visit to Botswana as "an experience I'll never forget." He said that while many of people there didn't "have much quality of life, they taught me a lot in terms of family and spirit. It was an exercise in reciprocity. I might be able to help them stay healthier, but they inspired me in other ways."



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DR. NEIL SOLOMON

# Vitamin A may inhibit breast cancer, research shows

Dear Dr. Solomon: What's the story on diet and breast cancer? Can what a person eats cause her to get breast cancer? Sometimes I read one thing and then I read another and I'm all confused. Can you straighten me out on this? — Mrs. K.G., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Mrs. G.: Part of the reason for your confusion is the fact that there is no definitive answer to the question you raise. A number of people have explored the subject but their conclusions do not always coincide.

One researcher, Dr. Saxon Graham, of the State University of New York at Buffalo School of Medicine, says that the risk of breast cancer may not be associated with dietary factors, except that it may be inhibited by vitamin A. In one study, he and his associates found no difference in the eating habits of women with breast cancer and those without. However, women over age 55 who ate foods high in vitamin A were less likely to develop breast cancer than were women who consumed little vitamin A.

I want to make it clear that I am not suggesting that this is the final word on the association between diet and breast cancer; there is much more to be

learned. I simply offer this as one example of what one investigator has found.

Dear Dr. Solomon: I am being treated for an ulcer and I've got no complaints about the treatment. I would just like to know why my doctor says that diet is not important and that drinking milk is not a good idea. I know this used to be recommended for ulcers. I would also like to know whether alcohol and cigarettes are permitted. — Gil, New York City

Dear Gil: You are correct that the treatment for ulcers has changed over the years. For example, Dr. Charles J. Sigmund, of the St. Louis University School of Medicine, says very directly that diet has no role in ulcer treatment. Spicy foods may result in some temporary discomfort, but they would not make the condition any worse.

Furthermore, a bland diet may be even worse than if the patient continued on a normal diet, since a bland diet may increase stomach acidity. In addition, milk or other protein-rich foods that may be consumed between meals

stimulate acid production and delay healing.

The role of alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking is less clear. Their association with ulcer disease has never been proved, but both appear to slow ulcer healing. Of course, there are other health-related reasons why a person should not smoke, and I tell my ulcer patients that cigarette smoking may delay their recovery.

For Gerrie, Toledo, Ohio: In general, a light beer has about one-third fewer calories than the regular beer put out by the same company. Many light beers contain approximately 100 calories for each 12-ounce serving.

The number of calories in light beer is reduced by cutting down on the carbohydrates and/or alcohol it contains.

(If you have a medical question, write to Neil Solomon, M.D., 1726 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, Md. 21208. Dr. Solomon cannot give personal replies but will answer as many questions as possible in his column.)



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# Teaching low career choice, survey indicates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fewer college freshmen are interested in becoming elementary or secondary school teachers today than at any other time in recent years, according to a survey of entering freshmen.

Since 1966, when 21.7 percent of the entering freshmen were planning careers as school teachers, student interest has declined steadily to the point where only 4.7 percent of the 1982 freshmen want teaching careers.

The career choice that has shown by far the largest gain in popularity during the same period is business, which increased from 11.6 percent of the freshmen in 1966 to 20.2 percent in 1982, according to the survey conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles and the American Council on Education.

"When these trends are viewed in the light of other recent data about prospective school teachers, the outlook for our educational system is grim," said UCLA professor Alexander W. Astin, director of the survey.

"Since recent studies of college admissions tests show that education majors have much weaker academic skills than stu-

dents majoring in most other fields, it appears that we are headed for a crisis not only in the quantity but also in the quality of persons who want to teach in our elementary and secondary schools," he said.

Other career choices which have shown sharp declines in popularity since 1966 are college teacher, from 1.8 percent to 0.2 percent; scientific researcher, 3.5 percent to 1.5 percent; and social worker, 2.9 percent to 1.1 percent.

Careers that have shown dramatic gains in recent years are engineer, 4.7 percent in 1974 to 12 percent in 1982; and computer programmer analyst, from 2.9 percent in 1977 to 8.8 percent in 1982.

The popularity of careers in business, engineering and computer programming reached all-time highs in the 1982 survey.

"The attitudes and values of the 1982 freshmen showed a greater degree of materialism and less altruism and social concern than those of any previous entering class," according to a news release on the study.

"Being very well off financially" was endorsed as a very important goal by 68.9 percent of the 1982 freshmen, com-

pared to 65.2 last year and 43.5 in 1967.

