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Israeli army toughens west Beirut conditions

By The Associated Press

Israeli artillery and warships blasted beleaguered Palestinian guerrillas in Moslem west Beirut from three sides today, and Lebanon's state radio said shells slammed into residential neighborhoods, causing heavy casualties.

Israeli tanks and artillery pounded the city from the hills south and east of the city while naval guns fired into the Palestinian enclaves from the west.

Guerrillas fired guns in the air to cordon off large sections of the Lebanese capital's Corniche Mazraa Boulevard, where several buildings were reported hit. Fire engines and ambulances raced into stricken neighborhoods abutting the mid-city highway and clouds of thick smoke spread over the area.

Leftist-controlled radio stations said casualties were heavy in the Corniche Mazraa neighborhood and in the plush seaside residential quarter of Ramlet al-Baida, where guerrillas were employing Soviet-designed multiple rocket launchers.

It was not clear whether the latest blitz signaled an all-out assault on Palestine Liberation Organization bunkers in a 10 square-mile area of mostly Moslem west Beirut, all that remains under the guerrilla group's control since Israel's June 6 invasion.

The PLO said its teeming camps on the southern flank of the Lebanese capital were the target of "indiscriminate bombardment" and claimed PLO-run hospitals sustained direct hits as the nightlong duels flared without letup

past midday.

The state radio said Beirut's paralyzed airport and nearby PLO and Syrian positions were blasted by Israeli military and naval shelling and advised west Beirut's 600,000 inhabitants to seek shelter in basements.

In Tel Aviv, the military command reported Israeli gunners exchanged artillery fire with PLO guerrillas in Beirut's southern slums shortly after midnight, but gave no details. Israel radio reported guerrillas earlier rocketed Israeli positions near Beirut airport, south of the Lebanese capital.

Earlier, Lebanese sources said Christian and PLO gunners appeared to be shelling each other without Israeli involvement along battle lines around southern Beirut's sprawling Burj el Barajneh refugee slums.

An artillery shell slammed into a building near the foreign press center, in west Beirut, wounding at least 11 people and igniting several fires in a bombardment blamed on Israeli gunners.

War correspondents said one shell exploded half a block from the Soviet Embassy, and another tore into an apartment building next to The Associated Press bureau and half a block from the international press center in west Beirut's Commodore Hotel. None of the more than 200 foreign journalists, photographers and television crews covering the Lebanese crisis were injured.

Lebanon's state and privately owned radio stations said the shell that exploded near the Commodore was one

of several that hit buildings around the nerve center of the PLO. They said the blitz was one of the heaviest since invading Israeli forces and their Lebanese Christian allies laid siege to the PLO enclaves in the capital eight days ago.

PLO chief Yasser Arafat and his 6,000 guerrilla fighters trapped in the west Beirut enclaves have promised a bloody last stand if Israeli or Christian forces attack. Hundreds of panicky west Beirut residents have fled the area, seeking shelter in Christian east Beirut and Israeli-held southern Lebanon.

The Israelis have pledged to honor a cease-fire with the PLO unless directly fired upon. On Sunday, sporadic shelling criss-crossed Beirut's airport. But Israel said it was keeping the truce, although it reported four soldiers were wounded in a skirmish 13 miles east of Beirut.

Israel announced the cease-fire on Friday to allow U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib and leaders of Lebanon's political factions to discuss how to restore central government authority in the war-shattered nation, dominated since the 1975-76 Moslem-Christian civil war by the PLO and Syrian forces.

Syria has 30,000 troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate to police the civil war armistice.

Israel has said it will not withdraw until a strong central government emerges, the PLO disarms, the Syrians leave and the Jewish state is assured that Lebanon will no longer serve as a base for Palestinian attacks on Israel.



The old and the new

Modern-day Israeli soldiers survey the destruction meted out on the ancient Roman ruins of Tyre, southern Lebanon, by their country's army.

Although no Lebanese cities suffered proportionally as much damage as the ruins, the columns withstood attack by the Israelis fairly well.

Britain: Falklands takeover complete

By The Associated Press

Britain says its troops retook the frigid South Sandwich Islands, snaring 11 Argentine soldiers and completing Britain's recapture of its Falkland Islands colony.

The weekend assault on the Falklands' dependency came as Argentina's generals haggled over who will be the next president following their country's defeat in the undeclared South Atlantic war.

A British Defense Ministry statement today said troops captured 10 Argentine naval personnel and one airman on remote Thule Island, 1,200 miles southeast of the Falklands, near Antarctica. It said there were no Argentine civilians on the island. Argentina had said earlier there were 10 unarmed scientists at an Argentine naval weather station on the island.

Argentina's ruling military junta earlier accused Britain of "colonialist aggression" for an alleged helicopter attack on the station Saturday.

"Initial reports suggest that no fighting took place" when British forces reclaimed the island, London said today.

A communique said a British reconnaissance party landed Saturday and the Argentines surrendered the next day. Argentina had claimed British helicopters poured machine-gun fire on the weather station before landing troops.

London contends Argentines have been living without British permission on Thule since 1976. Argentina says Britain agreed in 1977 to let the weather station operate on the barren South Sandwich Island.

In Buenos Aires, meanwhile, a sharply divided junta, representing the three military services, resumed its closed-door debate today to choose a new president.

The army, navy and air force commanders met for about four hours Sunday but failed to reach agreement on a successor to former President Leopoldo Gal-

tieri, the army chief who was forced by his fellow generals to resign Thursday because of Argentina's humiliating loss in the Falklands.

The interior minister, Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, has been acting chief of state — the junta never has referred to him as "president" — since Friday.

Argentine military sources and news media say the army, the largest and traditionally dominant military service, insists the next president be an army general. The navy and air force, dissatisfied with Galtieri's army-oriented handling of the war, prefer a neutral civilian, the sources said.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who gained recognition when he defended Argentine claims to the Falklands in the United Nations and the Organization of American States, is rumored to be the likely choice if a civilian gets the nod.

The first 4,200 of the 11,000 Argentine soldiers taken prisoner after the Argentine surrender at Stanley, the Falklands capital, arrived back on the mainland Saturday, and some complained they were cold, homesick, hungry and out-gunned during the 74-day war.

Others spoke of the heroism and sacrifice of their companions and of the ferocity of the enemy, especially Britain's Nepalese Gurkhas, who were said to have "killed their own wounded rather than leave them on the battlefield."

The British Defense Ministry said no Gurkhas were among Britain's 255 casualties. About 750 Argentines are believed to have died in the fighting.

Britain has said it will hold some 1,000 Argentine officers until the Argentine junta formally declares an end to hostilities in the South Atlantic.

In Luxembourg, meanwhile, the 10 European Common Market nations announced the lifting of the ban on imports from Argentina. Britain reluctantly went along after its partners pledged to reimpose the sanctions if fighting breaks out again. The action does not affect bans on arms sales imposed by individual countries.

Administration's budget tune changing

By OWEN ULLMANN

WASHINGTON (AP) — "The quickest way to get interest rates down is for Congress to prove that it will attempt to reduce government spending — in other words, to pass that budget that has already been passed out of the Senate Budget Committee."

So said President Reagan, May 13, 1982. He said it again, just two weeks ago, at the Palace of Versailles.

On March 30, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said that if Congress and the White House "can come up with a deficit of approximately \$90 billion, I think interest rates will come down sharply" by September.

As Reagan and Regan saw it, congressional approval of a compromise budget would trigger a rapid drop in interest rates.

But a funny thing has happened on the way to a lower-deficit agreement. Interest rates are creeping up.

Over the past month, as the House and Senate moved toward final passage of a plan for reducing the 1983 deficit, financial markets have been raising the price of money they lend for both the long-term and short-term — in direct contradiction of administration predictions.

Regan's reasoning was that the smaller deficits would reduce the government's borrowing needs, thereby reducing lender fears that the government would drive up the price of loans by absorbing so much of the available credit.

The president repeated his May 13 statement two weeks ago at the economic summit at Versailles, France, where the United States' major trading partners expressed their growing frustration over the damage being caused to their economies by high American interest rates.

The House and Senate have since passed separate versions of a budget

plan, and House-Senate negotiators have come up with a compromise outline of spending cuts, tax increases and number manipulations that would chop the projected deficit from \$181 billion to \$104 billion. A final vote by the full Congress is expected this week.

But the banks and other major money lenders have not been impressed and so the administration is singing a different tune.

Last Thursday, as House-Senate negotiators reached agreement on a budget compromise, interest rates went up and the stock market dropped.

Rates on short-term Treasury bills have risen nearly a full percentage point since late May to about 12.5 percent, which is where they were in late February. Several banks that had lowered their prime lending rate to 16 percent in late May have since returned to the industry-wide average of 16.5 percent. Last week, average rates on a new issue of two-year Treasury notes jumped to a four-month high of 14.43 percent, up from 13.77 percent in May.

Now, Regan says a budget agreement will bring only a modest decline in interest rates by the end of the year.

And the treasury secretary seemed to agree the other day that the deficit may not be to blame for high interest rates. In a newspaper interview, he predicted interest rates would rise in the near future and he put the blame on the Federal Reserve's method of controlling the money supply, not fears about the deficit.

What went wrong?

A number of private economists think the administration was wrong to link the current trend of interest rates to a budget that does not go into effect until October, when fiscal 1983 begins. There are a lot of reasons for interest rates staying up, but next year's deficit is not at the top of these economists' lists.

Senate committee facing unpopular money-raising

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Finance Committee, nine of its 20 members campaigning to keep their seats, is about to face a politician's nightmare: raising taxes during an election year.

The committee may begin work this week, with a goal of raising taxes by \$20 billion for the 1983 budget and \$95 billion over the next three years. A new analysis by staff experts shows just how difficult that job will be, especially reaching the 1983 target.

The staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation has compiled a report on dozens of suggestions for raising taxes and found that only two would produce more than \$5 billion in 1983. And neither of those — repeal of the 1983 individual tax cut and imposition of a new \$5-per-barrel tax on crude oil — is popular.

The demand that the Finance Committee raise taxes is part of the 1983 budget on which Senate and House negotiators reached agreement last week. That compromise, which allows spending \$769.8 billion during the year and envisions a record deficit of \$103.9 billion, will come before both houses for final action this week.

Also up for final action this week is an emergency spending bill with money for several agencies for the remainder of this budget year, which ends Sept. 30.



