

# The Midland Reporter-Telegram

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978

28 PAGES, 4 SECTIONS

## METRO EDITION

### 'Little toy trains' didn't keep him on track

By KENNETH FREED and KEN HANSEN  
The Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — Running toy trains apparently was not satisfying enough for Henry Wendell, so he decided to try the real thing. He landed in jail Sunday for grand-theft locomotive.

The 31-year-old North Hollywood man, described as having "a hangup over trains," was

arrested near Saugus, northwest of Los Angeles, for switching a switch engine and taking it on a 25-mile joyride.

According to sheriff's officers, Wendell stole keys to the Southern Pacific Railroad locomotive and to some switchboxes and took the engine from the San Fernando depot at about 8 a.m.

He was running free and undetected on the Southern Pacific's main line until he got to the Saugus depot about an hour

later. There a shocked telegrapher, Dale Van Camp, saw an engine that shouldn't have been there.

Van Camp futilely signaled Wendell to stop and then called the sheriff. A patrol car quickly caught up with the engine, only to see it switch to a spur line.

But Wendell ran out of track after a mile or so and backed the engine back to the main line. He was trying to switch onto the main track when the sheriff

nailed him.

After questioning Wendell, Sgt. Lee Andresen said of the suspect: "He certainly does have a hangup over trains."

Andresen noted that Wendell has a library on trains and a collection of toy engines, cars and cabooses. Wendell apparently learned how to start and run railroad locomotives from his books, since he has had no experience operating them.

No experience, that is, except

ing a previous joyride on another Southern Pacific engine. Sheriff's officers said Wendell told them that he took a switch engine from the same San Fernando yards a week earlier.

That time he stopped short of Saugus and drove the locomotive back to the depot without being detected.

Authorities said that Wendell appeared to be quite confident that he could go anywhere he wanted to with the engine, and

that he seemed to know railroad regulations.

He told them he knew enough to take the engine onto a spur line if he saw a yellow light warning of an oncoming train.

He also turned on a revolving red light to warn any other engine that he was on the track, and he knew how to operate the track switchboxes.

He also seemed to be aware of (Continued on Page 2A)



Shaking hands during Sunday's White House ceremony announcing accords reached at the Camp David Summit are, from left, Egyptian

President Anwar Sadat, President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. (AP Laserphoto)

## Carter seeks support for peace blueprint

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter, claiming success "far beyond any expectations" at his Camp David summit, will solicit support from Congress for the Middle East peace blueprint he has signed with Israel's Menachem Begin and Egypt's Anwar Sadat.

Carter was to address Congress tonight in joint session at 7 p.m. At an emotion-packed White House ceremony, Carter joined Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat in formally adopting a wideranging accord Sunday that Carter said "will provide that Israel may live in peace within secure borders."

Also initialed was a companion document that envisions the negotiation of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel within three months.

The summit agreements won immediate and nearly unanimous praise from Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill. Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., chairman of the Middle East subcommittee, called them "an excellent beginning."

But Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., one of a small group of senators invited to the White House for the signing ceremony, expressed concern over possible criticism from Egypt's enemies who he said "will do everything they can to torpedo" the accords.

Although the Congress has no direct role in implementation of the agreements, Carter and his summit partners are seeking moral support for their efforts.

American officials said Carter, Sadat and Begin agreed to nothing that would call for American military involvement in carrying out the Camp David accords.

The dramatic proposal for an Egyptian-Israeli treaty may not sit well with Egypt's Arab neighbors because it would involve a separate peace that would leave unsettled Israel's historic conflict with other Arab neighbors — Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Ignoring this and other uncertainties, Carter turned to Sadat and proposed, "Let us promise each other we shall do it earlier than within three months."

Although sharp differences remain, the prospect of peace between Egypt and Israel by Christmas was a major surprise, made more dramatic by the deep secrecy imposed during the negotiations.

Carter, who was flanked by the two Mideast leaders, acknowledged "there are still great difficulties that remain and many hard issues to be settled."

In sketching one of the key agreements, Carter said Israel would end its military rule of the West Bank of the Jordan River over a five-year period, while retaining some military outposts.

The Palestinian Arabs now living

under Israeli occupation there and in the Gaza Strip would choose their own "self-governing authority" and participate in negotiations to determine their future.

A major question left unresolved

Related stories, Page 6D

was whether concessions offered by Israel to the Palestinian Arabs will draw Jordan's King Hussein into the peace process.

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## Responsibility: It's the name of Midland firefighters' game

By GUY SULLIVAN  
R-T Staff Writer

Imagine each day you went to work that you were responsible for the lives and property of 3,000 people in your community.

Then imagine that you were responsible for approximately \$50 million worth of property each day on your job.

That responsibility is what Midland City Fire Department personnel keep in mind every single day, according to Fire Chief Raymond Lewis.

It's just another aspect of the responsibility involved in a job which experts describe as "the most dangerous profession in the world."

And there are changes in the job which will require adjustment.

For instance, the days of the old-fashioned fireman's pole in Midland are numbered.

Instead, Midland firefighters even-

tually will scramble to their trucks from single-story stations, according to officials.

In fact, officials said, when Midland firemen move into two new single-story buildings six months to a year from now, the traditional fireman's pole will not be necessary.

Construction on the new Midland Central Fire Station is expected to start in December, according to Deputy Fire Chief James L. Roberts.

The new Central Fire Station will be located in Crier Park and will cost approximately \$900,000, said Roberts.

Construction of the new substation, costing approximately \$230,000, is expected to be completed in six months, Roberts said.

"We will be closing down the old Central Fire Station and Station No. 4," he noted.

"The new Central Fire Station will be located between the downtown area and Village Shopping Center. We

know that the new stations will provide much better coverage of Midland without additional manpower," said Roberts.

"We feel we can reach and serve anywhere in Midland with a response time of three minutes, once we're relocated to these two new buildings," said Roberts.

"We're simply going to do a much better job with what we've got," he added.

What the Midland Fire Department has is 109 highly trained and extremely dedicated men and women, according to Fire Chief Raymond Lewis.

Their main job each day of the year is to protect life and property — not only within the city limits, but also inside Midland County, according to officials.

Between 28 and 32 men are on duty 24 hours per day at the stations, awaiting alarms to which they must respond, said Roberts.

"Recommended manning is five to seven men per fire truck nationally," he said. "But our department has two men per truck, sometimes three. Also, six men have been put in ambulance duty without additional manpower."

Roberts admitted sometimes he doesn't feel the city has enough manpower to do the job.

"Where we're going to get hurt is when we have some major emergency which requires two or all three of our ambulances plus a huge fire at the same time," he said.

He said the city "is fortunate in that we have some very highly dedicated firemen who respond to fire calls even on their days off."

Firemen spend 24 hours on duty and then have 48 hours off the job.

Roberts recalled a major warehouse fire at Midland Regional Airport several months ago in which 12 to 15 firemen responded. "Both on- and off-duty personnel showed up," he said proudly.

A fireman's life is not all domino games and ping pong.

Roberts said firemen have very specific duties each day, whether or not they respond to a fire or other type emergency.

Between 8:15 and 11:15 a.m. men on duty clean up the station and main-

(Continued on Page 2A)

## Inside today

### Car theft:

It may be Permian connection ..... 2B

### Cowboys lose:

Big D proves to be Rams' Defense ..... 1D

Bridge ..... 5B  
Classified ..... 1C  
Comics ..... 4B  
Editorial ..... 4A  
Entertainment ..... 5B  
Lifestyle ..... 5A  
Markets ..... 5A  
Obituaries ..... 3A  
Oil and Gas ..... 6B  
Sports ..... 1D

### Weather in brief:

Clear to partly cloudy through Tuesday. High Tuesday in low 90s. Details on Page

## Aftershocks strike northeastern Iran

TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — A series of aftershocks rumbled through northeastern Iran today where 15,000 people were reported dead or injured from an earthquake that demolished 40 villages and badly damaged 60 others on Saturday.

Officials said they feared the death toll from the quake, which measured 7.7 on the Richter scale and was the strongest recorded this year, would rise when reports were received from the more remote areas.