At the same time, "to be able to make more money" was endorsed as a very important reason for attending college by 69.8 percent of the 1982 freshmen, compared to 67 percent last year and 49.9 percent in 1971.

By contrast, fewer of the 1982 freshmen endorsed goals such as "participating in programs to clean up the environment" — 22.9 percent, down from 24.8 percent last year and 44.6 percent in 1972.

The goal of "helping others in difficulty" was endorsed by 61.6 percent, down from 62.9 percent last year and 66 percent in 1975.

"Helping to promote racial understanding" was listed by 30.7 percent of the 1982 freshmen, compared to 31.0 percent last year and 35.8 percent in 1977.

And "developing a meaningful philosophy of life" continued its steep decline, from 82.9 percent in 1967 to 46.7 percent in 1982.

The survey is based on questionnaires completed by 267,185 new freshmen.

## Georgia governor chains down car

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Joe Frank Harris has his stolen car back, and says he'll chain it down the next time it's left unattended.

The 1982 Mercury was taken Jan. 14 from outside a downtown hotel as the governor was about to address members of the Atlanta Bar Association and the State Bar of Georgia. It was recovered Monday in a parking lot at an apartment building for the elderly, with only the battery missing.

The governor, who had been in office four days when the car was stolen, admitted he found the episode "a little embarrassing." But, he added, the theft "brought a little humor into the week."

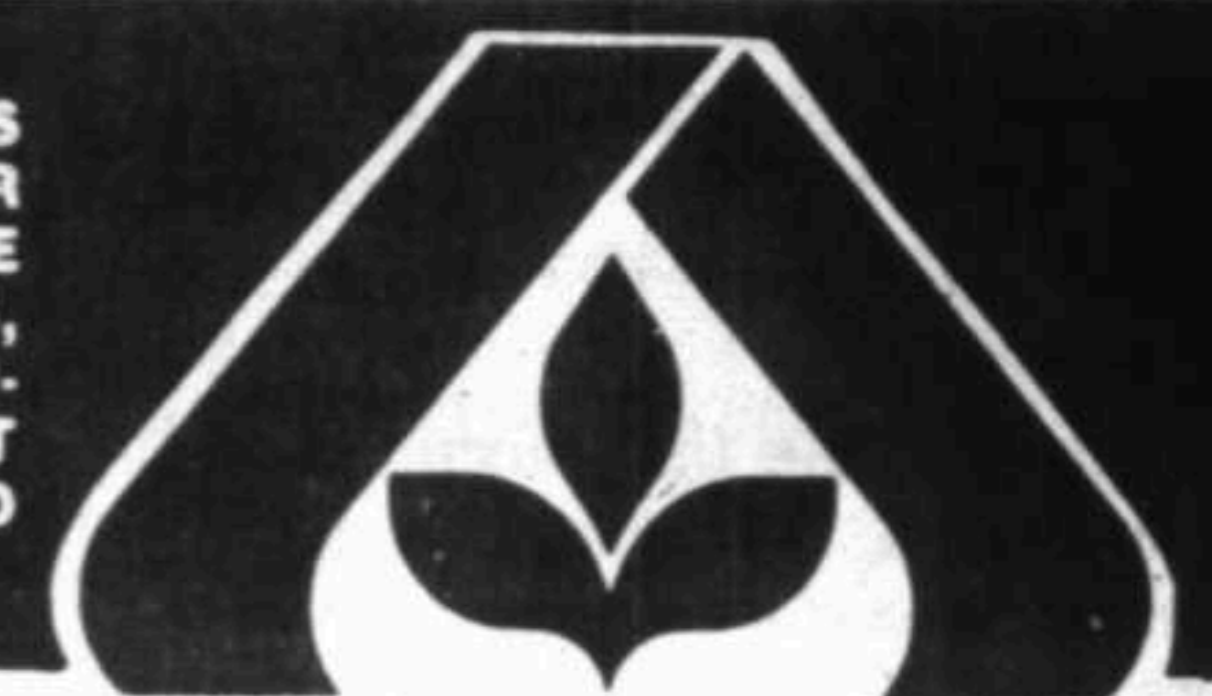
Asked if he planned any changes in security procedures, Harris joked, "We're still carrying a big 15-foot chain and whenever we stop, we chain it (the car) to a fire hydrant or a tree. And we'll continue carrying the chain for a while."

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## Paying the bills

Employees and officials of Energas and Texas Electric Service Co. are to be commended for starting funds to help the poor and elderly pay their natural gas and electricity bills.