AP Laserphoto

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is met at Andrews Air Force Base by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. upon his arrival in this country Sunday.

Begin wants U.S. peacekeeping aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration is reacting warily to Israeli proposals for the United States to join an international peacekeeping force in Lebanon to protect Israel from terrorist attacks.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also has voiced the administration's first specific criticism of Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon, saying thousands of innocent people have been killed and injured, and hundreds of thousands made homeless, by Israel's "unilateral resort to military force."

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was expected to push the idea of U.S. participation in an international force in Lebanon in a meeting with President Reagan at the White House today.

"If the United States is willing to participate, we shall accept it willingly," Begin said in an appearance Sunday on the CBS "Face the Nation" program. Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, has said Israel wants a major U.S. presence in the force.

But Begin said if Washington won't participate, the force could be made up of units from other nations. His wants it to patrol a 25-mile strip of land in southern Lebanon north of the Israeli border to bar terrorist attacks across the border.

In his meeting with Reagan, Begin is expected to provide a personal explanation for Israel's invasion into Lebanon. Reagan is expected to seek from Begin a timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Weinberger said Sunday that Reagan was reviewing U.S. Mideast policy, including possible participation in a peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

"But there will have to be a great many terms and conditions that have not yet been suggested before I think any of us would favor putting United States troops into this kind of situation," Weinberger said in an appearance on the ABC-TV program, "This Week with David Brinkley."

In criticizing Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Weinberger said, "There are thousands of people who have been killed and wounded now in Lebanon who had nothing whatever to do with any side of this conflict."

He said the invasion was "a resort to military force of a kind that we always have deplored," and said it has hurt U.S. interests in the Arab world.

"It is exactly the same thing we condemned in the Argentines," he said, referring to Argentina's unsuccessful invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other administration officials had previously gone out of their way to avoid criticizing Israel, leading to widespread speculation that the administration tacitly approved of the invasion.

Begin said Israel is doing the free world "a great service" by crushing the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon.

INSIDE TODAY

Fighting fires all these years

Oscar Garner, a Kaufman, Texas, volunteer fire-fighter, has been at the job almost 70 of his 91 years and figures he's outlived about 100 of his former blaze-fighting chums.

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Weather

A 30 percent chance of thunderstorms tonight. Warmer Tuesday. Details on Page 2A.

Service

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

WEATHER SUMMARY

The Forecast For 8a.m. EDT
Tuesday, June 22
Low Temperatures

Rain ☐ Snow ☐
Showers ☐ Flurries ☐



Fronts: Cold ☐ Warm ☐ Occluded ☐ Stationary ☐

The National Weather Service predicts showers for Texas, New Mexico, the central Rockies and southern Florida.

Midland statistics

WEATHER FORECAST

A 30 percent chance of thunderstorms tonight with a low in the mid-60s; southeasterly winds 5-10 mph. Partly cloudy Tuesday with a 20 percent chance of thunderstorms. High near 90, winds out of the south at 5-10 mph.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS

Yesterday's High 84 degrees
Overnight Low 58 degrees
Sunset today 8:30 p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow 6:43 a.m.
Precipitation: Last 24 hours 0.04 inches
This month to date 0.41 inches
This year to date 5.24 inches
LOCAL TEMPERATURES:
6 a.m. 65 8 p.m. 78
7 a.m. 66 9 p.m. 79
8 a.m. 67 10 p.m. 80
9 a.m. 68 11 p.m. 81
10 a.m. 69 12 p.m. 82
11 a.m. 70 1 p.m. 83
noon 71 2 p.m. 84
3 p.m. 85 4 p.m. 86
5 p.m. 87 6 a.m. 88

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES

Abilene 85 100
Amarillo 84 100
Austin 85 100
Beaumont 86 100
Brownsville 87 100
Dallas 88 100
El Paso 89 100
Fort Worth 90 100
Houston 91 100
Lubbock 92 100
Marfa 93 100
Midland 94 100
Odessa 95 100
Pecos 96 100
San Angelo 97 100
Shreveport, La. 98 100
St. Louis 99 100
Tulsa 100 100
Wichita Falls 101 100
Wink 102 100

Texas temperatures

Abilene 85 100
Alice 86 100
Amarillo 84 100
Austin 85 100
Beaumont 86 100
Brownsville 87 100
Dallas 88 100
El Paso 89 100
Fort Worth 90 100
Houston 91 100
Lubbock 92 100
Marfa 93 100
Midland 94 100
Odessa 95 100
Pecos 96 100
San Angelo 97 100
Shreveport, La. 98 100
St. Louis 99 100
Tulsa 100 100
Wichita Falls 101 100
Wink 102 100

Extended forecast

Wednesday through Friday
West Texas: Partly cloudy. Little change in temperatures. Lows 60s north to 70s south. Highs 80s to 100s.

North Texas: Partly cloudy and warm. Highs 90s. Lows 70s.

South Texas: Widely scattered mainly daytime thunderstorms on the coastal plains and in Southeast Texas. Little change in temperatures. Highs low to mid 90s and mid and upper 90s elsewhere. Lows 70s to 80s.

Man reports car turned over

Midland police were investigating early today a number of thefts, burglaries and a criminal mischief incident in which an automobile was turned over on its side.

Guy Conley of Odessa told police his 1977 Datsun 280Z was turned over onto the driver's side early this morning while it was parked outside a Midland bowling alley.

Police reports indicated the vehicle sustained an undetermined amount of damage on the driver's side, including a broken window.

Randy McAnally of 3812 W. Kansas reported the theft of a dirt bike valued at \$930 and a tool box containing assorted tools valued at \$300. McAnally said the items were taken between 9:30 p.m. Saturday and 9:15 p.m. Sunday. The dirt bike was taken from McAn-

ally's garage and the tools were taken out of his truck.

A window pane valued at \$800 was broken out of the Midland Travel Agency door between 6 p.m. Friday and 2:30 p.m. Sunday. Police reports of the initial investigation indicated nothing appeared to be missing.

John Lightfoot of 4402B Thomason Drive reported the theft of an Afghan

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Mayors to have showdown with Reagan

By DON McLEOD

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The nation's mayors, opening their 50th anniversary convention, are headed for a showdown with President Reagan over economic policy and nuclear weapons.

On Sunday, the resolutions committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors gave overwhelming approval to measures calling for a nuclear arms freeze and a reversal of Reaganomics.

The debate was spiced with a flap over a leaked administration document hinting Reagan wants to do away with federal aid to cities, but which was renounced quickly by a White House official facing the angry mayors.

The anti-nuclear resolution is considered sure of final passage when it goes before the full conference Thursday and marks a new plateau in a nationwide freeze movement that began last year.

The resolution follows similar actions by several local governments, but is the first by a major organization of government officials.

The resolution calls for Reagan "to initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union to bring about a mutual verifiable freeze on all further testing, production and deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and delivery systems."

DURING AN hour-long debate Sunday, the resolution was qualified with the added provision that "such freeze shall not be initiated by the United States until it is determined and verified that a freeze shall be initiated by the Soviets." But it remained a clear challenge to the president, who has said a freeze would leave the United States at a disadvantage.

"What could be more important to cities than their mere survivability?" asked Mayor Ted Wilson of Salt Lake City, prime sponsor of the resolution. He said the "tremendous economics of the nuclear buildup" could be better spent on problems of cities.

The debate was heightened by a story in Sunday editions of The New York Times quoting a draft administration report as saying federal aid had contributed to problems of the cities and should be radically curtailed.

But Richard S. Williamson, Reagan's assistant for intergovernmental affairs, told the meeting that the report was only a draft prepared by "middle level" officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Leading the Republican resistance was Mayor Margaret Hance of Phoenix, Ariz., chairman of the GOP caucus. She questioned whether mayors were competent to advise the president on nuclear arms issues, but acknowledged cities have a stake in the outcome.

"I realize that any kind of war is a local issue, obviously, and one of great concern," Ms. Hance said. "There isn't anyone in this room who doesn't abhor the possibility of nuclear war."

Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco said a nuclear freeze was "really eminent to the well-being of the people we represent."

The committee also adopted a resolution questioning Reagan's plans for civil defense in case of a nuclear war, calling for no more spending on preparedness planning for a nuclear attack until an independent task force develops a "realistic" feasibility report.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION cleared by the committee and apparently headed for adoption by the full conference criticized the administration's economic policies, along with high unemployment, interest rates and inflation. It called for a public employment program to help the poor and unemployed.

The resolution also says "this administration has not formulated a formal urban policy," adding, "The economic problems of the country cannot be solved until the economic problems of cities are addressed."

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Jury continues deliberations into Hinckley's sanity

By LARRY MARGASAK

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jurors in John W. Hinckley Jr.'s trial today returned for a fourth day of deliberations to the same wood-paneled courtroom where they heard weeks of conflicting testimony on the presidential assailant's sanity.

Court personnel said that if there was no verdict by dinner time, the jurors would take a break and then continue their deliberations tonight.

The jurors were discussing whether the 27-year-old defendant was insane when he shot President Reagan and three other men outside a Washington hotel on March 30, 1981.

Hinckley has acknowledged shooting the men, but has pleaded innocent by reason of insanity.

The jury of seven women and five men deliberated nearly five hours Sunday before U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker let them adjourn shortly after 3 p.m. to have a Father's Day dinner. The jury, which got the case Friday, had deliberated a total of 16 hours through Sunday.

Since Thursday, the jurors have been isolated in a motel in nearby Alexandria, Va., to prevent any outside contact or unauthorized discussion of the case while they are trying to reach a verdict.

But Parker allowed the jurors to have dinner Sunday night with immediate family members, or an acquaintance, for not more than 1½ hours at a restaurant chosen by U.S. Marshal J. Jerome Bullock.

Deputy marshals were instructed to listen in on conversations to prevent discussion of the Hinckley case.

The Sunday session brought scores of reporters to the gray, stone federal courthouse that is normally deserted on weekends.

Four of the jurors went to Protestant services before they were driven to the courthouse with the others in mid-morning.

Because of the short day, they ate sandwiches and potato salad in the courtroom. They did not send out any notes, the only way they can communicate with Parker.

Hinckley's parents, who regularly visit their son in his basement cell seven floors below the courtroom, were not seen at the courthouse during the day Sunday.

Hinckley is charged in 13 felony counts with attempting to assassinate the president and with assault with intent to kill Reagan, Press Secretary James Brady, Secret Service agent Timothy McCarthy and policeman Thomas Delahanty.