The new tremors caused panic in the region about 400 miles southeast of Tehran and fears of another major quake.

The official Pars news agency said two-thirds of the 12,000 residents of the city of Tabas died and most of the survivors were injured seriously. It said several thousand people in villages surrounding Tabas, epicenter of the quake, were believed buried in the rubble of their homes.

The area is an agricultural region noted for dates, oranges and grain and is located on the edge of the Kaveer Desert.

"Tabas has become a mound of rubble, bent iron beams and dirt," one witness said.

"From each family, only one person has survived," said another.

The national radio and television service said at least 80 percent of the town of Firdaus, about 100 miles east of Tabas, was destroyed and "many" were killed or injured.

Rescue teams continued to pull bodies and a few survivors from the rubble of the flattened towns, but officials said even those who were safe were without shelter.

Officials said most of the injured would be flown to hospitals near Tehran.

The Red Lion and Sun, Iran's Red Cross, dispatched medical supplies, tents and blankets. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 700 soldiers to the stricken area to help rescue and medical workers. The soldiers set up

Carter said he hoped "the foresight and wisdom" demonstrated by Sadat and Begin will guide all nations "as they continue to strive toward peace."

On the Sinai front, Carter said Israel would withdraw its forces more quickly, under terms of the proposed treaty that would make Egypt the first Arab nation to grant formal diplomatic recognition to the 30-year-old Jewish state.

On leaving Camp David at the end (Continued on Page 2A)

The quake struck at 7:38 p.m. Saturday and was felt in two-thirds of the country, even shaking buildings in Tehran. It also was felt in the major cities of Isfahan, Kerman, Rafsanjan and other towns ringing the Kaveer Desert.

An official in Firdaus said residents of the town were fortunate the quake hit early in the evening while many were still outside their homes, allowing many to escape the falling debris from crumbling buildings. But in the small, mud-walled villages in the surrounding area, where people go to bed earlier, casualties were expected to be heavier, the official said.

Mass burials were ordered as temperatures in the area rose to 90 degrees and bodies decomposed.

The government announced three days of mourning for the quake victims.

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## Man killed in accident

A Midland man was killed in a one-vehicle accident Sunday morning about 24 miles north of Midland, said a spokesman for the Department of Public Safety.

Michael Thomas Ellison, 24, of 4508 Pasadena Drive was declared dead at the scene by Peace Justice M.L. Gibson of Stanton, said officers.

Authorities said Ellison apparently was driving a 1976 Buick south on Texas 349 when he lost control. He was thrown from the vehicle.

Trooper Wade Turner of Stanton and Gibson were still investigating the accident early today, said officials.

## When life is nonsense, join in!

If life ever gets to the point of the nonsensical, and it does, then just join in the nonsense.

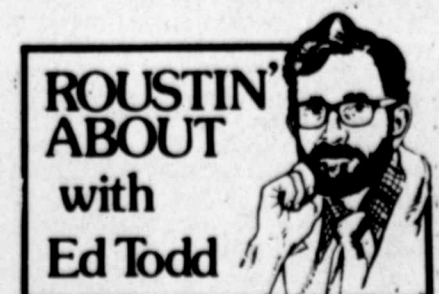
That may not be logical and may not make "good sense," but it's sometimes pragmatic.

Go on an outing, such as a picnic or a hike, and play around, do nothing at all (except munch) and meditate or just lay blank. Occasionally, mind-clearing can be rejuvenating whether or not it solves any problems.

Poet-philosopher George Santayana appreciated the senseless. "Nonsense is good only because common sense is so limited."

Poet Robert Frost found much forgiveness for worldly nonsense: "Forgive me my nonsense as I also forgive the nonsense of those who think they talk sense."

Framed courtroom lawyer Clarence Darrow had these satirical words to say of muckraker Lincoln Steffens: "Everything serious that he



says is a joke and everything humorous that he says is dead serious."

"The greatest danger to human beings," wrote Gerard Brennan, "is their consciousness of the trivialities of their aims."

And who can argue with the parenthetical comment of Dr. Laurence J. Peter of "Peter Principle" fame: "But ignorance of one's ignorance is the greatest ignorance."

The witty Franklin P. Jones cast a

barb on the nonsense of being on time: "The trouble with being punctual is that nobody's there to appreciate it."

The perceptive Somerset Maugham had this to say about people's sometimes death of the quality: "People are never so ready to believe you as when you say things in dispraise of yourself; and you are never so much annoyed as when they take you at your word."

Max Beerbohm appreciated the trivia: "Good sense about trivialities is better than nonsense about things that matter."

And Allan Goldfein reserved the absurd for the sensible: "Only exceptionally rational men can afford to be absurd."

In that sense, perhaps those who can least afford it are really blessed with the absurd.

Rationality is not always what it appears to be. Absurd.







**DEATHS**



Lorenzo Garza

**Lorenzo Garza**

Mass for Lorenzo Garza, 74, of 400 E. Cedar Av. was to be said at 4 p.m. today in Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church.

Burial was to be in Fairview Cemetery under direction of Thomas Funeral Home. Rosary was recited Sunday night.

Garza, who for many years was building maintenance foreman at the Wilco Building in downtown Midland, died Friday in a Big Spring hospital.

He was born March 19, 1904, in Mexico, and had lived in San Angelo before he moved to Midland in 1953.

Garza was a veteran of World War II. He was a member of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church.

Survivors include his wife, Emilia; three daughters, Olivia Flores, Diana Garza and Linda Sue Garza, all of Midland; a son, Tony Garza of Midland; four sisters and four brothers, all of Mexico.

**Mae Fitzgerald**

ANDREWS — Services for Mae Fitzgerald, 77, of Andrews, will be at 3 p.m. Tuesday in the Church of God, with the Rev. J. W. McNeese, pastor of the Church of God at Burk Burnett, officiating. Burial will be in Andrews Cemetery under the direction of Singleton Funeral Home.

Mrs. Fitzgerald died Sunday in an Andrews hospital after a long illness.

She was a native of Wilson, Okla., and had been a resident of Andrews since 1953. She was married to Clyde Delmar Fitzgerald July 28, 1918 in Bonanza.

Survivors include her husband; two sons, Delmar Fitzgerald of Midland and Gene Fitzgerald of Nocona; two daughters, Sybil Perkins of Midland and Avis McCoy of Los Altos, Calif.; two sisters, Emma Potts of Sulphur Springs, and Vada Bays of Cumby 14 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

**C.K. Holt Jr.**

LUBBOCK — Services for C.K. Holt Jr. of Lubbock, brother of Mrs. Fred Morgan of Hobbs, N.M., were to be at 4 p.m. today in Franklin-Bartley Funeral Home with the Rev. Thomas W. Daugherty, chaplain of Methodist Hospital, officiating. Assisting was to

be the Rev. Wayne Cook, retired chaplain of the hospital. Burial was to be in Littlefield Memorial Park.

Holt died Saturday in a Lubbock hospital after a lengthy illness.

He had retired from his 15-year job as maintenance supervisor at Methodist Hospital two weeks ago. He moved to Lubbock in 1963 from Bula. The Young County native was a member of Bula United Methodist Church.

Survivors include a wife, his mother, three daughters, a brother, two other sisters and nine grandchildren.

**Annie Routh**

ALVIN — Services for Mrs. W.E. (Annie Irene) Routh, 63, of Alvin, sister of Dosh T. McCreary of Midland, were to be held Sunday in the First Baptist Church of Santa Anna. Burial followed in Rockwood Cemetery directed by Henderson Funeral Home in Santa Anna.

She died Friday in a Houston hospital after an illness of one month.

She was born Feb. 11, 1915, in Rockwood and moved to Santa Anna at the age of four. She attended public schools there and was graduated from Santa Anna High School in 1931. She also attended Baylor University and Hardin-Simmons University.

She was married to W.E. Routh in 1935. They lived in Overton, Temple, Alvin and Odessa where Routh served as city manager in the early 1960s.

Survivors include her husband, three sons, a sister and two grandsons.

**Vivian Bedell**

MARFA — Services for Vivian Ava Bedell, 73, of Marfa, sister of Ruby Vickers of Big Spring and Dick Brown of McCreary, are pending at Shepard Funeral Home in McCamey.