Yes, it's true that during recent years energy companies and utilities have suffered from an image problem. Energy costs have been skyrocketing and, even though they may not be responsible, utilities have borne the brunt of the blame.

It's also easy to realize that starting funds to help the poor and elderly meet their monthly energy bills is good public relations to counter the unavoidable bad public relations resulting from escalating energy costs — the public notion that customers are getting "soaked" by greedy utility companies.

Sometimes it seems the public will readily believe the worst about

an official or an institution. Sometimes, unfortunately, such an assessment is either partially or fully justified.

And all too often we're prone to forget we're in this life together and, as the saying goes, "No man is an island." No woman, either.

Responding to the recognition that the vast increase in utility costs had caught a number of poor and elderly Texans unprepared, the two companies established funds, at the recommendation of Railroad Commission Chairman Mack Wallace, to help those unable to pay their utility bills.

The program is laudable because it incorporates the principles of helping one's fellow man, which in turn benefits the giver. It's that spirit which sheltered America's founders from overbearing hardship in days gone by and now will help modern-day man cope with rising utility costs.

The program is worthy of support.

## Three make difference

Three elderly, Japanese-Americans who were convicted for refusing to obey World War II curfew and evacuation orders on the Pacific Coast are asking the federal courts to overturn their convictions.

They are Minoru Yasui, Fred Korematsu and Gordon Hirabayashi.

They have courageously performed a public service first by refusing as young men to obey unjust wartime orders and now by seeking as old men a judicial review of the constitutionality of the orders, which were approved at the time by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The justification put forward 41 years ago was that the Japanese-Americans and others of Japanese descent represented a threat to national security. They were accused, as a racial group, of being responsible for espionage and sabotage activities. And yet there had not been a single proven case of such activity on the coast, as many responsible federal officials well knew, according to the three plaintiffs who recently appeared before federal district courts in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

The information to support their petitions was developed by a political science professor at the University of California's San Diego campus, Peter Irons, who used the federal Freedom of Information

Act to obtain relevant documents. These documents indicate that the Justice Department wanted to tell the Supreme Court that there had been no solid evidence of espionage or sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast, but the War Department objected, and the court was not told.

Instead, the court acted on the basis of the War Department's unsupported allegation of a national security risk.

There have been suggestions that reparations should be paid to those Japanese-Americans who were damaged by being evacuated, losing their farms, their homes and their businesses. As a matter of politics and economics, no such reparations are likely to be paid.

But, if a legal foundation is laid, the courts may award damages, just as they have awarded large sums to the American Indians whose rights were trampled on a century ago.

More important, the Supreme Court needs to acknowledge that its wartime decision was in error. At the highest level of our government, this country needs to reassert the constitutional principle that people must be dealt with as individuals, not as members of a racial group. That is necessary in order to make it less likely that anything like this will ever happen again in America.

### Another View:

## Undermining education

The National Collegiate Athletic Association plans to impose academic standards on athletes. The intention is laudable, but the method is wrong and needs amending.

Many athletes strive to bring fame and fortune to their schools, only to be denied a diploma for academic reasons. Some get the diploma without a decent education. This exploitation is, at best, a disservice even to the 1 percent who will play professionally but will some day have need of a real education.

The standards, effective in 1986, will require that freshmen have (1) scores of at least 700 out of 1600 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, or 15 out of 36 on the American College Testing exam, and (2) a grade average of at least C in a core curriculum shorn of traditional fluff courses. The grade requirement is fair enough. It allows colleges to set their own internal standards while combating dual standards for athletes. But a national standard tied to those multiple-choice tests will be unfair to students with bad schooling for whom college with a scholarship may mean everything.

Blacks, for example, with lower average incomes and poorer school preparation, have substantially lower scores than whites on those

entrance examinations. And at some black colleges, the average scores for all students are below the NCAA standard. Such students would be ineligible for intercollegiate competition, and some colleges would therefore be less interested in admitting them, particularly on scholarships. Supporters of the standard say these students have little chance of graduating anyway, so just bar them at the college gates.

But the record suggests that remedial work can help high-risk students get to the finish line in good standing, in particular at the several black colleges that have made remediation their central mission. The NCAA should encourage schools to make that commitment, and thereby provide genuine opportunities to low-scoring kids. It's not difficult to imagine schemes for comparing the academic performances of a school's athletes and non-athletes, and cracking the whip when the results are too dissimilar.

The NCAA plan may be all right for many. But for several schools and their students, the current plan would undermine rather than promote important educational aims.