That includes eight lesser charges, including the carrying of a pistol without a license.

Should Hinckley be found innocent by reason of insanity, he would be committed automatically for a mental examination at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a federal institution in Washington. He would be released only if he could prove to Parker within 50 days that he no longer is dangerous to himself or others.

Should Hinckley be convicted and receive life sentences on all five major charges, there are several possibilities for computing his minimum time in prison.

If the sentences are concurrent — that is, served together — Hinckley could receive a parole hearing after either 10 or 15 years. It all depends on whether parole authorities follow federal or local procedures.

However, if Hinckley were told to serve the life terms consecutively, he could spend the rest of his life locked up.

Protestors try to block entry to nuclear weapons development facility

LIVERMORE, Calif. (AP) — Police arrested 479 anti-nuclear protesters who attempted today to block entry to the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, one of the nation's foremost nuclear weapons development facilities.

About 1,000 demonstrators, many in wheelchairs and some carrying banners, showed up at the 640-acre facility about 50 miles east of San Francisco.

A coalition of about 200 anti-nuclear groups said they planned to stage a three-day blockade of the laboratory and up to 5,000 demonstrators were expected.

There was no violence today. Those arrested, including many who went limp and had to be dragged away, were charged with obstructing traffic, a misdemeanor.

Some of the police officers smiled at the arrival of a 25-piece brass band from the Musicians Activist Group, a rag-tag orchestra led by a man wearing a T-shirt saying "Chief Gorilla."

Claire Feder of Atherton, who carried a "Hell No, We Won't Glow" banner, said she traveled to the protest with her husband, Ernest Goitein, a retired nuclear power plant engineer.

"I'm just going to be here a few hours," she said. "I don't know about other people, but I'm a mother who works for peace."

The demonstrators denounced the University of California's role in nuclear weapon development. The university operates the lab under contract with the government.

The facility conducts tests on most U.S. nuclear weapons research and design projects, along with its sister lab in Los Alamos, N.M.

The California Highway Patrol attempted to defuse the protest by diverting traffic off nearby freeways around the frontage roads leading to the laboratory. However, traffic jams increased as more and more people attempted to reach the lab, which employs 7,300 people.

About 120 officers from the highway patrol, the Alameda County sheriff's department and the Livermore police department were on hand.

The Livermore Action Group and its subgroups dedicated to nuclear disarmament want the Livermore installation converted to peaceful uses.

More than 1,500 anti-nuclear activists signed up to be arrested voluntarily during the demonstration, said Bob Cooper, a spokesman for the demonstrators.

About 500 people were trained Sunday in non-violent protest methods on the University of California campus at Berkeley.

The training, which focused on various civil disobedience techniques, pitted demonstrators pretending to be police officers against other protesters, who were dragged off to a "booking area."



AP Laserphoto

It was Archie Arnold's last request that he have the last laugh and have parking meters placed at his grave. Arnold's attorney John Smith of Auburn, Ind., said "You have to know Archie." Smith wasn't surprised his ex-client made such an unusual request. Arnold is "permanently expired" at the Scipio Cemetery in All County, Ind., near the Ohio state line.

Donovan to respond to investigator's record

WASHINGTON (AP) — Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan is expected to respond later today to a report that Frank Silbey, the chief investigator for a Senate committee probing Donovan's background, has a criminal record.

Meanwhile, Silbey says he hopes the report on his own background won't affect the investigation of Donovan.

NBC reported Sunday that private detectives hired by the construction firm Donovan helped operate before becoming labor secretary found that Silbey was indicted in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1961 for attempting to extort money from a woman.

The network said Silbey pleaded guilty to making an obscene phone call and within a year pleaded guilty to two more obscenity charges.

Silbey, chief investigator for the Senate Labor Committee, said that every employer he has had has known his history. "I've never hidden it," he said.

"If you discredit the investigator, perhaps you can derail the investigation," Silbey said. "No matter what happens with me, I sincerely hope the investigation will continue to its final conclusion."

Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, N.J., hired detectives to check on the labor committee, which is headed by Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, after the committee began studying allegations that Donovan had ties to organized crime while vice president of Schiavone.

NBC said Hatch would have no comment Sunday. The senator could not be reached by telephone by The Associated Press.

Donovan, who returned to the United States from Europe over the weekend, will issue a statement today, said aide Vernon Louviere.

Meanwhile, The Washington Post in today's editions quoted an FBI memo that said slain purported Mafia figure Fred Furino "socialized on a regular basis" for many years with Donovan.

Furino's corpse, with a bullet hole in the forehead, was found June 11 in the trunk of his car in Manhattan.

Time magazine reported Sunday that Furino disappeared after flunking a polygraph test and then being called before a federal grand jury investigating Donovan's alleged ties to organized crime.

The Post also reported today that the FBI deleted from documents it gave to the labor committee before Donovan's confirmation an allegation that the Schiavone firm was "closely aligned with the Vito Genovese family of the Mafia" through another executive at the company.

According to the Post, an internal FBI memo prepared by Anthony Adamski Jr., the FBI official in charge of checking Donovan's qualifications for the Cabinet post, said:

"Two independent sources (of the New York FBI office) have advised that SCC (Schiavone Construction Co.) is 'mobbed up.'"

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Showers remain in Midland forecast

After a stormy weekend, rain remains in the forecast for the Midland area. The National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport is predicting a 20 percent chance of thunderstorms today and Tuesday, with a 30 percent chance tonight.

The high today should reach the mid-80s, with the low tonight dipping into the mid-60s. Winds should be light, southerly at 5 to 10 mph today and southeasterly at 5 to 10 mph tonight.

Tuesday should be partly cloudy

with a high near 90. Winds should remain light at 5 to 10 mph out of the south.

Sunday's high of 84 fell well short of the record high 109 in 1951. The morning low of 58 came closer to the 53-degree record set in 1973.

Weekend rains pushed the month's rainfall total to .41 of an inch, bringing the years rainfall to 5.24 inches.

Sunset today will be at 8:58 p.m.; sunrise Tuesday will be 6:43 a.m.

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DEATHS

Walter H. Pflug

DUMAS — Services for Walter H. Pflug, 86, of Dumas, father of Eileen Palmer of Midland, will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the First United Methodist Church in Dumas. Burial will follow at 11:45 a.m. in Memory Gardens Cemetery in Pampa.

Pflug had lived in Dumas for seven years. He was originally from Nebraska. He was a retired carpenter and a Methodist.

Other survivors include a daughter, four sons, 12 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Birdie L. Clay

BIG SPRING — Services for Birdie L. Clay, 71, of Big Spring will be at 11:30 a.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Rosewood Chapel. Burial will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in Oakwood Cemetery in Corsicana.

Mrs. Clay died Friday in a Big Spring hospital.

She had been a resident of Big Spring since 1957, and had been chief administrator of civilian personnel at Webb Air Force Base until her retirement in 1975.

S.W. McElroy

BIG SPRING — Services for S.W. McElroy, 72, of Big Spring will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Birdwell Lane Baptist Church. Burial will be at Trinity Memorial Park.

McElroy died Sunday at his home.

Florence Weaver

BIG SPRING — Services for Florence Weaver, 82, are pending at Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Weaver died Saturday at his home.

Isabel Carmona

BIG SPRING — Services for Isabel Carmona, 73, of Big Spring will be at 2 p.m. today in Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Burial was to be in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

Ms. Carmona died Friday in Odessa.

Clifton L. Austin

ODESSA — Services for Clifton L. Austin, 77, of Odessa, father of Estelle Crump of Midland, were to be at 2 p.m. today at the Easterling-Wilson Funeral Home chapel. Burial was to be in Sunset Memorial Gardens.

Austin died Saturday at an Odessa nursing home after a lengthy illness.

He was born April 29, 1905, in Red River County. He married Evie Austin, who preceded him in death in 1962.

Austin was a resident of Memphis, Texas, for many years, retiring from the Memphis Compress Company after 48 years. He moved to Odessa 12 years ago from Memphis.

He was a member of the Travis Baptist Church in Memphis.

Other survivors include another daughter, four sisters, three brothers, 12 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Conservatives attack computers in classrooms

By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hard-core conservatives already are attacking Education Secretary T.H. Bell's plans to encourage schools to make better use of computers in their classrooms.

Bell is seeking to serve as a marriage broker between school systems and textbook publishers in an effort to improve computer curricula.

He is expected to announce Tuesday, at a special teleconference with education officials from 45 states and computer experts, his support for a new clearinghouse on educational technology, some funding for developing new software and other steps.

Bell has had a task force at work for more than a year on the technology initiative, which is expected to cost \$16 million over four years. His agency is spending \$1 million this year and up to \$4 million in fiscal 1983 on the drive.

The fledgling campaign was attacked last month in Human Events magazine and in a Heritage Foundation education newsletter. Both accused Bell of succumbing to the latest educational fads and perpetuating federal interference in local education.

Human Events said, "It is precisely such dependence on technology at the expense of basic drill in the fundamentals that is chiefly responsible for the declining achievements of recent years."

"For Secretary Bell to promote such an approach in the name of basic education is mind-boggling," the weekly magazine said.

Donald J. Senese, Bell's assistant secretary for educational research and improvement, rejected the criticisms.

"The technology revolution isn't like the hoola hoops of the past. It's something here, it's now," he said in an interview.

With students "literally spending thousands of dollars playing games like Pac-Man and Space Invaders and ... pre-schoolers who are not just playing with inanimate toys like soldiers and dolls but with The Little Professor or Alfie the Electronic Robot, it's something more than a fad," Senese said.

Senese, 39, a former congressional aide to two conservative members of Congress and a researcher for the Republican Study Committee in the House, said schools are in the same position with regard to computers that they were "in the early 40s and 50s when (they) invested in record players that played 78 RPM records."

Soon, the new programs and stories offered to the schools were on 45 RPMs and 33-and-a-third records, he said, and "either you had to get a new machine or make adjustments on the old machines."

The \$2 billion textbook industry operates on a thin margin and is afraid of investing big money in a computer course that might be outdated a few weeks after hitting the market, he said.

"We're not talking about turning schools into computer factories, but about courseware ... that would be essentially supplementary to the textbooks," he said.

Senese, who has a doctorate in history and once taught at Radford University in Virginia, said history teachers could use simulation games to help youngsters understand the Civil War or the Roman Empire.