She died Sunday in an Alpine hospital after an illness.

Mrs. Bedell was born Feb. 27, 1905, near San Angelo. She had lived in Pecos County for about 40 years prior to moving to Marfa eight months ago. She was a Baptist.

Other survivors include a son, another brother, three grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

**R.A. Mitchell**

ANDREWS — Services for Randall Augustus Mitchell, 73, of Andrews were to be at 3 p.m. today in the First Assembly Church of God. Burial was to be in Andrews Cemetery under the direction of the Singleton Funeral Home.

Mitchell died Saturday in an Andrews hospital after a long illness.

He was born April 30, 1905, in Erath County. He was a retired oil field maintenance man. He was a Baptist.

Survivors include his wife, Ada; a daughter, Patsy Smith of Kerrville; a sister, Mrs. Art Daniel of Truth or Consequences, N.M.; a brother, Claude Mitchell of Meridian, five grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

**Iowa tornado leaves 6 dead**

GRINNELL, Iowa (AP) — A weekend tornado cut a 50-mile-long swath through central Iowa corn country, leaving six persons dead, more than a dozen hospitalized and at least \$1 million in property damage.

Trooper Bob Kinseth of the Iowa Highway Patrol said rescue workers would retrace their steps today in the search for Lothar Rau of Alstead, N.H., whose wife and two children died in the Saturday night storm.

Police Chief Bill Peters predicted that damage would exceed \$1 million.

The bodies of Rosemary Rau, 26, her son, Alexander, 4, and daughter, Ann, 7, and Bonnie Maldonado, 65, of Newton, Iowa, were found near a demolished gas station along Interstate 80 two miles south of here.

Fifteen miles to the northwest, Gary Cade, 33, and his daughter, Jennifer, 7, were killed when the family's rural mobile home was ripped apart. More than a dozen people remained hospitalized late Sunday, including Melanie Rau, 6, perhaps the lone survivor of her family.

Her condition improved from serious to fair late Sunday and she told authorities her family had been returning to New Hampshire from a vacation in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Heather Pulminsano, 3, of Alstead, N.H., who had been traveling with the Rau family, was in critical condition late Sunday with multiple injuries.

Authorities said the death toll could have been higher. About 100 persons were in Mitchell's One-Stop Restaurant, many seeking refuge from a blinding rainstorm, when the tornado blew it apart.

At Oskaloosa, 40 miles to the south, about 120 people were in a pizza parlor when the twister tore most of the roof from the building.

There were injuries, but no deaths from the wrecked restaurants.

**Carter agrees to set up special task force on widening GSA woes**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Carter administration has agreed to set up an interagency strike force to investigate the mushrooming scandal at the General Services Administration, Sen. Lawton Chiles announced today.

The Florida Democrat, chairman of a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee, hailed the decision as "a big step on the road toward prosecuting the wrongdoers both at the GSA and in the private sector who have almost put an end to the day-to-day dealings of the (federal government's) landlord and supplier."

Chiles' remarks were prepared for a hearing by the subcommittee on federal spending practices and open government. Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti was to outline the functioning of the strike force.

Also scheduled to appear were GSA Administrator Jay Solomon, the agency's special counsel Vincent Alto, its chief investigator William Clinkscales, audit chief Howard Davis, Assistant Federal Supply Service Commissioner Roger Carroll, and Wilton Shearin, a GSA construction engineer once ousted from his job for criticizing the agency.

Solomon had requested a chance to report to the panel on his progress in cleaning up the agency.

Alto has said that allegations of corruption and incompetence, which have penetrated each of the agency's major operating divisions and all of its regions, may turn out to be the biggest money scandal in the history of the federal government. Alto also has said that perhaps \$66 million has been lost annually to fraud and corruption.

Chiles said he and Attorney General Griffin Bell had agreed last week on the interagency strike force after the

senator complained of inaction since a previous round of GSA hearings in June.

"The days since those hearings have been discouraging ones for those of us who had hoped for a quick end to the scandals," Chiles said, adding:

"Instead of hearing of indictments and dismissals we have been bombarded almost daily by media reports of newly discovered scandals, corruption and incompetence."

Chiles attributed this to lack of coordination in the investigation. As one congressional source saw it, "Congress was screaming for indictments. The GSA kept saying we sent the cases to the Justice Department weeks ago, and Justice was saying what they got from GSA heeded more

work." Chiles said the task force would include GSA's internal investigators, the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service, the Securities and Exchange Commission and Postal Service inspectors.

Republicans on the subcommittee were expected to press for further action. Sen. William Roth, R-DeL., has introduced a resolution calling for an independent special prosecutor, modeled along the lines of the Watergate special prosecutor.

One subject certain to come up at the hearings was contracts with Art Metal-U.S.A., a Newark, N.J., firm which has been a major supplier of office furniture to the federal government over the past two decades.

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**Farber to testify**

HACKENSACK, N.J. (AP) — New York Times reporter Myron A. Farber, who was jailed for refusing to turn over notes he took for a series of articles dealing with unexplained deaths at Riverdel Hospital, is expected to take the stand in the murder trial of Dr. Mario Jascalevich.

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**Mexican trip probed**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House assassinations committee is examining Lee Harvey Oswald's activities during his trip to Mexico City in a futile effort to obtain a visa to visit Cuba.

The committee today focused on questions surrounding Oswald's seven days in Mexico less than two months before he allegedly assassinated President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Conspiracy theorists have suggested that the Mexico City trip was linked in some way to the assassination, perhaps as the occasion of meetings between Oswald and someone who may have hired him to murder the president.

Some also have speculated that Oswald actually may have visited Cuba secretly during the week he supposedly spent in Mexico.

But the Warren Commission said it found no support for such theories and concluded that Oswald killed Kennedy and that he acted alone.

"The commission has no credible evidence that Oswald went to Mexico pursuant to a plan to assassinate President Kennedy, that he received any instructions related to such an action while there, or that he received large sums of money from any source in Mexico," said the commission's final report.

"The commission has found no evidence that Oswald made any flight to Cuba while he was in Mexico," the report said.

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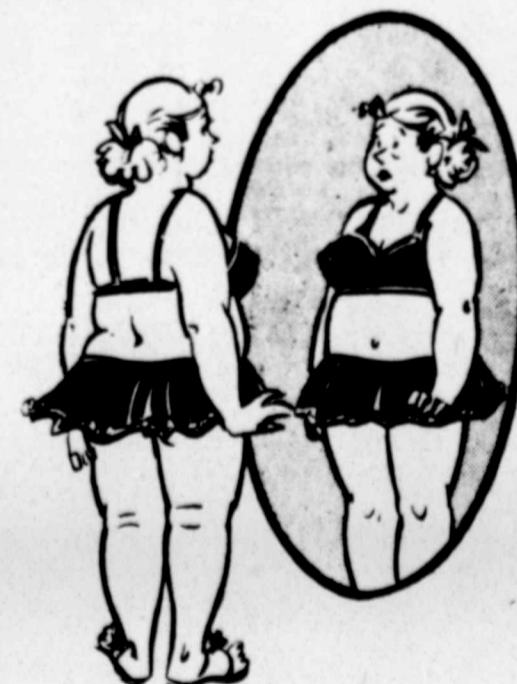
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## Theatre Midland

If you haven't seen and toured Midland Community Theatre's new, handsome, spacious, completely modern, beautifully decorated Theatre Midland, then you very definitely have something for which to look forward.

It undoubtedly is the best and most magnificent facility of its kind anywhere.

And if you missed seeing "Encore '78," the opening production of Midland Community Theatre's "September Premiere," the month-long gala celebration marking the formal opening of Theatre Midland, we are sorry. The 199th MCT production, which closed Saturday, was a rare entertainment treat.

But a number of other special attractions, including Rush Dance Company; "Aladdin;" Kelly's Puppets; Film Classics, and "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," are scheduled during the remainder of the month.

Take your pick or picks, enjoy the attractions and then tour the new Theatre Midland.