— The Washington Post



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Consul gave cold shoulder to U.S. citizen

WASHINGTON — Rodney Dangerfield gets laughs by complaining that he gets "no respect." When Americans living abroad have the same complaint, it's no laughing matter.

Thanks to the timidity of some of our consular officers, Americans who get in trouble in a foreign country can no longer count on the kind of help that used to be given routinely to U.S. citizens overseas. Sometimes, in fact, they're lucky if they can even get the American consulate to recognize that they have a problem.



Jack Anderson

The situation is particularly touchy in places like Saudi Arabia. Not only are the Saudi legal and social systems unlike anything Americans are accustomed to — and some Saudis are eager to take advantage of this ignorance — but the United States has been slavishly wooing the Saudi regime over the years.

In this atmosphere, our consular officials tend to be even more timorous about ruffling Saudi sensibilities. They are more concerned about maintaining their cozy relationships with the Saudis than assisting itinerant Americans who come to them for help.

"The embassy is paranoid about maintaining good relations with the Saudis, and will stay out of such cases," a U.S. official acknowledged to my reporter Sylvia Cahill.

Jim Westphal can testify to that. He's a California businessman who now faces bankruptcy thanks to a \$60,000 runaround in Saudi Arabia. When he went to the U.S. Embassy in fear for his safety, he got the brushoff. Here's what happened.

Westphal is president of Intercontinental Export Services. He flew with

his accountant, Ronald Hardy, to Saudi Arabia last June to check into a possible business deal with the Anbah Trading Co. of Jiddah. They figured they'd be there a month or so.

Westphal and Hardy spent five weeks studying the information Anbah had provided, and found to their dismay that 90 percent of it was inaccurate. Financial experts they consulted confirmed this. So Westphal informed Anbah there would be no deal; they were going home.

Unfortunately, the two Americans had turned their passports over to Anbah for visa renewal. The Anbah representative, Mansour Gadh, told them they could have their passports back on payment of a \$50,000 "commission."

Astounded by the ransom demand, Westphal hired local lawyers to fight Anbah. The company's response was to raise the ransom to \$200,000, make veiled threats against Westphal and accuse him of being an Israeli spy.

Convinced that he and Hardy were in personal danger, Westphal went to the embassy for help. After all, he reasoned, that's what consuls are paid for.

Both Westphal and his lawyers were appalled at the reaction of consul David Satterfield, to whom they explained the situation. Satterfield stubbornly refused to entertain any suggestion that the case involved extortion. He insisted it was merely a "commercial contractual dispute" — and he would not intervene.

Westphal's lawyers then drafted a petition to the prince of Mecca. This alarmed the Anbah people, and they agreed in court to lower the "commission" to \$15,000 if Westphal would withdraw his appeal to the prince. Rather than spend months waiting for trial, Westphal agreed.

Friends and relatives in the United States pooled their savings and got Westphal and Hardy the money. The two men paid the ransom, got their passports and fled the country.

Thanks to the prim, hands-off attitude of consul Satterfield, Jim West-

phal owes \$60,000 in personal loans, legal fees and hotel expenses — and Saudi swindlers can look forward with confidence to the next American businessman they decide to fleece.

Footnote: Consul Satterfield, reached in Saudi Arabia, refused to comment.

HOW'D THEY DO IT?: Next to the investigation of congressional corruption, no process on Capitol Hill is as secret as the assignment of members to the various congressional committees. It involves geography, party loyalty, arm-twisting, horse-trading and personal friendships and grudges. Here's how some members got on the committees they wanted in the 98th Congress.

— Rep. Connie Mack, R-Fla., got the choicest assignment of any GOP freshman — a seat on the powerful Budget Committee — by taking the advice of a savvy campaign consultant. The consultant advised his client to start lobbying for the assignment the minute he got to town. A lot of freshmen didn't know about the committee-selection process until after the orientation session. "By the time all the freshmen broke loose, we had covered a lot of ground," the aide said.

— Foresight also helped Rep. Carroll Campbell Jr., R-Sc., win a spot on the Ways and Means Committee. The four-year veteran worked hard last year getting Rep. Floyd Spence, R-Sc., on the Republican executive committee, which handles assignments to other committees. Spence returned the favor by championing Campbell for the coveted tax-writing committee.

— Rep. Dennis Eckart, D-Ohio, made it onto the Energy and Commerce Committee by staying firmly neutral in the fight between Chairman John Dingell, D-Mich., who wanted members who would help him weaken the Clean Air Act, and Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., a subcommittee chairman who wanted environmental advocates on the committee. The Democratic leadership chose uncommitted members like Eckart, who said: "I went out of my way to stay out of the crossfire."