Senese in 1980 worked on the education section of the Heritage Foundation's book, "Mandate for Leadership," which laid down a conservative blueprint for the Reagan administration to follow. He shrugs off the barbs from some of his former cohorts.

"One thing about us conservatives," he said, "is we don't march as much in lockstep as the liberals do."

U.S. arms control director says European pacificism weakening

NEW YORK (AP) —

Pacificist sentiment in Europe is weakening and an American nuclear attack on Moscow and Leningrad is "plausible" if the Soviet Union ever invades West Germany, says the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Eugene V. Rostow, interviewed Sunday on NBC's Meet the Press, said Western Europe's political leaders need and support the American "nuclear umbrella."

"It is plausible" that a nuclear strike could be launched after a conventional attack by Soviet troops, artillery and tanks, Rostow said in response to a question.

Rostow said pacifist sentiment in Europe is "... much weaker, and all my European friends tell me it's much weaker today than it was six or eight months ago," before President Reagan and other U.S. officials began responding to European concerns.

He said, "All the NATO allies (are) extremely

firm" in their support of attempts to bolster the American nuclear arsenal.

"They know that their entire security for the last generation has depended upon our implicit threat, our nuclear guarantee

that we would use nuclear weapons if necessary to prevent them from being overrun, even by tanks," he said.

Rostow also said the Soviets had been testing anti-satellite weapons, but declined to go into detail.

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Cheever to be buried Tuesday

OSSINING, N.Y. (AP) — Pulitzer Prize-winning writer John Cheever will be returned to his native Massachusetts for burial Tuesday in a small town reminiscent of the suburban settings of his stories and novels.

The author died of cancer Friday at his Westchester County home at the age of 70. Graveside services were set for 1 p.m. Tuesday at First Parish Cemetery in Norwell, Mass.

Cheever, best known for his short stories and also author of "The Wapshot Chronicle" and four other novels, grew up in Quincy, Mass., seven miles north of Norwell.

Cheever won the Pulitzer Prize in 1979 for "The

Stories of John Cheever," the seventh collection of his short stories published. The book also won the national Book Critics Circle Award that year.

Cheever also won the 1958 National Book Award for "The Wapshot Chronicle," his first novel after 30 years of highly-acclaimed short fiction.

His most recent novel, "Oh What a Paradise It Seems," was published by Alfred A. Knopf this spring.

In addition to 121 short stories published by the New Yorker, Cheever also sold numerous short fiction works to the New Republic, Collier's and the Atlantic.

Many of his works took place in the serene suburban setting where he lived and worked.

Hunger striker reunited with wife

By KEITH GAVE

CHICAGO (AP) — An American woman reunited with her Russian husband after both staged a 25-day hunger strike to pressure Soviet authorities says she will continue fighting on behalf of spouses separated by the Iron Curtain.

"This is the happiest day of my life, but it is still bittersweet," said Lois Becker Frolov after a tearful reunion Sunday with her husband, Andrei. "I share with others the feelings of deprivation of the most elemental human right — the right to have a family."

The couple, who met in 1980 when Mrs. Frolov was an exchange student in Moscow, fasted from May 10 to June 4 to pressure the Soviets into allowing Frolov, 51, to emigrate. They stopped the fast when the Soviets indicated he could leave.

"I am very tired, very tired. I don't feel well," Frolov said at a news conference at O'Hare International Airport after his arrival. Then, turning to his 27-year-old wife, he added: "This is one of the luckiest days of my life. I am free and I am with my wife."

Frolov was also greeted by Aloyzas Jurgutis, 42, who escaped from Lithuania in 1974 and has been trying ever since to gain the release of his wife, Marija, and a 17-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Jurgutis ended her fast after 23 days when the Soviets promised to review her case. So far, there has been no progress, Jurgutis said, and his wife remains "under home arrest" in Lithuania.

Jurgutis welcomed Frolov with a handshake, saying, in Russian: "I wish happiness in life for you in this free world, America."

The Frolovs and Jurgutis said they will help form the National Coalition for Divided Families to pressure Soviet and U.S. authorities to assist in reuniting separated families.

They estimated that about 15 Soviets now are separated from spouses in the United States, with

many more separated from husbands or wives in Western Europe.

"I beseech the Soviet Union to come to its senses and release these people," Mrs. Frolov said.

"We want to try to take affirmative and legal action in whatever courts have jurisdiction. It's a matter of the Soviet Union living up to international treaties and accords it has signed and to live up to its own laws. I can only hope and pray that decency will prevail," she said.

Mrs. Frolov also pleaded for help from her own government.

"I hope U.S. authorities are doing all they can to help," she said. "Six weeks ago, I wrote a letter to President Reagan asking for help. I received no answer. I am now asking him publicly to intercede on behalf of those people and to intercede quickly."

Another Moscow man, Yuri Balevlenkov, 33, is in the 43rd day of a fast aimed at getting permission to join his American wife, Elena, and their 2-year-old child, in Baltimore.

Balevlenkov said Sunday he was "trying to be strong" and that Soviet authorities had summoned him for an interview today, perhaps to resolve his case.

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DR. NEIL SOLOMON

Best advice for diabetics: Follow doctor's advice

Dear Dr. Solomon: My mother is in her 40s and has developed diabetes. I've read about all the complications that can happen, and I would like to know how they can be avoided. My mother is still a young woman and I'd like to see that she enjoys her life. —Ms. V.R., N.Y.

Dear Ms. R.: In one sense, the answer to your question is simple: The complications of diabetes can best be reduced when the patient cooperates fully with his or her physician in regard to diet, exercise and medication, if any.

Dr. Joseph R. Williamson, of the Washington University

School of Medicine in St. Louis, points out that the severity of vascular disease (disease involving the blood vessels) appears to be related to blood glucose levels and glucose intolerance. Normalizing blood glucose levels can therefore help avoid many future complications.

Relics hoped to identify shipwreck as Pinta

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP) — Nautical archaeologists say they hope that centuries-old relics excavated from a sunken ship will prove whether the vessel is the Pinta, one of three ships on Columbus' 1492 voyage.

Researchers at Texas A&M University and the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, a non-profit group headquartered at the school, have been cataloging the relics and setting up special vats to preserve the objects while tests are conducted during the next two years.

Among the five tons of artifacts are a 1,000-pound anchor, several cannons, a dozen swivel guns, cannon balls and small shot.

Some history buffs contend the sunken ship where the relics were recovered might be the Pinta. Archaeologists studying the artifacts say the vessel's identity remains a mystery but agree it could be one of the oldest shipwrecks in the New World.

This week, crews from the institute plan to return to the British West Indies to excavate the ship's timber hull. Scientists hope to try coral dating — a technique similar to counting tree rings — to pinpoint the vessel's age.

The Pinta was one of three ships owned by the Pinzons, a wealthy Spanish shipbuilding family, and used by Columbus.

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Beatty, Keaton honored in Italy

ROME (AP) — Warren Beatty has been voted best foreign producer by Italy's film industry and co-star Diane Keaton was named best foreign actress for her work in Beatty's movie "Reds."

Beatty said he flew to Rome to thank Vittorio Storaro, the photography director of "Reds," who won an Academy Award earlier this year.

Italian President Sandro Pertini awarded the David di Donatello prizes, the Italian equivalent of Hollywood's Oscars, at a star-studded ceremony Saturday.

DENVER (AP) — Princess Anne, the first member of the British royal family to visit Colorado, should have felt quite at home during her six-day visit.

It rained until Saturday, the fourth day of a tour by the only daughter of Queen Elizabeth II and

Prince Philip. Despite the London-like weather, her linen suits refused to wrinkle.

"I have long wanted to extend my limited knowledge of America and I have finally now made it out West," said the princess, who last traveled to the United States in 1977.

Princess Anne was invited by the Institute of International Education and the English-Speaking Union.

Brenda Ortiz, a 45-year-old Englishwoman who married an American and now lives in Denver, said, "Seeing the princess, and watching the dear old Union Jack waving in the breeze, it gives me a proper lump in my throat."

On Saturday, Princess Anne took a two-hour tour of the British Faire, a charity event featuring English, Scottish and Welsh sports and cultural and commercial exhibits.

The princess, guarded by a tight security cordon, made her last stop at a crowded table under a red-and-white striped tent, where she sipped an afternoon cup of tea with milk, but no sugar.

Royal heir's birth may be soon

LONDON (AP) — With Prince Charles at her side, Princess Diana entered London's St. Mary's Hospital today "in the early stages of labor," Buckingham Palace announced.

A brief announcement said the pregnant princess was admitted to the hospital between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. — midnight and 1 a.m. EDT.

A palace spokesman later said it could be "many hours" before there was further news of her progress in labor but he said there was no cause for concern, adding: "The Princess of Wales is in the best of health."

It was not known whether Prince Charles would be in the delivery room, but the 33-year-old heir to the British throne was said to have wanted to attend the birth.

The 20-year-old princess, expecting the couple's first baby, was admitted to the same hospital in London's Paddington district, where Princess Anne, her sister-in-law, had her two children.

Press reports had said Diana wanted to have her baby in a hospital while Queen Elizabeth II had preferred Buckingham Palace for the birth. All three of the queen's children were born at the palace.

Charles returned to Kensington Palace, the couple's

London home, on Sunday afternoon from France, where he had attended a memorial ceremony for a British parachute regiment of which he is colonel-in-chief.

The prince canceled a planned polo match Sunday afternoon and went straight to Kensington Palace.

London's Daily Express newspaper said Charles made a helicopter dash across the English Channel from France in 90 minutes to be certain of being at his wife's bedside.

It reportedly was the first time a helicopter had brought a member of the Royal Family home from abroad right to his own doorstep, on the lawns of Kensington Palace.

The princess had been driven to London Sunday from Highgrove, the couple's mansion, 113 miles southwest of the capital, to be nearer her gynecologist, Dr. George Pinker, the Express said.

The princess, whose marriage to Charles in St. Paul's Cathedral, July 29, 1981, was watched by millions on worldwide television, had remained in the public eye up to last week.

Her last public appearance was in the Royal Box at the fashionable Ascot race meeting last Tuesday, and a polo match at nearby Windsor Castle later in the day.

Association wants to ensure carousels keep going around

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Those intricate hard-carved figures on old-time merry-go-rounds are works of art to members of the National Carousel Association, a group dedicated to preserving the popular rides.

"Carousels are national treasures. They were done by professional sculptors with hammers and chisels," said John Hayek, immediate past president of the association and editor of its two publications.