Midlanders have been proud, and justly so, of their Midland Community Theatre since its founding 32 years ago, but now with its new building, residents of Midland and vicinity have every reason to be even more proud of this institution which, through the years, has attracted national and international acclaim.

This non-profit organization has grown from a membership of 250 persons in 1946 to almost 5,000 in 1978. It is a positive, outstanding addition to the cultural life of West Texas.

Theatre Midland, built entirely through voluntary contributions from individuals, businesses and foundations, is designed to meet the specific needs of an educational theatre as well as for the comfort and convenience of playgoers and performers. The building will serve as the teaching and laboratory facility for the theatre arts program at Midland College.

The \$2 million Theatre Midland, located at 2000 West Wadley Ave., has 45,000 square feet of floor space on five acres of land. It contains two theatres devoted to the performing arts. Theatre One has 515 seats, while Theatre Two is a flexible space unit, which will seat between 100 and 200 persons.

The spacious two-story main

lobby and the dramatically lighted twin Galleries are features to behold and enjoy in themselves. Conference rooms, libraries, archives rooms, classrooms, children's rooms, the control room and what-have-you were designed and built for service, comfort and convenience.

Other special features are too many and varied to list herein, but, needless to say, Theatre Midland has everything. If you don't believe it, have a look for yourself.

We most certainly agree with Arlen L. Edgar, president of the theatre's board of governors, in his comment that "Completion of our magnificent new building is a tremendous accomplishment and is a most significant milestone in the 32-year history of MCT, Inc. Although it represents the realization of dreams of years ago, it is by no means the end of our story. Rather, it is the beginning of new chapters and a future virtually without limit."

"The favorable effect of this project on the cultural, entertainment and educational life of all West Texas will be felt far into the future," said Ed A. Vogler, chairman of the theatre's building committee.

Midland Community Theatre, with its magnificent new building, now is in a position to take giant strides forward in community services, far beyond those of its founders' fondest dreams. The expanded program serves as a tribute to those men and women of vision who made it all possible in the first place.

Congratulations on a marvelous community achievement are in order for all concerned.

### The Country Parson



"Often it's easier to understand what a fellow means if you aren't too much influenced by what he says."



## CHARLEY REESE Columnist convinced who country's enemies are

By CHARLEY REESE  
Sun Belt Syndicate



Charley Reese

ORLANDO, Fla. — I was trying to figure out the other day if I should be against communism, for it, or neutral. It's a very perplexing problem.

President Carter, most of the State Department, and about half the Congress don't seem to think communism is an enemy. Carter just approved the sale of advanced oil drilling technology to the Soviet Union and of course we have already sold them precision ball bearing grinding machines to help them improve their missile accuracy. All together, we and the West Europeans have lent the Communist bloc over \$30 billion.

That confuses me. My daddy taught me never to point a gun at anything or anybody I didn't intend to shoot and wasn't willing to kill. We have several thousand nuclear weapons pointed at the Soviet Union. It seems to me that if they are our enemy, we shouldn't sell them technology and lend them money and if they are our friends, we shouldn't point nuclear weapons at them.

I suppose the average Russian is just as confused as we are. The Soviet government keeps telling them to the point of nausea that we are the world's number one bad guy at the same time it feeds them American grain and uses American money and technology to build up its war machine to protect them from American

imperialism.  
If I were a cynic, I'd think the whole cold war bit was just a sales promotion, but I am an idealist instead and so believe that some of our leaders are just stupid.

To tell you the truth, you see, I have decided, despite what my government says, that communism in general and the Soviet Union and Red China in particular really are enemies.

It's not that I am simplistic, as the intellectuals like to label everyone who doesn't buy their current theory, it's just that I see no reason to disbelieve what the communists themselves say. They say they are our enemies and I guess if anybody knows what a communist believes, it's a communist.

You can start with the founders of communism and work your way up to the present and you will find in every written work and in every spoken speech the same message: the U.S. is a dirty dog imperialistic capitalist war-mongering slave state that will have to be destroyed before communism achieves heaven on earth.

If you prefer to judge them on the basis of what they do instead of what they say, the message is the same. They have the world's largest war machine, the world's largest prison system, the world's largest spy apparatus, and the world's largest propaganda organization and they are all working to destroy us.

When the Cambodian agrarian reformers buried the wives and daughters of Cambodian officers up to their necks and then cut their throats, they referred to the putrifying heads as "American dandruff." When the Vietnamese communists took Danang, they lined up 300 Vietnamese children in front of an orphanage the Marine Corps had established and machine-gunned them.

Since 1945, over 100,000 Americans have lost their lives to communist bullets, bombs and bayonets. Many millions of non-Americans have lost their lives because they preferred some version of the American system of beliefs to communism.

When we stopped building new missiles, the Soviets increased their production; when we scrapped our chemical and biological warfare weapons, they began a chemical and biological warfare crash program; and when we reduced our defense expenditures, they increased theirs.

In fact, I can't think of a single problem in this world that is not either created by or at last aggravated by the communists.

Our biggest problem, though, is that we have leaders, both political and intellectual, who don't see communism as a threat. Unless we correct that problem — and fast — everything else will become, as the lawyers say, moot.

## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### A portrait of Hamilton Jordan



By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — The picture of Hamilton Jordan, the premier White House aide, that has emerged in the past two years is familiar to most readers — witty, fun-loving, fiercely competitive, tough, tireless, pressure-proof.

But Jordan, who is now in the center of another controversy involving the corporate freebooter Robert Vesco, is a far more complex and fascinating man than the press has made him out to be.

The portrait of Jordan pieced together from interviews with his family, friends and neighbors is significantly different from the public image in a number of respects. They depict him as sensitive, compassionate and emotional, someone who can become moody and withdrawn, even morose, when hurt or disappointed.

This contradictory view of Jordan's character, which might be described as a portrait of the young man as a poet, is provided only with the greatest reluctance by his friends. It's as if they are afraid that disclosing this side of him will somehow make Jordan more vulnerable to what they regard as the onslaughts of the press.

For while Jordan the tough, savvy political operator is expected to be immune to the pressures of his powerful office, able to shrug off the slings and arrows aimed his way by political opponents and the press, Jordan the sensitive poet is upset by what is said and written about him, and is becoming increasingly despondent as the pressures of life in

the cockpit close in on him.  
Jordan, who'll be 34 this week, has been fascinated with politics almost from the time he could read. As a child, his favorite books were histories and biographies, and he watched the news broadcasts at an age when his peers were engrossed in kiddie shows.

Possessed of an engaging amiability and a keen sense of humor, Jordan early turned his gregariousness to political advantage. He was elected statewide governor of the Key Club while in high school, and was president of his freshman class at the University of Georgia, where he majored in political science.

Though he had a reputation at the university as a convivial fellow who perhaps drank too much and loved too many, Jordan is remembered as far more interested in politics and issues and as more progressive than his classmates, particularly on the race question.

After graduation in 1967, he went to Vietnam with the International Voluntary Services, having been classified 4-F because of feet and leg problems. Though he had no strong feelings about the war initially, after spending a year in Vietnam and catching a serious tropical disease that invalidated him home, Jordan became vehemently opposed to our involvement in the war.

He became Jimmy Carter's campaign manager, and when Carter took office as governor in 1971, he named Jordan his executive secretary. Friends consistently describe Jordan as a natural leader,

and many expected him to run for office himself some day. Jordan, however, has stated publicly that he'll never be a candidate; he seems satisfied to work behind the scenes.

There is no doubt that Jordan likes to win whatever he's competing at, whether politics or sports. He didn't take up tennis until after college, and he approached the game with the same intensity he brings to political campaigns. Though not a sore loser, Jordan clearly doesn't relish second-best. "Show me a good loser," he tells friends, "and I'll show you a loser."

Jordan loves to write, though so far his efforts have not been successful. He has written some unpublished poetry and short stories, and once went off to a cabin in the mountains with the intention of writing a book. He gave up after a week, though, because he couldn't figure out how to work the heater in the cabin.

Though he has none of his own, Jordan loves kids. He takes his nephews to the Albany, Ga., shopping mall when he's back home and is capable of spending the entire day with them, happily playing the amusement games with them. Friends also describe him as kind and considerate with old people.