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## ART BUCHWALD

### Arms race is serious 'business'

The trouble with disarmament talks is that every time one side suggests something, the other side rejects it out of hand. The reason is that if one of the parties suggests it, then it must mean it's bad for the other side.

This is how it goes:

"Kizinsky, we've decided to disband NATO, withdraw all American troops from Europe, and depend on the goodwill of the Soviets to remain within their own borders."

"This is the most ridiculous proposal you have suggested so far, Downey. How can we verify how many troops are facing us without NATO? Suppose I told you that my government has instructed me to tell you that we are willing to tear up the Warsaw Pact alliance, and let the Soviet satellites fend for themselves?"

"Threats will get you nowhere, Kizinsky. Do you think we would accept the breaking up of the Warsaw Pact military infrastructure for one moment? Our entire defense strategy is based on its existence. But I'll tell you what we will do. We'll dismantle all our ICBMs and turn them into plowshares at no cost to you."

"I'm trying to keep my temper, Downey, but if you think my country is going to stand by while you people dismantle your intercontinental missiles, then we might as well adjourn these talks."

"Why do you say that?"

"The only reason your side would turn its ICBMs into plowshares is that you've developed a plowshare that could do more damage than an ICBM. You know very well we can't turn our SS-20 missiles into plowshares."

"All right, we're willing to give up the plowshare idea. What if we canceled our B-1 bomber program? Would you accept that?"

"Of course we would not accept it. We have spent 200 million rubles developing a defense against it. Put something on the table that will at least make some sense."

"Your side hasn't put anything on the table that makes sense to us."

"What about our agreement to remove all our Backfire bombers out of range of Western Europe?"

"Washington thinks the idea stinks. We never thought the Backfire bomber was much of a threat to begin with."

"But you were the ones who brought up the Backfire bomber in the first place."

"Yes, but we didn't think you would agree to our proposal. Once you bought it we realized it was a bad idea. The fact that you want to put a bomber out of range means it's a much better plane than we thought. Did you tell the Kremlin we are willing to back off of the MX Dense Pack program?"

"I did, Downey, and they instructed me to tell you if you give up Dense Pack as a viable weapon, they will cancel all wheat purchases from the United States."

"Why would they do that, Kizinsky? I thought the Soviets were scared silly of the MX Dense Pack system."

"They were until you offered not to build it. Listen to me, Downey. In order to play disarmament you have to have chips. It's obvious every chip you've offered so far is something you don't need to threaten us."

"You haven't come up with anything of substance yourself."

"What would you say if I told you we will put every one of our nuclear submarines in mothballs, and let you keep the ones you have now?"

"Get off it, Kizinsky. If you're really serious about the arms race give me something solid I can take back to Washington."

© 1983, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Wednesday, Jan. 26, the 26th day of 1983. There are 339 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history: On Jan. 26, 1942, the first U.S. Expeditionary Force arrived in Europe during World War II, putting ashore in Northern Ireland.

On this date: In 1827, the South American country of Peru seceded from Colombia. In 1837, Michigan joined the union as the 26th state.

In 1841, British sovereignty was proclaimed over Hong Kong. In 1971, the Soviet Union announced an unmanned spacecraft had made a soft landing on Mars.

Ten years ago: Actor Edward G. Robinson died at the age of 79. Five years ago: A blizzard struck the Middle West, Great Lakes and Ohio Valley.

One year ago: In his first State of the Union message, President Reagan vowed to stick with the tax cuts that lie at the heart of his economic program.

Today's birthdays: Singer Eartha Kitt is 55. Black activist Angela Davis is 39.

Thought for today: "A sound mind in a sound body is something to be prayed for." — Juvenal, Roman lawyer-satirist (about 60-140 A.D.)

## HEMISPHERE REPORT

### Peru sending its army against guerrillas

WASHINGTON — Marxist terrorism seems likely to bring Peru back into the news.

By all accounts, "Shining Path" (Sendero Luminoso) guerrillas have been active in southeastern Peru since mid-1980. But little international attention was paid them until President Fernando Belaunde ordered the Peruvian army to regain control of the Andean city and province of Ayacucho, some 350 miles from Lima.



William Glandouf

Then, within days, European human rights organizations started sending Belaunde pleas for human rights, according to unclassified intelligence reports here, and, in January, several U.S. senators and representatives visited Peru to talk to Belaunde and other Peruvians, including human rights spokesmen.