"They are so lifelike, so real. With a wave of a magic wand, the figures look like they're ready to come to life," he said. "A roller coaster is the heart of an amusement park. The carousel is its soul."

About 75 of the 580 members of the association, founded in 1973 with branches in England and Australia, attended a weekend convention with members of Amusement Park Club International at Kennywood Park.

They watched audio-visual presentations, swapped stories and rode Kennywood's grand merry-go-round, built in Philadelphia 75 years ago and among some 280 carousels still operating nationally.

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A stumbling decision

While not necessarily conceding that the Supreme Court was correct in its decision last week that children of illegal aliens must be provided a free public school education, the decision was a humane one, the effects of which likely will be felt for years to come.

Unfortunately, the ruling will only continue to encourage Mexican nationals to enter the United States illegally in search of work and a better way of life.

What the Supreme Court's 5-4 decision says, in effect, is that public schools must provide an education for children who actually have no legal right to be here. Now we agree that minor children should not be punished for the actions of their parents. We share the compassion in the ruling.

Sadly, though, the real issue at play here was not addressed and the flood of illegal aliens into the United States will not be stemmed until it can be addressed. That issue, of course, is the strangling poverty in the interior of Mexico that forces Mexican nationals to abandon their homeland for an illegal way of life to the north.

The stalemate in the illegal alien question has been inaction on the part of the Congress in dealing with the situation. Until action is forthcoming, beefing up the Immigration and Naturalization Service

and taking other steps to make illegal immigration tougher, the inflow will continue, probably at ever-higher rates.

The illegal alien population in Texas and other states overburdens schools and other institutions and has a direct impact on the American economy. In Midland, school officials say the ruling really won't have an effect since the school district here has been educating the illegal alien children free anyway. But other school districts will feel the economic effects of the ruling.

The ultimate answer, of course, lies with Mexico's socio-economic situation. Currently there is no reason for the Mexican government to cease illegal immigration. When that incentive does exist, probably via a joint economic development program with the United States, illegal entry into the U.S. will be halted.

The Supreme Court ruling, while being compassionate, will be widely viewed in Mexico as lack of resolve to deal with the problem. It will only signal Mexican nationals that a better way of life truly does await them across the Rio Grande.

Meanwhile the American taxpayer is getting taken to the cleaners — on both sides of the border. It's time to take some serious action on the illegal immigration problem.

Right to name names

President Reagan soon will sign the Intelligence Identities Protection Act. The legislation decrees, among other things, that information in the public domain may not be publicly repeated. It is unprecedented, undesirable and almost certainly unconstitutional.

The act makes it a crime for newspapers, authors or anyone else to publish the name of an intelligence agent — even one who is breaking the law. It sets penalties for such disclosure even when the information comes from public records. And it makes little distinction between the malicious exposure of agent identity and legitimate public scrutiny of government operations. Anyone could be jailed for identifying an agent, so long as there is "reason to believe" that doing so would impede U.S. intelligence activities. That means that citizens who discover intelligence corruption or ineptitude could write about it only at great risk.

The president insists that crimi-

nal penalties for disclosing the names of U.S. spies are "the cornerstone for the improvement of our intelligence capabilities." He has a point: The campaign to protect spies is spurred by anger over the behavior of Philip Agee, a former CIA agent who has written books attacking the agency — and by the 1975 murder of CIA officer Richard Welch in Athens after his name was published in an American magazine hostile to the CIA.

The consternation is understandable, but this legislation is a bad solution. However despicable the deliberate exposure of intelligence agents, it is unconstitutional to punish citizens for reprinting information from public documents. But that's what the Agent Identities Act will do. Such a law violates constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press. The American Civil Liberties Union promises to take the government to court. That is the right thing to do because the Agent Identities Act should be overturned.



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Justice covered up for federal prosecutor

WASHINGTON — A special assistant to Attorney General William French Smith intervened to block a criminal investigation of one of the nation's most controversial federal prosecutors. Smith's aide, Caroline Kuhl, was dispatched to Iowa to prevent a key witness from resuming hostile testimony before a grand jury.

A secret report, held under tight wraps by the Justice Department, is severely critical of the department's manipulation of the grand jury probe. It charges that the grand jury was given neither adequate time nor a proper presentation to facilitate a proper investigation.

This heavy-handed pressure was simply the culmination of a months-long backdoor campaign to ram through the appointment of Evan Hultman as U.S. attorney in Cedar Rapids, Iowa — despite serious charges of misbehavior lodged against him.

Hultman is an old home-town buddy of Sen. Roger Jepsen, R-Iowa, who has admitted he pleaded his friend's case personally with Smith. Significantly, Hultman's appointment as prosecutor was announced by the White House one week after Jepsen, in a surprising about-face, voted to support the Reagan administration's controversial sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

There was another not-so-funny coincidence. The prosecutor whom Hultman replaced, Jim Reynolds, had been actively pursuing an investigation of Jepsen on charges of accepting illegal funds from the government of South Africa. It was this same Jepsen who pushed for Hultman's nomination.



Jack Anderson

The chronology of the "Hultman coverup" has been pieced together by my associates Indy Badwar and John Dillon. It smells like the sort of tampering with the judicial process that began at Watergate 10 years ago and is now supposed to be out of favor.

The coverup began when the Justice Department learned that a grand jury in Iowa was gathering evidence against Hultman. He was accused of making misleading and possibly perjurious statements to the Senate Judiciary Committee, also of lying about his medical record to win appointment as a general in the Army reserve. He vigorously denies the allegations.

The first thing the Justice Department did was to send an assistant U.S. attorney from Indiana out to Iowa to replace Reynolds, who had taken himself off the case to avoid the appearance of a political vendetta against Hultman. The new prosecutor, Thomas Turner, persuaded the grand jury to drop the investigation.

"Turner had his mind made up even before he came to Iowa," reported a source close to the investigation. The source said Turner's failure to interview the star witness in the case was "deliberate and calculated." The replacement prosecutor also confiscated documents provided to the jury by the star witness, as well as the only copy of the jury's proceedings, and had them shipped out of Iowa.

When the witness complained to Judge Edward J. McManus, the judge properly summoned Turner for an explanation. That's when the attorney general's office sent his senior special assistant, Caroline Kuhl, hotfooting out from Washington. She and Turner managed to persuade Judge McManus that he should butt out of what was purely Justice Department business.

Turner and Kuhl reportedly argued that on constitutional grounds the Justice Department didn't have to call any witness it didn't want to, and that the

judge had no discretion in the matter. Without further testimony from the key witness, there was no point in reopening the grand jury investigation.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Hultman had been the target of a two-year investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The case grew out of charges that Hultman had deliberately bungled a grand jury investigation when he was the federal prosecutor in Cedar Rapids some years earlier.

Hultman testified twice before the committee. Subsequently, Sens. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, and Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., recommended to the attorney general that a special prosecutor investigate Hultman for possible false and misleading statements to the committee. The Justice Department declined to take action, the committee probe is in limbo, and Evan Hultman is a federal prosecutor once again.

KGB PIPELINE: Students from Soviet bloc countries are viewed with deep suspicion by U.S. counterintelligence agencies — and with good reason. A top secret report sent to the White House recently disclosed that out of 47 students from communist countries studying in the United States in 1979, nine had confirmed intelligence ties. One Soviet "researcher" was discovered to be the head of an East Coast KGB sub-residency.

Reports of spies and counterespies often give the impression that it's all a game. But a Defense Intelligence Agency manual warns its agents that it can be a deadly business. The KGB's First Chief Directorate has an "executive action special department" (which) has a bloody history of kidnapping, murder and sabotage," the publication states, adding: "Numerous incidents of assassinations have been disclosed by Soviet defectors over the years." As one intelligence source put it grimly: "Don't ever forget that the KGB kills."

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INSIDE REPORT:

New York GOP primary has 'em worried

NEW YORK — Inability of the men who have long controlled the New York Republican Party to prevent its convention from endorsing millionaire businessman-scholar Lewis Lehrman was no mere loss of a skirmish but a threat to the very existence of their political system.

The wholly unexpected third-ballot endorsement late Wednesday night of Lehrman for governor ended nine months of increasingly desperate efforts to keep him short of the 25 percent of the convention vote needed to get on the September primary ballot. Lehrman now enters that primary as the overwhelming favorite for the nomination.

Consequently, no other political race in 1982 will carry the significance of the New York election for governor (particularly if New York City Mayor Ed Koch is the Democratic nominee). Lehrman will be carrying the torch of supply-side economics that he feels the Reagan administration has dropped and, what is no less important, of radical reform. It is the reformer's role that really worries the New York state Republican establishment.

That sets Lehrman apart from Nelson Rockefeller, who in 1958 had no more political experience than Lehrman today but was welcomed with open arms by the party leaders. As a four-times elected governor, Rockefeller

never interfered in the "arrangements" that make politics so commercially profitable in this state.

Lehrman is determined to smash those "arrangements" as part of his intent to radically reduce the scope and limit the nature of the state government. That explains the tenacious efforts to stop him by Joseph Margiotta, who, as Nassau County chairman, is the state's most powerful Republican leader.

Margiotta backed a series of moves to outflank Lehrman's self-financed candidacy by finding a consensus party choice to oppose him. That man turned out to be ex-U.S. Attorney Paul Curran, who had written the judge asking for clemency after Margiotta was convicted of bribery and conspiracy (his appeal is pending). Margiotta can expect no such gestures of friendship from Lehrman.

When the Republicans convened at the Sheraton Centre Hotel, Margiotta had the Nassau County delegation marching in lockstep for Curran. But 22 other county chairmen backed State Assembly leader James Emery, in a state where politics is a business, some 20 of those chairmen are on Emery's legislative payroll.

That prevented a common stop-Lehrman front, limiting Curran's strength to Manhattan, Erie County (Buffalo) and Nassau. When Lehrman expressed willingness to accept Emery as lieutenant governor, Emery's forces backed Lehrman on the third ballot. At 11 p.m. on Wednesday, Margiotta on the convention floor was a picture of seething rage. "You'll regret this day," he shouted to an Emery floor lieutenant.

Lehrman might not have even gotten that 25 percent had not a party regular, Brooklyn leader Fred Pantaleone, endorsed him the day before the convention. There was no deal. Pantaleone appreciated Lehrman's superb statewide organization and name recognition (both built from scratch with Lehrman's own \$3 million), far surpass-

ing his rivals, and wanted to get on board.