Virtually everyone describes Jordan as witty and fun to be with. Even though his specialty is trading good-natured insults, Jordan has few enemies. If he doesn't get along with someone, which is rare, he simply tries to avoid them. His wife Nancy was one of the few people who could stand up to his sometimes caustic wit, according to friends, most of whom expressed surprise when the Jordans separated.

Jordan works long and hard, getting completely involved in whatever he's doing. Routine, 9-to-5 jobs bore him; he hated his brief career as a bill collector for a Georgia bank. Yet he used to joke with a friend about running off to Spain to live like Ernest Hemingway or "sponge off rich college girls."

Footnote: When asked how Jordan is responding to the pressures of his present situation, most of his friends reiterated the accepted image of a man who felt the pressure but refused to show it. Some acknowledged, though, that he seems more keyed-up and inward-directed than he used to be, and one friend said Jordan now has trouble relaxing. Only when he's with old friends can he really relax.

### IT HAPPENED HERE —

— 30 YEARS AGO (Sept. 18, 1948):

F.B. Rhodes, chairman of the general exhibits committee of the 1948 Midland County Fair, scheduled Sept. 30 - Oct. 2, today announced the names of chairmen of the fair's 13 exhibit committees. The annual attraction is expected to be one of the biggest and best ever staged here.

Mark Russell says

Today's adventure-seeking youth, wishing to work in foreign service, the FBI or CIA, are overlooking the kind of mystery and intrigue to be found only in the General Services Administration.

First you go through boot camp at the GSA Academy — the West Point for government supply clerks.

Training includes how to award a contract: First you assemble your sealed bids. Then you award your contract. Then you open the bids.

Upon graduation, the new officers wearing their gold paper clips will venture forth into a world in which they might sneak up to a stranger in a dark alley and whisper: "Wanna buy a hot filing cabinet?"

### BIBLE VERSE

"There is nothing from without a man, that entering into him can defile him: but the things which come out of him, those are they that defile the man." — Mark 7:15.

### the small society



by Brickman

### INSIDE REPORT:

## John White terms tax-cut bill 'shoddy,' 'reckless'

By ROWLAND EVANS AND ROBERT NOVAK

WASHINGTON — Despite sizeable Democratic support for the Kemp-Roth tax-cut bill, Democratic national chairman John White unleashed an assault on the proposal in a private letter to top Democrats around the country, calling it "shoddy" and "reckless."

Accompanied by an inch-thick back-up dossier attacking the 33 percent, three-year tax reduction proposal of Rep. Jack Kemp and Sen. William Roth, White's Aug. 23 letter was his latest in a series attempting to rally Democratic support around President Carter's major legislative proposals.

On Kemp-Roth, White minced no words, describing "this shoddy, highly inflationary proposal (as) a clear sign of intellectual bankruptcy." Further, wrote White, the tax-cut plan exemplifies "reckless Republican policies" and "reckless economic measures."

Yet, when Kemp first brought his tax cut to the floor of the House on March 15, as an amendment to the Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill, 52 House Democrats supported Kemp. And when Kemp-Roth came to the floor as an amendment to the Ways and Means Committee's tax cut bill, 38 Democrats voted yes. More undoubtedly would have except for a complicating parliamentary situation.

White's letter, in the words of one Democratic state chairman, is a "standard" effort to rally Democrats around the party banner. In fact, it may reflect two deepening concerns: how Democratic candidates can best handle the Kemp-Roth issue; and how



Evans Novak

to cut down Jack Kemp, a possible 1980 Republican presidential contender against Jimmy Carter.

### CARTER LOBBYING SCORES

The high-pressure White House lobbying campaign to pass the natural gas bill has succeeded admirably in one of its primary purposes: to split corporate executives from their Washington lobbyists.

The carefully staged White House shows, featuring President Carter himself, have exerted immediate impact on chief executive officers of companies not directly affected by the gas bill. Although their permanent Washington representatives in many cases recommended non-support of the bill, the top brass was bowled over by the president.

A typical case concerned one large manufacturing firm with important international trade matters now in the hands of the Carter administration. Acting on the advice of its permanent Washington lobbyist the company weeks ago decided to stay neutral in the natural gas fight.

But the company's chief executive officer emerged from his White House

meeting determined to switch positions and actively support the bill. The overt reason: even though the substance of the issues involved seemed murky, the President of the United States had asked his help in the national interest.

However, the corporate president also may have been considering tariff questions, wholly unrelated to energy but vital to his company's future, now under consideration by the administration.

Nevertheless, the technique has two limitations. First, it is questionable how many times Mr. Carter can go to the well with this increasingly frequent lobbying tactic; second, whether those chief executive officers can sway any senators in the 11th hour of the long natural gas fight is even more debatable.

### SHAKY TOWER

What started as a bold Republican move to take over the Texas state government could end in defeat for Sen. John Tower, who 18 years ago broke the Democratic monopoly on Southern senators.

Oil millionaire William Clements, former deputy secretary of defense, has mobilized his formidable energy and vast fortune in a campaign long anticipated by Texas Republicans. But it has turned out to be a severe disappointment, with Clements running far behind state Atty. Gen. John Hill, the Democratic nominee.

What's worse, some influential Republicans believe Clements' hard-nosed conservative style is so abrasive that it is undercutting the entire state ticket — including Tower's bid for a fourth term in the Senate. Tower

is now in a virtual dead heat with Democratic Rep. Bob Krueger.

### REAGAN'S MANAGER

John Sears, the brilliant but controversial manager of Ronald Reagan's 1976 presidential drive, is slated to be relieved of day-to-day control over the 1980 Reagan campaign but will retain overall strategic direction.

According to the arrangement being worked out inside the Reagan camp, Sears will be "campaign manager" while somebody else is "campaign director."

However, this will not satisfy conservative Republicans who have never forgiven Sears for advising Reagan to take on Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his running-mate. That attitude is particularly intense among party leaders in Reagan's home state of California, led by Republican state chairman Mike Montgomery.

Here next to mobile

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By JAM The Was

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## Caterpillars replace butterflies as top traders in market

By JOHN CUNIFF  
AP Business Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) - While the stock market has undergone a reverse transformation from butterfly to caterpillar in 15 years or so, you'd never guess it from some of the letters you read.

Market letters, that is, and some of the other literature and commentary that add up to perhaps the greatest volume of words devoted to any human endeavor after sports and politics.

They refer to the public, as if the public hasn't changed in a decade. But it's a different public, not nearly so diverse nor representative of the assortment of views that can be found in America.

The market of the 1960s was a market of more individuals, and they better represented a randomness of attitudes, enthusiasms, fears, greed, deceits, hunches, hopes. Rich and poor, varied and lively.

The individuals are there still, for one thing helping to run up the prices of casino stocks and further blurring the line between investing and gambling. But they aren't around in such numbers.

In their place are institutions, and the differences between them are as numerous as the differences between two life forms. If individuals are butterflies, institutions are caterpillars.

In a sense they are wingless, drudging along monotonously. They inject enormous amounts of capital, but often produce little with it, since they must satisfy the financial demands of their own infrastructure.

They act alike. The thinking of individuals is often random; if you assembled a large and varied group you would find a spectrum of viewpoints and opinions. It isn't so with institutions.

Institutions tend to think alike. Mutual funds duplicate each other's moves. So do corporate and union pension funds, and bank-administered trusts, and endowments and

insurance companies. Little variation.

They see not a universe of possibilities, but only what they've been trained to see. They crowd onto a select list of 100 bluechip corporate stocks, as if there were no other leaves to chew on.

This concentration has hurt the capital-raising ability of many so-called second- and third-tier companies and has forced them into forming a promotional and lobbying organization to protect their interests.

There is some explanation for this institutional behavior. To a degree they are forced to be cautious, and cautious entities tend to group together. But why are they forced? Because of fiduciary obligations.

Those who handle pension fund portfolios, for example, are by law advised to be as responsible as a prudent man would be in handling his own financial affairs. If that isn't a red light, it's blinking amber.