What the Peruvian president, an architect and university professor who has lived and taught in the United States, informed them was not hard to imagine, Peruvian sources say.

Belaunde and current and former members of his Cabinet have made no secret of their views on guerrillas and terrorists.

Recently, for instance, Belaunde told one of his regular Sunday press conferences that the government cannot dia-

logue "with criminals, with murderers, with people who destroy the hopes of the nation."

Belaunde said that "the human rights we must care for are mainly those of peaceful citizens who die while they are sleeping, who have not attacked anybody, of peasants who can in no way be regarded as owners of large estates, because nobody owns large estates, peasants who have been tortured in a public square just because they till the land."

Mention of torture of peasants was a reference to one of the tactics the Shining Path group reportedly has been using to weaken the Peruvian economy, forcing farmers not to work their land and not to grow crops needed to feed city dwellers.

Sendero Luminoso, like most other Latin American guerrilla organizations, is headed by a university graduate, and claims to be fighting for a better life for the impoverished Indian peasantry.

How effective the group has been in winning peasant allegiance is subject to dispute. Some reports from the highlands claim that the Indians regard the organization as their only hope for salvation. Others point to executions of villagers by the guerrillas as an indication it draws what support it has out of fear of reprisal against those who refuse to go along.

For the most part, Peruvian officials report, Sendero Luminoso employs much the same tactics that other guerrilla groups have used elsewhere in Latin America. It attacks police outposts, it ambushes Civil Guard and military patrols, it seizes radio stations to

broadcast revolutionary proclamations, it sabotages water and power lines, it raids outlying farms and ranches for food and supplies, it bombs bridges, banks and public buildings and, occasionally, it takes over towns and villages to "try" and execute local authorities.

Until Belaunde ordered the army to take over pacification of Ayacucho from the Civil Guard, Sendero Luminoso was principally active in the Ayacucho area. But with the increasing concentration of trained troops in the south since early January, there have been reports of Sendero Luminoso bombings closer to Lima, the capital.

Peruvian officials voice confidence that terrorism will be eradicated in southeast Peru.

Former War Minister Gen. Luis Cisneros, however, told the Lima magazine Quehacer in December that he was opposed to use of the armed forces against Sendero Luminoso.

Cisneros, who resigned from the Belaunde Cabinet the end of last year, said that the armed forces "do not want a confrontation (with the terrorists), not because we are afraid to face them, but because we have been prepared, trained and hardened to fight," Quehacer reported.

"The problem of fighting among Peruvians, to kill them without being sure that all those who will disappear will really be the guilty ones, is a very difficult decision to make, although it is very easy to ask for," Cisneros said, according to Quehacer.

"We are professionals and we are trained to kill."

Copley News Service

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# Woman lives quietly 25 years after killing spree

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Twenty-five years ago this week, a fear colder and more numbing than a January night on the Great Plains gripped this city and most of Nebraska.

Mothers grimly escorted their children to and from school. Fathers kept guns at hand and their families behind locked doors at night.

Charlie Starkweather, a 19-year-old, red-headed garbageman, along with his 14-year-old girlfriend, Caril Ann Fugate, were on the loose — and everyone wondered who would die next.

MEMBERS OF MISS Fugate's family were among the first of 10 to die in a crazy-killing spree that ended Jan. 29, 1958, on a road in Wyoming where the teen-agers gave themselves up.

A Nebraska newspaper's headline blared "Punk's Blood-Stained String Ends at 10 Dead With Wyoming Capture."

Charlie Starkweather died for his crimes. The last person to die in Nebraska's electric chair, he was exe-

cuted on June 25, 1959.

He hasn't been forgotten; rock singer Bruce Springsteen's song "Nebraska" tells the story from Starkweather's point of view. Springsteen's Starkweather blames the killings on "a meanness in the world."

And a 1974 movie called "Badlands," starring Martin Sheen and Sissy Spacek, was based on the mass murders.

Caril Ann Fugate, imprisoned at age 15 and paroled 18 years later, now lives quietly in Lansing, Mich.

HER STEPFATHER, Marion Bartlett, 57, her mother, Velda Bartlett, 37, and her two-year-old half sister, Betty Jean, were the first to die in the 1958 murder spree.

A relative discovered their bodies on Dec. 27, 1958, in an outbuilding behind their Lincoln home. Miss Fugate maintained after her capture that Starkweather had held her hostage and that she didn't know her family had been killed.

Testimony later indicated Miss

Fugate's parents were killed because of their objections to the girl's relationship with Starkweather.