But what about Lehrman the reformer? Would he not govern without the Republican Party? "This is a big state," Pantaleone told us, "and you need a lot of people to govern it. I am sure he cannot do it without the Republican Party."

In truth, Lehrman's rise from anonymity to front-runner shows the irrelevance of the post-Rockefeller party here. Nor is there any doubt of his radical plans for change. He regards Joe Margiotta's high-tax Nassau County government as a social-democratic regime masquerading under Republican labels. Playing on Stalin's words, he intends to replace Rockefeller's "socialism in one state" with "Reaganism in one state." The probable winner of the first ever New York Republican primary for governor is indeed somebody for the professional politicians to worry about.

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TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Monday, June 21, the 172nd day of 1982. There are 193 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history: On June 21, 1945, Japanese forces on Okinawa surrendered to the United States in World War II.

On this date: In 1970, the Indochina War erupted on a dozen fronts in the heaviest fighting since the Vietnam conflict spread to Cambodia two months earlier.

In 1971, the International Court of Justice in the Hague ruled that South Africa's administration of the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) was illegal.

In 1976, rioting broke out in the black townships around Pretoria, South Africa.

CHARLEY REESE

State holds false beliefs about Mideast

If you sit down and plan your life's goals but base your planning on a series of beliefs which aren't true, you are not very likely to be successful.

Foreign policy of a nation is no exception to this rule. When a foreign policy is based on a series of beliefs that aren't true, then it is highly unlikely to be successful.

Nowhere is this more true than in the Middle East, which is a very dangerous area of the world in which to blunder about. Let's look at some of the false beliefs the State Department has about the Middle East.

Charley Reese

One is that it is possible to construct an alliance with Moslem countries to counter the Soviet Union. This is false for a number of reasons. The Arab governments, not being fools, have no desire to get caught between the Soviet Union and the United States if shooting breaks out. That's why no Arab government has agreed to allow an American military base on its soil.

Another is that the Arab and Iranian governments are a great deal more suspicious and hostile toward the West than toward the Soviet Union. This is quite logical and is based on their historical experience.

In the Middle Ages when the great Moslem empire arose, it fought Europeans, not Russians. The Crusades, which were a series of invasions of the Moslem lands, came from the West, not Russia. Colonial domination which lasted until well after World War II came from the West, not from Russia. A young Arab student quickly learns that all the troubles his ancestors had came from the Christian West, not from the Russians.

The conflict between Islam and atheistic communism is not as great as one might imagine. The Soviets are not idiots, they govern within their own borders one of the largest concentrations of Moslems in the world. They certainly don't go into the Middle East trying to convert Moslems to atheism.

Another false belief of the State Department is that the "Palestinian question" is the key to solving all the conflict in the region. Actually, the Palestinian question is only one of many conflicts in the region and really only involves Palestinians and Israelis, though the other Arab governments pay lip service to the idea because it is a convenient label to put on a basically religious conflict.

Hostility between Syria and Iraq, between Iraq and Iran, between the two Yemens, between Syria and Lebanon, between Libya and Egypt and Morocco have nothing to do with either the Palestinian question or with Israel. If Israel vanished tomorrow and was replaced by a Palestinian state, all of those other conflicts would still exist and there would be a new one because there is plenty of bad blood between Palestinians and some of the other Arab factions.

Among Arab intellectuals there is a dream of reviving the old Arab empire. They dream of a united Arab world as a solid military-economic bloc. The conflict with Israel serves the purpose of these dreamers because it is one point on which they have been able to achieve some unity in an otherwise factious Arab world.

The hostility toward Israel, Palestinians perhaps excepted, is based on religion and history. The Moslem religion teaches hostility toward Jews, teaches that they are a second class people. Secondly, they view the entire Middle East as Arab land and therefore they see Israel as invasion of Arab land by Western civilization.

The other Arabs could care less if Palestinians have a country. Jordan is Palestine with a majority population of Palestinians but they refuse to call it that. When the United Nations first partitioned Palestine to create a Jewish state and a Palestinian state, it was the other Arab governments which killed the plan.

The point is that nothing short of the elimination of Israel is going to settle that one conflict in the near future so the United States is foolish to involve itself in trying to reconcile Israel and the Arabs. Only when a generation of Arab leaders come along who are willing to put aside the dream of Pan Arabism for more immediate gains, as Anwar Sadat did, will that conflict resolve itself.

Our goal should be to put some distance between us and the area's conflict. Only Israel has any value as an American ally for it is the only nation with a stable government, a compatible philosophy, and a mobile army capable of and willing to engage the Soviets. For that reason we should continue to support Israel militarily but otherwise let the Arabs try to settle their disputes with Israel without American help.

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BIBLE VERSE

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth. Ex. 34:6

Saudi Arabia takes on new OPEC role

By ROBERT BURNS
AP Business Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — Just when OPEC was being counted on as the dominant force in oil, Saudi Arabia stepped in to forge a new sense of solidarity among members and ensure the cartel's survival.

The result is a greater likelihood that world oil prices and supplies will be relatively stable over the next few years — something the Saudis support since their economy is intimately linked with the economic health of the West.

It also means Saudi Arabia, a chief U.S. ally in the Middle East, is less likely to lose its leadership position within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to more radical, anti-Western members such as Iran.

"The Saudis have shown considerable leadership in the last three or four months," says George Keller, chairman of Standard Oil Co. of California, one of four U.S. oil companies that produce most of Saudi Arabia's oil. "They have laid all the cards out on the table ... in the kind of cooperative role that has put them in a very key position in OPEC."

Saudi Arabia, a desert nation of 7 million people, is the world's biggest oil exporter and the holder of more than one-quarter of known reserves.

The Saudis' reassertion of power in OPEC was rooted in the crisis facing the cartel earlier this year, when oil prices were plunging as a result of shrinking demand due to conservation and recession in the West.

OPEC production tumbled to the lowest level in more than a decade, and some cartel members were beginning to undercut the prices of others to retain their share of the shrinking market. Some of the members with highest prices lost sales and revenues to lower priced, non-OPEC competitors.

Some industry observers believed OPEC was incapable of solving its problems. But those doubts are fading, even among OPEC detractors.

Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister and the charismatic heart of OPEC, gave the first hint of the Saudis' new OPEC role in a comment after an emergency cartel meeting last March 20.

"In the past," Yamani said, "we were very unpopular among our OPEC colleagues. Now we think our sense of responsibility will turn us in another direction."

The new-found popularity that Yamani expected was based on a Saudi strategy imposed in March but only now becoming clear for its success.

Behind the scenes, Saudi Arabia helped forge an unprecedented OPEC agreement: Each of the 12 members except Saudi Arabia would restrict their oil production to a specific quota in an effort to dry up the glut.

That agreement was remarkable not only because it marked the first formal production-sharing agreement in the cartel's nearly 22 years of existence. It also achieved two critical Saudi objectives: unifying the cartel in a purpose that could restore stability to the oil market, and allowing Saudi Arabia to produce oil without a quota and thereby retain the flexibility that is vital to its role as linchpin of the organization.

The Saudis have succeeded. The price of oil on the spot market, where individual cargoes are sold to the highest bidder, has jumped from a low of about \$28 a barrel in mid-March to about \$34 a barrel now. That has relieved pressure on OPEC because its customers are less willing to turn to non-OPEC sources for oil when prices on the open market are essentially the same as OPEC's prices.

That not only has shored up OPEC's

defense of its pricing structure. It also has improved the financial outlook for some of OPEC's weaker and restive members. That, too, has bolstered Saudi Arabia's popularity.

MORE

Further evidence of the cartel's acceptance of the Saudi leadership role came in May when the OPEC ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the production-sharing strategy and to a continuation of their price freeze.

The opportunity for the House of Saud to keep its expanded power is enhanced by its little-noticed but rapidly tightening grip on OPEC oil supplies.

Saudi Arabia's share of oil production in the non-Communist world climbed from 18.1 percent in 1978 to 23.3 percent last year. In that same span, the combined share of all other OPEC members plunged from 46.3 percent to 30.2 percent, according to government and industry figures.

Because of the sharp curtailment of Saudi production this year as part of OPEC's effort to eliminate the oil glut, Saudi Arabia's share of output in the non-Communist world has dipped to 19.3 percent while the share for the rest of OPEC has fallen to 29.3 percent, according to industry estimates.

Thus, Saudi Arabia's share of OPEC production has jumped from 28 percent in 1978 to 44 percent last year. It currently is about 37 percent.

Yet while the Saudis will continue to pull OPEC out of its dilemma, the cartel's long-range health is jeopardized by the possibility that oil demand in the industrialized countries will continue to drop and that major new oil fields will be developed in countries outside the OPEC band.

Also, Saudi Arabia must cope with stiff opposition to its leadership from Iran.

Robert McDaniel, a professor of Mid-

dle East history at Purdue University, said he considers Iran and its militant Shiite mullahs the biggest threat to the political and economic power of conservative Saudi Arabia.

"There's going to be tension between Saudi Arabia and Iran so long as Ayatollah Khomeini is there," McDaniel said in reference to the Iranian ruler.

That tension spilled over at OPEC's May meeting as Iran accused Saudi Arabia of being a pawn of the United States for having engineered the oil glut. Saudi Arabia attacked Iran for violating its production quota.

For now that conflict is of little consequence since Iran has a limited ability to increase its oil exports so long as its war with Iraq continues. But once that battle ends — and more signs point to a winding down soon — the Iranians are expected to sharply increase their output.

If that happens it could undermine the Saudi strategy of keeping prices stable by manipulating production.

Despite the possible challenge from Iran, many analysts expect Saudi Arabia to continue pursuing an oil policy that would avoid any sudden or large price increases.

Yamani vowed in Quito, Ecuador, last month to adjust his country's production in order to keep OPEC's basic price at \$34 a barrel through 1982.

And although the death last Sunday of King Khaled created new uncertainties, most analysts expect few changes under new King Fahd, who for all practical purposes ran the country even while Khaled held the throne.

"The Saudis are concerned about the economic health of the West," said Herbert Krupp, an energy economist at Bankers Trust Co. in New York. "They are concerned because their security is tied to the economic strength of the West — plus they have tremendous financial investments in the West."

EXPLORATORY WELLS

ECTOR COUNTY

Amoco Production Co., Andrews, has staked three 12,200-foot wildcats, 16 miles southeast of Andrews.