One way to avoid a traffic ticket, therefore, is to buy and sell the safest stocks, and that often means the stocks that other institutions are buying and selling; the biggest and bluest of the bluechips.

If the bluechip market hasn't done much in a decade or so — the Dow Jones industrial average isn't any higher than in 1965 — it may be due partly to institutions simply transferring shares among each other.

Institutions now own about 34 percent of all shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange, and much more than that in individual stocks. When the decade of the 1960s began they owned a bit more than half that.

As important, on some days institutions account for 70 percent of trading, and that means they trade with each other, passing stocks back and forth but hardly moving the averages. Caterpillars don't fly.

And so when you hear that the public is cautious or the public is in a buying mood, be aware that it probably isn't the public at all. It may only be a slithering of caterpillars.



Herman Thornburg of Baxter, Iowa, sits next to the bare foundation of what was the mobile home of his best friend, Gary Cade, and his family. Cade, 33, and his daughter Jennifer, 7, were among at least six persons killed Saturday night when a tornado surprised central Iowa. (AP Laserphoto)

## Vermont bicycle junket proves arduous, rewarding experience

By JAMES T. YENCKEL  
The Washington Post

One painful and weary push after another, I slowly pedaled my bicycle around the steep uphill curve. It had been a long, hot day with two flat tires, and I was making a nearly three-mile ascent over a high gap in the Green Mountains of Vermont.

Around each curve I expected to reach the crest. It couldn't be much further, I thought. I'd drunk almost all the water I carried; my shirt clung to me with perspiration; the sun beat down on my back and legs. A few more minutes of pedaling, another switchback conquered, and then, finally, the top was in sight. In sight, but looming far above.

"Too much," I told myself. "This is a vacation. My legs can't take any more." I got off, too tired to continue. I'd push my bicycle up the road to the top.

Suddenly, I heard yelling from the crest. My cycling companions, well ahead of me after my tire trouble, had spotted me and were shouting encouragement. Actually, I thought they were jeering because I had capitulated.

What else was there to do but climb back onto the seat and make another try.

FOR SEVEN DAYS we roamed uphill and down along Vermont's back roads past rich green pasture land filled with Holstein cattle and Morgan horses, past fields of wild flowers and rows of corn, past huge red dairy barns and white frame farm houses dating back to the early 1800s. Twice we struggled over the Green Mountains, skirting some of the state's major ski areas, including Killington and Sugarbush. We browsed in country crossroads stores, peered into the white-steeped churches and the antique shops never out of sight, and crossed a couple of the state's famous covered bridges.

We were 23 adults and one 15-year-old lad from London who with his father flew over to join a family friend from Birmingham, Ala., for the tour. Eleven females and 13 males was the breakdown, and the occupations included lawyer, truck driver, teacher, librarian, chemist and a professional jazz pianist from New York who played for us the night he found a piano at the inn. Most of us fell in the early-30s to mid-50s age range.

We had booked double rooms, for which we paid \$8 a night extra. Others were assigned dorm rooms that slept from three to as many as eight one night, a matter of some grumbling especially during the warm, humid weather that began the week. In only three of the inns did we have a private bath, and air-conditioning only

twice. NEITHER SANDY nor I is a serious bicyclist. We ride on Chesapeake and Ohio Canal tow path once in a while, but never beyond the 30-mile round-trip from Georgetown in Washington, D.C., to Great Falls, Md. And I occasionally ride a mile to work. I've never changed a bicycle tire, let alone patched one, and the mysteries of getting a thrown chain back onto the 10-speed gear mechanism are beyond me.

Still, when Sandy read an article on Vermont Bicycle Touring in a travel magazine last fall, it sounded so attractive she sent for a brochure. In it, the seven-day Nomad was billed as a journey through the "land of milk and honey." That sold us.

But, we continued reading, the Nomad was designed for 35- to 45-mile-a-day intermediate cyclists, offering more of a challenge than the shorter tours. Well, we had gone 30 miles on the tow path; why not a few more miles in Vermont? Why not? The tow path is mostly level; Vermont, it turned out, mostly is not.

OUR TOUR BEGAN on a late Sunday afternoon at the October Country Inn in Bridgewater Corners, near the Killington ski area, and that's where it ended the following Sunday afternoon. We flew from Washington to Boston, catching an Air New England flight aboard a 19-passenger, two-propeller plane to Lebanon, N.H. We were picked up there in a Vermont Bicycle Touring van by Nancy Galaska, a 21-year-old cycling enthusiast and sometimes artist who was to be one of our two tour leaders. Our other leader was Larry Bayle, 27, a tennis instructor.

The van became very important to us during the week. It hauled our suitcases from one inn to the next; it carried the lunch food to our picnic spots and traveled along the route behind us to fix flats or make any other repairs. (I had four flats in two days on the rear tire). Because it picked up weary cyclists unable to finish the day's route, it was dubbed the "sag wagon."

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ade from a punch bowl that welcomed us. Across the road hidden by trees we sought out the perfect swimming hole, deep and cool, in a bend of the river.

Dinner was at 7. We sat at three long tables in a bright and cozy country dining room lit by kerosene lamps. In the corner, an old Detroit Marvel gas stove kept the tea and coffee warm. The meal began with zucchini soup, and several of us asked for and got the recipe. It continued with chicken with mushroom sauce, braised carrots we had seen being picked from the garden, a cucumber, bean and sprout salad, rice and freshly baked bread. On top of all that, dessert was chocolate cake.

As a group, we got along well together, even became fond of one another before the week was over. The friendliness became one of the real pleasures of the trip.

ON THE LAST night, I helped lug a large tub of iced sangria down a darkened path through the field to the riverbank where we had decided to have a moonlight marshmallow toast to cap the week.

For Seth Hopewell, the lad from London, it was a new experience. He had never tasted a toasted marshmallow. Sandy helped him find a green twig of proper length. Someone else explained the slow-browning method and the quick-flame charcoal technique. More by chance, he opted for the flame method. We watched closely as he took his first bite.

A grimace and a shrug. So much for American customs.

The former Girl Scouts among us brought ingredients for S'Mores (for "I want some more"), a concoction I had never heard of. One places a piece of chocolate bar and a toasted marshmallow between two graham crackers; the marshmallow melts the chocolate to form a gooey sandwich. I took my first bite. A grimace and a shrug. So much for Girl Scout customs.

OUR TOTAL BILL from Vermont Bicycle Touring for lodging, breakfast, dinner and services came to \$664.76. That included the basic cost of \$257 per person; the \$8 extra a night per couple for a double room; and \$94.76 for the rental of two bicycles. Additionally we chipped in \$18 each to the lunch pool. The roundtrip flight was \$120 each. The only other money we spent was for daytime snacks and evening refreshments.

Lunch and a swim in Silver Lake refreshed us, though, and we pushed on in the afternoon. Eight hours after beginning, and tired and sweaty, we finally turned into Tupper Farm Lodge, five miles south of Rochester. We thirstily laded glasses of lemon-

ways meeting new people. He looks younger than he is, except for the wrinkles around his deep-set blue eyes.

His travels started when he was 14. He came to the United States from Copenhagen, Denmark, as an acrobat, and later switched to stunt driving.

He still drives without a helmet but always uses a seatbelt. He has never been injured.

During his performances, he drives past his audience with a cool demeanor, his tanned arm resting nonchalantly outside the window as if he were out for a Sunday drive.

After 20 years it is still the only career for Petersen.

"It's a good living," he said at the Baltimore County Fair, where the troupe recently appeared. "We only go on the road five months a year. And I don't have to punch a clock."

He makes it clear. He'd do anything before he'd punch a clock. At the age of 43, he claims there is still a little bit of gypsy in him that makes him love the traveling from town to town, al-

## Stunt driver Tonny Petersen still likes career after 20 years of taking risks

MIDDLE RIVER, Md. (AP) — Tonny Petersen tears down the runway in his stunt car, maneuvering it onto its two right wheels, steering past a nervous crowd of fairgoers.

He seems close to tipping over as the car careens down the track on its side. But he never does.