Seven weeks before the Bartlett deaths, Starkweather had murdered Robert Colbert, a 21-year-old Lincoln gas station attendant. Miss Fugate never was implicated in Colbert's death.

After the Bartlett slayings, Starkweather and Miss Fugate fled to the August Meyer farm near Bennett. Meyer, 70, who had been an acquaintance of Starkweather, later was found dead in a wash house. He had been shot in the head.

When their car became stuck in mud after leaving the Meyer farm, Starkweather and Miss Fugate were picked up by two Bennett teen-agers.

ROBERT JENSEN, 17, and Carol King, 16, were found the next day in the storm cellar of an abandoned school. Each had been shot in the head.

Returning to Lincoln the morning of Dec. 28, the pair drove around until

they decided to stop at the house of business executive C. Lauer Ward, 46.

Becoming suspicious after the Wards failed to appear at a party and at work, family members contacted police, who found Ward, his wife, Clara, 46, and their housekeeper, Lillian Fencil, 51, murdered.

Driving the Wards' car, Starkweather and Miss Fugate escaped to Wyoming, where the last victim, shoe salesman Merle Collison, 37, of Montana, was shot as he slept in his car parked along a highway 12 miles west of Douglas, Wyo.

It was there that geologist Joe Sprinkle of Casper, Wyo., recognized Starkweather and tried to wrestle his gun away. Starkweather escaped, and a chase involving several law enforcement agencies began.

Starkweather surrendered quietly a little while later after he was hit by flying glass when the windshield of his car was shattered by a bullet. Minutes before he gave up, Miss Fugate had fled in tears into the arms of a waiting

lawman.

STARKWEATHER AND MISS Fugate were tried separately for the Jensen slaying. In a multitude of confessions and statements, Starkweather made various claims, among them that Miss Fugate had mutilated some of the dead, and that she murdered her half-sister, Carol King and Lillian Fencil.

Miss Fugate claimed Starkweather held her prisoner and that she took no part in any of the killings.

Though his attorneys tried to use an insanity defense, Starkweather opposed it. After guilty verdicts for both, prosecutors decided not to try the rest of the cases.

The life term Miss Fugate received was reduced by the state Pardon Board to a sentence of 30 to 50 years, making her eligible for parole in June 1976.

After spending 18 years in the Nebraska Center for Women since age 15, longer than any staff member or inmate, Miss Fugate was granted parole June 8, 1976. During the parole

hearing, she told the board she wanted to have a normal life as "an ordinary dumpy little housewife."

At the time of her release, Miss Fugate moved to Michigan.

NO PROBLEMS were reported with her parole during her five years in Michigan, where she was supervised through an interstate parole compact. So in 1981, Miss Fugate's parole was discharged.

She works at Ingham Medical Center in Lansing, where personnel director Thomas Uridge describes her as an "excellent employee." Her job is as a "transport person," assisting patients from their rooms to other parts of the hospital.


Nebraska's death penalty, which was rescinded in 1972, was reinstated the following year.

There are 11 men currently on Nebraska's death row. However, state Sen. Ernie Chambers of Omaha has introduced legislation this year to abolish capital punishment in the state.

**SPECIAL**

**FACT GRAPHICS**

There are 600,000 potholes in New York City.



It would take 40,000 tons of asphalt to fill them, costing \$5¼ million.

NEWS GRAPHICS 1982 Nigel Holmes

## 'E.T.' unlikely to frighten kids, doctor believes

NEW YORK (AP) — The movie "E.T." declared off-limits to youngsters in three Scandinavian countries, doesn't scare kids as much as it touches them, say U.S. child psychiatrists who liken it to "The Wizard of Oz."

"There is something in the film that has captured an important part of a child's concern," said Dr. Kenneth Robson, director of child psychiatry at the New England Medical Center Hospital in Boston.

"The feeling of being understood by someone else in an alien world is common in childhood. It's sharing on the same level, between two people or creatures who are frequently misunderstood, which is the rule of childhood anyway."

The Swedish Board of Film Censorship last week banned children under 12 from "E.T., The Extra-Terrestrial," saying the fantasy film portrayed adults as enemies of children. The censors also said children might be "agonized" by the "threatening and frightening atmosphere" in E.T.

Finland has set the age limit at 8 and Norway at 12. In the United States, where "E.T." surpassed "Star Wars" last weekend to become the biggest money-maker in movie history, the film is rated "PG," which means all ages are allowed but parental guidance is suggested.