The No. 1 David Fasken "BU" is 1,320 feet from the north, and 900 feet from the west line of section 47, block 41, township 1 north, G&MMB&A survey.

The No. 1 David Fasken "BW" is 1,980 feet from the north, and 1,320 feet from the west line of section 48, block 41, township 1 north, G&MMB&A survey.

The No. 1 David Fasken "BV" spots 993 feet from the south, and 993 feet from the east line of section 47, block 41, township 1 north, G&MMB&A survey.

EDDY COUNTY

The Desana Corp., Midland, will drill the No. 1 Phillips Federal to 5,700 feet, six miles southwest of Loving.

The site is 1,980 feet from the north, and 1,980 feet from the east line of section 32, township 23 south, range 27 east.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY

William E. Hendon Jr., Midland, will clean out to 10,000 feet the No. 1 Calverley, 10 miles northwest of Garden City.

The site is 1,420 feet from the south, and 467 feet from the west line of section 23, block 35, township 3 south, T&P survey.

KENT COUNTY

Convast Energy Corp., Houston, has staked a 7,800-foot wildcat, two miles southwest of Polar.

The No. 1-B G.B. Clark et al is 467 feet from the north, and 467 feet from the west line of section 43, block 5, H&GN survey.

LEA COUNTY

Discovery Operating Inc., Midland, has staked the No. 1 Whitten, six miles northeast of Knowles.

The 10,600-foot wildcat is 990 feet from the north, and 1,680 feet from the west line of section 35, township 16 south, range 38 east.

Mesa Petroleum, Midland, will drill a 12,500-foot wildcat, one mile northeast of Loving.

The No. 1 Townsend Unit is 3,860 feet from the north, and 2,193 feet from the east line of section 3, township 16, range 35.

The Superior Oil Co., The Woodlands, has staked two 15,500-foot wildcats, 26 miles west of Jal.

The No. 1 Duncan-Federal is 1,980 feet from the south, and 660 feet from the west line of section 14, township 25 south, range 32 east.

The No. 1 Murphy-Federal is 1,980 feet from the south, and 660 feet from the west line of section 13, township 25 south, range 32 east.

Yates Petroleum Corp., Artesia, will drill the No. 2 Paducah Unit, 26 miles west of Jal.

The 14,000-foot wildcat is 1,980 feet from the north, and 1,980 feet from the west line of section 23, township 25 south, range 32 east.

SUTTON COUNTY

John H. Hill, Dallas, will drill three 9,200-foot wildcats, 20 miles southwest of Sonora.

The No. 1 Hill Winnie "E" R. Aldwell Trust is 2,320 feet from the north, and 1,980 feet from the west line of section 10, block EFD A, J. Ansley survey.

The No. 1 Hill Winnie "E" R. Aldwell Trust is 1,980 feet from the south, and 660 feet from the east line of section 6, block EFD, J.L. Polk survey.

The No. 1 Hill-May "M" Ray "T" is 1,921 feet from the north, and 1,829 feet from the east line of section 21, CCSD&RGNG survey.

TERRELL COUNTY

The No. 1 Superior-Exxon "11" will be drilled by The Superior Oil Co., Midland, 25 miles southeast of Bakersfield.

The 12,700-foot wildcat is 1,730 feet from the north, and 990 feet from the east line of section 11, block 602, J.S. Alexander survey.

DEVELOPMENT WELLS

CROCKETT COUNTY

Ingham (Devonian gas): A.R. Archer Jr. No. 3 University "29-15", 2,110 fml, 2,110 fml sec 15, blk 29, ULS, 27 w Ozona, 7,600.

Farmer (San Andres): James L. Lamb Jr. No. 47-21 Huber-University: 330 fml, 2,310 fml sec 21, blk 47, ULS, 22 w Ozona, 2,600.

Same: Same No. 46-5 Huber-University: 330 fml, 2,310 fml sec 5, blk 46, ULS, 22 w Ozona, 2,600.

DAWSON COUNTY

Tex-Hamon (Dean): Henry Ptoleum Corp. No. 1-82 Kimbrell, 660 fml, 660 fml sec 34, blk 36, T-4-N, T&P, 13 s Lamesa, 9,250.

GAINES COUNTY

Robertson, N. (Clearfork): Texaco Inc. No. 51 Robertson Unit, 1,320 fml, 2,640 fml sec 25, blk A-21, PSL, 11 w Seminole, 5,800.

Same: Same No. 52 Robertson Unit, 2,640 fml, 2,640 fml sec 25, blk A-21, PSL, 11 w Seminole, 5,800.

Same: Same No. 53 Robertson Unit, 1,320 fml, 2,640 fml sec 25, blk A-21, PSL, 11 w Seminole, 5,800.

Same: Same No. 54 Robertson Unit, 1,320 fml, 1,320 fml sec 25, blk A-21, PSL, 11 w Seminole, 5,800.

Same: Same No. 55 Robertson Unit, 2,640 fml, 1,320 fml sec 25, blk A-21, PSL, 11 w Seminole, 5,800.

Homan (Yates): Nichols & Brady Production Co. No. 1-A Walter Buck, 1,980 fml, 1,980 fml sec 104, blk G, WTRR, 6 ne Seminole, 3,600.

GARZA COUNTY

PHD (OWPB): Brothers Production Co. No. 1-B D.R. Layton, 1,200 fml, 3,300 fml TTRR 1421, 3 sw Pleasant Valley, 3,800.

LEA COUNTY

Maljamar (Grayburg): Lynx Petroleum Consultants Inc. No. 2 Lynx Fed-

eral, 1,980 fml, 60 fml sec 15-17s-32e, 2 e Maljamar, 4,200.

Jalmar (Yates): Arco Oil & Gas No. 5 State 731, 660 fml, 1,650 fml sec 26-22s-35e, 12 e Maypens, 4,050.

Saunders (Upper Pennsylvanian): Rapid Company Inc. No. 1 State "C", 1,980 fml, 1,980 fml sec 4-15s-33e, 14 ne Maljamar, 9,980.

Same: Same No. 3 Brown "C", 467 fml, 2,590 fml Wm. Turner 1140, 4 s Carlsbad, 7,000.

Same: Same No. 4 Brown "C", 467 fml, 1,390 fml Wm. Turner 1140, 4 s Carlsbad, 7,000.

Tank trucks carry hazardous products through densely populated areas

By SUSAN STOLER

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (AP) — Dozens of Mexican tank trucks roll through neighborhoods of this border city daily, hauling potentially hazardous petroleum products and chemicals from the local port to the international bridges leading into Matamoros, Mexico.

They travel truck routes through densely populated, low income neighborhoods near downtown. The heavy vehicles frequently lack license plates and rarely have signs describing their contents.

"We don't know who owns them. We don't know what's crossing," said Ben Torrez, city health director. "They make a dash into the city and make a dash back in a matter of hours."

A faulty truck valve caused 20 gallons of liquid sulphur to spill onto a downtown street June 7. Lunch hour traffic was blocked for more than an hour. The incident prompted Torrez to call for greater control over the hazardous transports.

The sulphur spill was termed minor by police and fire officials. The chemical solidified instantly after spilling. It was chipped off the pavement, loaded into barrels and disposed of by the fire department, Torrez said.

"We could have had a high hazard there if it had stayed in liquid form and soaked down the storm sewer and gotten into the water system," Torrez said. "It was rather good fortune that it was what it was."

OFFICIALS SAY there have been no serious incidents or explosions involving a Mexican tank truck, but they add the danger exists.

In addition, railroad cars filled with hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous ammonia and other toxic substances pass less than 50 feet away from residences and businesses.

Many cities face similar dangers from hazardous chemicals traveling through town but local officials say their problem is compounded by trying to deal with foreign vehicles.

Torrez said he and other city officials want to know what substances are being transported, when the shipments come through and any other information that might better prepare emergency crews for a disaster.

The Mexican transport trucks cross the border empty and travel 10 miles to the port of Brownsville, where there are chemical plants and petroleum refineries.

Under an agreement between the government of Mexico and the state highway department, the trucks may operate with Mexican plates provided they carry proper insurance, observe weight requirements and other regulations, said Lt. Lytle Archie of the Department of Public Safety's license and weight division.

HOWEVER, THE DPS has only two troopers from the weight division in the Brownsville area and they cannot check every truck operating from the port daily.

The troopers do not work inside the city limits.

Once inside the city, the trucks are subject to city weight and inspection requirements. Motorcycle patrolmen frequently stop trucks with unlicensed drivers, expired license plates or no plates and other violations, said police

Sgt. Andy Torres.

"We impound the vehicles until they get the problem cleared up. Usually it takes a couple of days," Torres said.

Abel Zapata, city fire marshal, said he is concerned about the trucks since neither the police department nor fire inspectors can check every vehicle.

"It worries me that they're coming through congested areas with leaking tanks," he said. "A person could be crossing the street, drop a cigarette butt on the site and that's it."

He said his inspectors occasionally will see trucks leaking oil or other substances and will call the police department to escort the tanks outside the city limits.

ASIDE FROM THE SULPHUR spill, city officials said they could remember only one other incident several years ago in which anhydrous ammonia leaked from a train car. The leaked was discovered quickly and no one was injured, the said.

A new international bridge would be needed to route the railcars and trucks away from residences.

Al Cisneros, port director, says he has been lobbying for that proposition since 1970.

Both truck and trail traffic leaves the port with hazardous materials. Sometimes the materials come from southern Mexico by boat to be transferred by rail or truck to points in northern Mexico.

The sulphur that leaked downtown had been shipped from southern Mexico for transfer to Matamoros, Cisneros said. Dupont operates a chemical factory near there where the sulphur is converted into sulphuric acid, and combined with another chemical to make hydrofluoric acid.

THE ACID is then shipped by rail through Brownsville to the Dupont plant in Corpus Christi, he said.

Cisneros said he understood local concerns over the materials.

It's a little more difficult to control here since you're dealing with Mexican trucks and the ownership seems to be constantly changing," he said.

"We've also tried to get the railcars relocated. We've agreed on where to build it but with the austerity in Washington, we don't know what's going to happen," he said. Ninety-five percent of the multi-million-dollar railroad relocation project was to have been federally funded, he added.

Cisneros said port officials monitor trucks and that railroad inspection is stringent.

"The more serious problem is overweight trucks and that is another reason we need to build another bridge. These heavy vehicles have no business moving through our streets, or through Matamoros for that matter," he said.