The next stunt is performed on all four wheels. He floors it, coming backward at a sinful speed; then, spinning his car on the blacktop, he races forward without losing momen-

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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9/16/78

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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9/16/78

## Chicken Ted Giannoulas turns work into fantasy

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Ted Giannoulas looks on his work as fantasy come true. And lots of people think he's the funniest thing they've ever seen.

No one actually ever sees Giannoulas — what they see is a guy dressed in an orange chicken suit, a stunt that has become one of San Diego's most recognized symbols.

Giannoulas has hugged a president, sparred with boxer Ken Norton, toured with ex-Beatle Paul McCartney and made Elvis Presley crack up on stage. His antics were televised nationally earlier this summer during the all-star baseball game here.

He's a frequent attraction at San Diego Padres' baseball games, and often visits other ballparks. His imitation of Cincinnati Reds' star Pete Rose running the bases is hilarious.

Giannoulas was aspiring sportswriter in journalism school at San Diego State University in 1974 when a representative of KGB radio station strolled into a class and offered a job.

"All of our hands shot up," Giannoulas recalled in a recent interview. "He warned us that it was an unusual job — wearing a chicken suit as a promotional experiment."

Rick Liebert, KGB's production manager, came up with the stunt as part of a promotional war with a rival station.

The plan was to dress someone in a chicken suit for a couple of weeks, said Liebert, and because it was Easter, they had Giannoulas pass out colored eggs at the San Diego Zoo.

"From there, it just took off," he said. "We had no idea at the time that it would turn into the KGB chicken that we know and love."

All credit goes to Giannoulas, said Liebert, "because Ted is an excellent entertainer along the lines of Charlie Chaplin. If Ted wasn't around, the idea wouldn't have lasted more than two weeks."

Giannoulas said he suspects he got the job because he is 5-foot-4, 125 pounds and fit the suit.

"I work on the average of 10 hours a day, seven days a week," said Giannoulas, who prefers to

submerge his human identity so much that he refers to the chicken in the third person and won't allow himself to be photographed out of costume. "It's more of a hobby, making people laugh. Mayor Pete Wilson calls me his goodwill ambassador and folk hero."

The chicken appears at every imaginable event around town, and like the Pied Piper, children follow the whimsical character at sporting events and adults want to shake his hand.

"I do bar mitzvahs, weddings, birthdays, Little League openings, social functions and, of course, store openings," said the chicken. "About the only thing I haven't done is a funeral."

He's even written a book, "From Scratch." In his excitement-filled career, "meeting the president of the United States was the highlight," the chicken said.

"I didn't know I had a fan in Gerry Ford." It happened during Ford's 1976 campaign, "and that was by invitation from the White House staff," Giannoulas marveled. "Imagine the Secret Service clearing a fuzzy little chicken with KGB written on the front."

So as millions of television viewers tuned in to "Good Morning, America" one day, Giannoulas

recalled, "I ran across the stage and hugged him and two Secret Service men had heart attacks. I thought I was going to be carted away by the CIA."

"Another thrill was when Elvis Presley was here for a concert in 1976. I did a little dance while he was singing and the guy laughed so hard he actually lost all the words to the song."

Giannoulas came to San Diego seven years ago with his family from London, Ontario. His mother, a seamstress, makes all his costumes. "I don't date that much," said Giannoulas. "My social life is pretty nil because the chicken works mostly at night."

Giannoulas said he studies masters like Groucho Marx, W.C. Fields and even Steve Martin to prepare his routines. "I just say, what would make me laugh? And then I try to do it."

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BRIDGE

Opponent's good habit aids declarer

By ALFRED SHEINWOLD
We begin a week-long series today on the subject of horn-swinging an opponent into playing low when he would step up with a high card.

South dealer
Both sides vulnerable
NORTH
A 6
K 43
K 10 5 3
Q J 10 7 2
WEST
Q 10 8 4 2
J 8 6 5
9 6
K 4
EAST
J 9 7 3
A 9 2
Q J 8 4
5 3
SOUTH
K 5
K Q 10 7
A 7 2
A 9 8 6

South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT All Pass
Opening lead — 4

South's contract is safe if he can get five club tricks. If declarer takes the ace of spades and tries the club finesse at once, West will win and will continue spades. When South later tackles the hearts East will take the

ace of hearts and lead a spade to defeat the contract.

Declarer can make the game against anybody but a great expert if he leads a heart from the dummy at the second trick. East doesn't yet know the spade position and has trained himself to play "second hand low." East will play a low heart casually, hoping that South is planning a losing heart finesse.

TRYING TO STEAL
Actually, South is just trying to steal one heart trick. When he wins that one trick, he leads a diamond to order to start the clubs. The club finesse loses, but now South has nine tricks.

It West has the ace of hearts, or if East is clever enough to step right up with the ace, South must hope that the club finesse will succeed. Win or lose, the heart play costs nothing.

DAILY QUESTION
Partner opens with 1 NT (16 to 18 points), and the next player passes. You hold: S-J973; H-A92; D-QJ84; C-53. What do you say?

ANSWER: Bid two clubs, the Stayman Convention, asking partner to bid a major suit of four or more cards. If he bids two spades, you will raise to three spades; if he bids anything else, you will bid 2 NT.

Tipplers out-lean leaning tower

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN

PISA, Italy (AP) — An eerie thing happened as I crossed the Arno River on the way to the famous Leaning Tower. Suddenly ambulances came screaming over the cobblestone bridge, five of them in a row.

A horrid thought occurred: had I missed it? Had history's most splendid architectural mistake finally given up the ghost after 800 teetering years and toppled over in a heap, taking all those tourists and postcard salesman with it?

But no, thank God, there she still stood — or tilted — around the next bend of the road and the ambulances, all of them empty, were just reporting for duty in their normal noisy way at a hospital.

I paid my 150 lire (15 cents) and climbed the slanted, winding 293 marble steps to the top of the bell tower, which provided the sensation of ascending the staircase of an ocean liner heeled over in a rough sea.

The day was sunny, windy and so clear you could see the Isle of Corsica far in the distance and, closer by, the marble quarries of Carrara from whence came the 14,000 tons of arches and columns that now tilt so precariously toward the river, a full 17 feet out of plumb.

I thought of Robert Browning, who took his bride Elizabeth Barrett here in 1846, when the wobbly wonder was only 13 feet off the perpendicular. About then the bells rang for the last time and were spiked into silence to keep the vibrations from increasing the angle of inclination.

I thought of poor old Bonnano Pisano who began building the tower in 1173, when Pisa instead of being a world renowned architectural joke was a thriving maritime republic, on a par with Venice and Genoa, with colonies stretching all the way from the French Riviera to southern Russia. Bonnano had got the project only 35 feet off the ground, up to be third story, when things got out of whack. The foundation

began sinking into the shifting sands of the Arno's subterranean riverbed. Attempting to correct this unplanned curtsy in the direction of the river, the architect subtly tilted the next two stories at a slightly reverse angle, giving the tower a barely perceptible case of the bends as well as he staggers. Work came to a halt.

Giovanni di Simone took over in the following century and tried to recoup Bonnano's losses by making the walls 13 feet thick at the base and between 6 and 8 feet thick in the succeeding stories. Finally in 1350, nearly three centuries after it was begun, Tomaso Pisano topped out the bell tower of the 176-foot high free standing Romanesque structure, which was soon leaning over far enough for a local university professor named Galileo Galilei to conduct his experiments in the velocity of falling bodies.

The professors still love the bending building. Every New Year's Day, which is a great day to be hung over in Pisa, they hold a celebrated cocktail party to celebrate the fact that La Torre Pendente still stands, however hazardously, like some of the guests. The idea is for everyone to get a little tipsy because the tower hasn't got any more tipsy during the previous year.

Last year's was a particularly gala Jan. 1. The tower hadn't varied a fraction of a millimeter in the previous 12 months, after veering almost 1-16th of an inch in each of the previous five years, giving hope that there at last had been some stabilization in the water levels 300 feet below the foundation.

"But there's always the possibility of an earthquake," warned Professor Livio Trevisan of Pisa University, one of the resident experts on the famous failure.