"Children's anxieties are more likely to be increased by horror films than one as gentle as this," said Dr. Edward Futterman, clinical professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at the Yale Child Study Clinic.

"Some of the most frightening movies to kids are 'Pinocchio,' 'Snow White' and 'Bambi,'" said Dr. Elissa Benedek, an Ann Arbor, Mich., child psychiatrist. "You can't predict when a movie will tap into a particular concern of a child, especially very young children."

Fear is OK if it's "digestible," said Robson. "That is, given the child's age and previous experience, is it more disorienting than growth-enhancing?" he said. "The kind of fear in a film like 'Jaws,' for example, is unhealthy for youngsters."

In "E.T.," children are sometimes at odds with adults. And last week, in Sweden at least, children took up picket signs to complain about some other adults — film censors. Among the messages: "Children's films are made for children" and "We want E.T."

"I think everyone should be allowed to see it and learn that there are planets out there," said Anna Fogelstrom, 9, as she emerged from a Stockholm cinema. She dodged the ban by pretending to be of age.

Steven Spielberg, creator of "E.T.," has said the story came right out of his childhood daydreams. It is the story of children living in a California suburb who discover "E.T.," a kid-sized alien abandoned by his spaceship while collecting plant samples on Earth.

"E.T." is pursued by federal agents who are seen from the perspective of E.T., or a child, at waist level. When the agents' faces eventually appear on camera, they are obscured by spacesuit helmets.

The kids hide "E.T." in their room and their mother is oblivious even when she opens the refrigerator door and knocks the alien flat on his back. The adults find E.T., dying and homesick, and efforts to save his life seem to kill him.

But Elliott, the alien's special friend, brings the alien back to life by saying, "E.T., I love you." And in a wild bicycle ride, the youngsters elude the authorities and return E.T. to his spaceship.

Robson said the relationship between the children in the film and the gawky, benign alien is "like one they might have with a best friend or a dog, but rarely with an adult. It illuminates children's fantasies about parental control, but it doesn't make them alienated from their parents."

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# Century hasn't erased Indian's humor

By The Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service



AP Laserphoto

Mary Ground, a 100-year-old Blackfoot Indian, hasn't lost her love for life and all the humor it offers.

BROWNING, Mont. — The 100-year-old Blackfoot Indian woman excused herself, went to her bedroom, fetched her alarm clock and returned to the kitchen table.

She was about to be interviewed and photographed in her home. She noted the time on the clock and told the reporter:

"It's 4 o'clock. You better be fast with your questions. I charge by the hour..."

Mary Ground, the oldest member of her tribe, has a great sense of humor. She was pulling the newsman's leg.

When asked if there is anything she would still like to do with her life, she laughed and replied:

"Get married again, but I haven't been able to find the right man."

The wizened old woman's lifetime has bridged the old Indian ways to modern times. And her recall is remarkable.

To the Blackfoot she is known affectionately as "The Grass Woman," her Indian name.

"I'll tell you how I got that name," she confided. "It's because as a baby I had blue eyes from my French-Canadian father who was a trapper. He abandoned my full-blood Indian mother before I was born."

"My stepfather was also a full-blood Indian. He didn't like the white man. He didn't like the blue eyes I got from my father. He put me out in a field of tall grass on a cold winter night."

"He said if I survived the night he and my mother would keep me. If I died, that was it. Luckily, my aunt found out what was going on. She plucked me from the tall grass and hopped on a horse and rode me safely out of the Canadian village of my birthplace."

Mary Ground was raised by her grandmother in Browning, the capital of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana. She has lived in this area all her life.

"When I was 16 my grandmother pushed me out into the world," Ground recalled. "A Blackfoot man in his mid-20s came to our house. He was a graduate of Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania."

"There were three of us girls living with my grandmother. Grandma called us into the living room. She told us to look at this stranger. We had never seen him before. Grandma said one of us was to become his wife."

"She pointed to me and said, 'You're the one.' I was married the next day."

That was in 1899. John and Mary Ground had 12 daughters and two sons. John Ground died in 1951. Two sons and three of the daughters are still living, as well as more than 300 descendants of the centenarian, including many sixth-generation great-great-grandchildren.

"The Grass Woman" remembers the simple life before civilization caught up with the Blackfoot. "We were a nomadic people. The horse was our transportation. We lived in Browning part of the year and followed wild game the rest of the time."

"Roots were our medicine. We lived on berries, antelope, deer, what few buffalo were left and other wildlife. We made tea from the bark of cherry trees and from wild peppermint."

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