MALCOLM BROWN lives across the street from the railroad tracks in a downtown neighborhood.

"They leave those cars parked 50 feet from my house. They're marked that they have deadly substances, like hydrochloric acid in them," he said. "There's an '800' number to call if there's a problem, but if two of them ever run together, there won't be time to get to a phone."

Brown and other complained to city officials that Missouri-Pacific trains frequently cut off any exit from the

neighborhood when the trains stopped on the track to take cars on or off. The neighborhood sits between the tracks and the Rio Grande.

Federal, state agencies investigating Comark

By DAVID WHARTON
Hearst Feature Service

Wood paneling, plush carpeting and soft lighting lend Comark's Newport Beach, Calif., offices a warm, peaceful feeling. A receptionist's friendly smile gives the impression that things are looking good for the young government securities firm.

But all is not well. None of the firm's executives will consent to be interviewed.

Since last week, the mention of Comark's name has sent shivers through the nation's investment community — all the way to Wall Street.

Last week, Comark's bank, Marine Midland of New York, halted its clearing-agent duties for the firm and called Comark in to discuss the nature of their banking relationship. Although the two parties settled the matter the next morning, news of the incident spread quickly and, analysts say, drove down trading activity in all of Wall Street's markets. Now federal and California authorities are investigating Comark's business dealings.

How could a five-year-old company with relatively little capital have such a big influence on the nation's financial nervous system?

Part of the answer is timing. Two weeks ago, Drysdale Government Securities Corp., another small, somewhat obscure securities firm, failed to pay \$160 million in interest it owed on government securities borrowed from Chase Manhattan Bank. When Chase temporarily refused to indemnify the owners of those securities, panic swept Wall Street until the Federal Reserve Bank stepped in to settle things down.

Besides Comark's problems coming at the wrong time, the nature of the securities business — with its gigantic leveraging of billion-dollar trading on million-dollar capital — breeds anxiety.

Paul Anderson, a money-market economist from the First National Bank of Minneapolis, explained that the securities market attracts high-risk investors.

"There can be the opportunity for big gains in short terms by individuals — from risky or even dishonest behavior. That's something you always have to worry about," Anderson said.

Anderson said rumors that such a company may go down owing large amounts of money spreads a "general mechanism of fear" to investors in other markets, causing them to trade more cautiously and driving general market activity down at the whisper of trouble in securities.

Government documents show that Comark is highly leveraged. The firm's debt in approximately \$2.5 billion in government securities last year with a capital base of only \$15 million, according to a financial statement on file at the California Corporations Department.

Although Comark's executives declined to be interviewed, a review of their filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and comments from former co-workers indicate Comark's top management has a solid financial background.

E. Keith Owens, a managing general partner, came to Comark from a precious metals investment house. Before working in precious metals, Owens founded the Alexander Hamilton Life Insurance Co. in Michigan when he was only 28.

Vernon Lunn, vice president of corporate services at what is now Hamilton International Corp., expressed surprise that Owens' firm was under investigation, saying that Owens was a conservative businessman while he was at Hamilton.

"He's a brilliant individual; he was always fiscally responsible," Lunn said. Jack Haraburda, managing director at Comark, gained a similar reputation while working for a Merrill Lynch brokerage in Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

"He went by the book, totally by the book. If you did something (against company policy), you were in fear of the guy," said Ed France, a Merrill Lynch broker who worked with Haraburda for several years.

Haraburda, in a brief phone interview, confirmed that both Marine Midland's concern and the state investigation were touched off by Comark's failure to file its 1981 financial statement on time.

Steven Gourley, deputy commissioner for the California Corporations Department, said Comark officials blame the failure to file on problems in converting to a computer accounting system. He added that his department has always been wary of the high-risk atmosphere surrounding the securities market and has closely monitored securities firms for many years.

The SEC also refused to comment on its interest in the Comark matter, but a source within the commission said that an investigation was initiated after heavy press coverage of the firm's meeting with Marine Midland.

Despite the concern centered around Comark, no one puts it in the same league with the Drysdale case, according to state commissioner Gourley.

Haraburda concurred: "I agree with that 100 percent. We are not doing the same type of business as Drysdale."

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INVESTOR'S GUIDE

Taking cash out of U.S. no problem for alien

By BILL DOYLE

Q. I am a foreigner and live in the United States. My husband is an American. This summer, I'm going to the country where I was born and intend to buy a condominium there. How can I take cash out of this country, without getting in trouble with the Internal Revenue Service?

A. Carrying cash is the most advantageous way for me to take the money. But the manager of my bank told me, if I withdraw more than \$10,000, the bank will have to inform the IRS.

A. That really shouldn't bother you as long as you have paid taxes on your money and are squared away with the IRS. Assuming that's the case, you won't have any "trouble" with the revenue. The money belongs to you. You can do anything you want with it.

If the IRS ever asks questions, you can explain what you did with that fat wad of currency. The reporting requirement on withdrawals of large sums of cash doesn't prevent you from doing what you have in mind. But it does provide the government with some help in tracking down criminals who deal in bundles of cash.

You call it "advantageous" but it could be a mistake to carry a large amount of cash. Besides the possibility of loss or theft, you might run into currency restrictions when you get to your homeland. The rules vary from country to country. If you enter this country with more than \$5,000, you're required to file a report with U.S. Customs.

Again, that's no problem if the money is rightfully yours and you're not engaged in illegal activities. I had visions of filing such a report a few years ago. Alas, the Monaco blackjack tables got most of my winnings back.

Rather than carry cash, my advice is to go back to your local bank and make another arrangement — such as having the money transferred by wire to a bank in your homeland.



Doyle

Q. I am a single female, 23. I own my home and have about \$3,500 in my company credit union. I have no bills other than my mortgage and car payments. However, I really can't save on a month-to-month basis. How can I get better use out of the \$3,500?

A. Any answer has to start out by saying you're doing well already. Most people your age don't have the firm financial foundation you have. Nor do very many of them demonstrate your financial common sense.

One of the beauties of a credit union is that you can arrange to have money taken out of each paycheck and deposited. If you're not doing that already, try it. Almost anyone can learn to live on slightly reduced take-home pay.

Another good thing about credit unions is they are no longer restricted in the interest they can pay on deposits. Each federal CU can set its interest rate. Few credit union accounts, however, pay interest equal to the yields now available on money market mutual funds.

A good move for you would be to shift most of that \$3,500 into a money market fund.

Q. I have \$10,000 in a 30-month savings certificate at my bank. The certificate has seven months to go before it matures. But I need the money now. Didn't I read once that, as a senior citizen, I can cash a certificate without the early withdrawal penalty of six months' lost interest?

A. Sorry. You didn't read it here. If you read it somewhere else, it was wrong. No matter your age, the bank is required to charge the early withdrawal penalty.

Doyle welcomes written questions, but he will be able to provide answers only through his column. Address questions to Bill Doyle, King Features, c/o The Reporter-Telegram, Midland, Texas 79702.

BUSINESS MIRROR

Winners of inflation game may resist disinflation

NEW YORK (AP) — Yes, there is a demand for inflation, and those who see disinflation encroaching on their territory may soon begin to raise a hullabaloo.

To some degree they already have. A major beneficiary of inflation has been the Congress, members of which have for years assured themselves of re-election by spending lavishly for their constituents.

Now, with spending cuts being "in" with the general public, some of them feel helpless. If they cannot spend your money lavishly and freely, they ask, how in the world can they possibly be of help to you?

It is very much the same story with every federal sponsored program, says J. Richard Zecher, chief economist of Chase Bank's Economic Observer. Inflation, so to speak, is just another federal buracracy.

Says Zecher, "U.S. inflation began modestly in response to a perceived demand, grew beyond all expectations, and developed a strong constituency that can be counted on to resist its demise."

One of these might be the federal government itself, because inflation pushes dollar incomes higher (though not purchasing power). Higher incomes mean higher tax brackets. Higher brackets mean more revenue.

What caused the rebellion against the federal spending spiral, which seemed to benefit so many families that it looked like the wheel of fortune, isn't fully analyzed yet, but two things appear certain:

First, more and more Americans came to realize that those inflation dollars bought less and less. Then they realized those dollars that bought less and less were taxed more and more. No great insight was needed to reach a conclusion: No longer were they beneficiaries, taking from others, but victims, taking from themselves.

But the federal treasury did benefit. Zecher says that on average a 1 percent gain in individual income has meant a 1.7 percent rise in tax receipts from this source. Taxpayers were transferring their purchasing power to the federal government, a notoriously poor money manager.

Some foreign governments benefited too. If their inflation rates moved more or less in tandem with U.S. inflation, Zecher observes, they could overstimulate their economies without their currencies depreciating against the dollar. More conservative governments lost, of course.

Perhaps more familiar, but sometimes only in bitter retrospection, was the beneficiary who got out of paper and into hard assets. If they didn't do it themselves, most people recall somebody who did, and who profited handsomely from doing so. From, for example, borrowing at low interest rates the hard-earned money of savers in order to buy a house.

The house, of course, rose in value — even with inflation wrung out of the calculations. The savings account, paying only a bit more than 5 percent, shrunk in buying power. Inflation made that a certainty.

Many unfortunate people — people who trusted in government and who had confidence in financial institutions, people of basically admirable habits, salt-of-the-earth people, if you will — lost their assets.

Nobody had backed a truck up to the bank, but this multibillion dollar transfer of assets over a period of more than a decade must be counted the greatest heist of all time, though the winners did nothing illegal.

In effect, savers and others who held financial assets rather than so-called real assets, financed the rise in government spending and in the prices of gold, housing and collectibles.

And now that the situation is turning about — with savers able to earn at least double what they were offered in the 1970s, with inflation-taking less of a cut of the profits, with the price of gold depressed — the inflators, a still powerful force, will be howling.

Whether they will win is still not determined. Inflation might be only on the sidelines, waiting for an opportunity to reassert its "rights" when the economy tries to move ahead again.

But if it does, some of those innocents of the 1970s won't take it like lambs again. They too will raise a hullabaloo, and thereby stand as a potent counterforce.

Gold below \$300

LONDON (AP) — Gold plummeted below the \$300 an ounce mark on European markets today while the dollar soared to record highs against the French franc, Italian lira and Canadian dollar.

Gold first dipped below the \$300 level during trading in Hong Kong, but later recovered to close there at \$300.67 an ounce, down 6.71 from Saturday's close.

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