In 800 years, Pisa's diagonal colossus has withstood earth tremors, violent wind storms, numerous invasions including the 150,000 tourists a year and severe Allied and German bombings in World War II that took out all the bridges over the Arno and destroyed priceless monuments in the adjoining Camposanto, the graveyard filled with shiploads of earth brought from Calvary.

After soccer and finding a new government, keeping the tilting tower from toppling has been Italy's most inexhaustible topic of cocktail conversation. Just before World War II, 900 tons of concrete were pumped into the soil to stop the sway.

Then the government in Rome staged a contest for the best solution. Among the 3,000 replies from around the world came schemes to freeze the underground water table into a solid block of ice to install a new base, lasso the tower with giant steel rings, take it down and rebuild it, erect a statue nearby, on the order of the Statue of Liberty, that would extend a gracious, helping hand in the event the slant became overbearing.

None was deemed satisfactory, and the 64 million lire question remains unsolved.

As the man from the monuments division of the Ministry of Public Works told last year's New Year's tipplers: "We would like the tower just a little straighter ... not enough to spoil its tourist attraction, just enough to keep it standing."

Seventeen feet off the center of gravity, the guests drank up, happily oblivious of the fact that the rooftop venue of their lubrications flagrantly violated modern Pisa's municipal building code.



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Telethon volunteers busy

Area volunteers are continuing their efforts to make the third annual United Negro College Fund mini-telethon a success.

The "Evening Extraordinaire" special, filmed in Dallas, Las Vegas and New York City, will air on KMID-TV, Channel 2, from 7 to

10 p.m. Saturday.

Headlining the special will be entertainers Robert Goulet and Ann Murray. Guests will include Billy Paul, George Kirby, O.C. Smith, Donna Theodore, Johnnie Taylor, Cynthia Scott, Playboy Bunnies, Justice and others.

Money collected will go

toward the 1978 Sun Belt (Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico) goal of \$1.8 million. It will offset operational expenses and provide scholarship aid to students at the six Texas UNCF member colleges: Bishop in Dallas, Huston-Tillotson in Austin, Jarvis Christian in Hawkins, Texas in Tyler, Paul Quinn in Waco and Wiley in Marshall.

HURTING? FEELING DOWN? NEED A FRIEND? EMOTIONS ANONYMOUS CAN HELP YOU.
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Admiral installed

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Adm. Armando Lambruschini has been installed as the navy's member of the ruling military junta, succeeding Adm. Emilio Massera who retired.

Six weeks ago, Lambruschini was the target of a bomb that shattered his apartment, killing his 15-year-old daughter and two neighbors. Police said the explosives were planted in an adjoining building by left-wing terrorists.

Junta members are the commanders of the army, navy and air force. Lambruschini was sworn in as navy commander Friday and in a brief speech pledged the navy to "continue preserving human life against violence."

The armed forces have ruled Argentina since overthrowing the elected government of President Isabel Peron in March 1976.

DR. NEIL SOLOMON
Mumps common disease that should be prevented

Dear Dr. Solomon: Isn't the sun good for me? I've got an acne problem, and I've always heard that sunbathing helps clear it up. But now there is so much about the damage that sun can do to the skin...

Dear Alice: It used to be thought that sunlight was helpful for acne. But recent research indicates there is really no foundation for this belief. Some patients actually get worse with exposure to sunlight.

As the sun's ultraviolet radiation is so damaging to the skin, causing premature aging and skin cancer, I'd say you should be just as cautious as anybody else in avoiding excessive exposure. And, too, be extremely careful about using—and reapplying—an effective sunscreen when out on the beach or other sunny places.

Dear Dr. Solomon: My six-year-old son just came down with the mumps. Is there anything special about mumps that I should know?—Mrs. P.A.

Dear Mrs. P.A.: Mumps is a common disease of children that occurs most often in the first half of the year.

from late winter to early summer. In 1976, almost 38,000 cases were reported to the Public Health Service. Like other preventable childhood diseases (except tetanus), mumps is contagious.

The mumps virus is spread by person-to-person contact. The favorite targets of this virus are children between the ages of five and 10, but mumps is no respecter of age. It also strikes teen-agers and adults, often with serious effect. Painfully swollen glands in the face and neck, fever, headache, sarache: These are the symptoms of mumps. Usually, there are no disabling complications, and recovery is complete.

Inflammation of the covering of the brain (meningitis) or of the brain itself (encephalitis), occurs frequently, however. As many as one in every seven to nine children with mumps may show signs of these complications. However, most patients recover fully and permanent damage, including deafness, occurs very rarely.

In teen-age and adult males, mumps may produce a painful inflammation of the testicles. This condition occurs in one case out of every four and sometimes (but rarely) results in sterility. Some other complications of mumps are inflammation of the pancreas, thyroid and kidneys and, in female patients, inflammation of the ovaries and breasts.

Today, nearly 25 million children, or more than half of all children 13 years of age and under, have not been immunized against this painful but easily prevented disease, mumps. Are your children protected? All healthy children who have never had mumps should be vaccinated after their first birthdays.

The vaccine, which has been in use since 1967, also can be given to older children and adults. It is highly effective, and one injection produces long-lasting, probably lifetime protection.

Mumps vaccine is available by itself or in a combination vaccine that also protects against measles and rubella. One shot of the combination vaccine, which is given at 15 months of age because it includes measles vaccine, protects the child against all three diseases.

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HOUSTON (AP) — The University of Houston Continuing Education Center is \$29,000 short for the first six months of 1978, and officials are unable to explain where it went.

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## 'Gastarbeiters' keeping oil states' work going

By J. P. SMITH

The Washington Post  
KUWAIT — At 6 a.m. a British truck rolls up to the construction site in a cloud of dust. Out scramble Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenis in checked shirts and a lone Somali.

Farther down the Persian Gulf, thousands of Korean laborers have also begun their day's work, building roads and stringing sewer piping at Jubail, Saudi Arabia.

These scenes are repeated each morning throughout the Arab oil states that line the Persian Gulf.

The employment of foreign guest workers — "gastarbeiter," as the Germans call them — to supplement the local work force is a well documented phenomenon in Western Europe. In the labor-scarce 1960s, millions of Yugoslavs, Turks, Greeks and North and West Africans migrated to Switzerland, France and West Germany to fill menial and service jobs, and work on assembly lines in the expanding factories.

While that tide abated with the economic slowdown of the early 1970s, the quadrupling of oil prices has sent a new wave of immigrant labor surging up the Persian Gulf. More than half the work force of the Arab states along the Gulf is now made up of foreign laborers.

This new, still largely uncharted phenomenon — by sheer strength of numbers — is having a far greater impact on the Gulf Arab states than it ever had on Western Europe.

At the peak, "gastarbeiter" held only one out of five jobs in Switzerland, and one out of seven in France. In contrast, three out of four jobs in the United Arab Emirates today are held by foreigners.

This new 20th century version of the old skin trade — the export and import of humans — is also having a profound impact on the developing countries that supply the labor.

World Bank economists say Indians and Pakistanis working abroad send more than \$1 billion a year back to the families they leave behind. Exported labor has, in fact, become the largest single source of hard currency for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's financially strapped economy. The million Egyptians working in the oil countries send home almost triple the annual revenue Egypt derives from the Suez Canal.

In all, earnings from the Third World labor trade nearly doubled from \$4.4 billion in 1972 to nearly \$8 billion in 1975, according to World Bank estimates. Some analysts believe the developing countries will earn \$11 billion or more from the export of human labor this year.

By comparison, the developing countries earned only \$4 billion last year from the export of copper, and \$3 billion from the export of sugar, which are among the largest sources of their income.

"Relatively little is known about the trends and economic implications" of this enormous trade in human labor, says Ecevit, of the World Bank's Human Resources Division.

While countries like India and Pakistan, mindful of the need to obtain hard currency to pay back hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to international banks, view the labor trade as a plus, many development economists are frankly skeptical.

Most of the foreign earnings sent back to these countries, they argue, end up being spent in so-called "non-productive investment" on homes and consumer goods.

But for the moment at least, both the Gulf Arab states and the countries sending them their workers seem to feel they are benefiting from the arrangement.

"It has become an important form of cooperation between OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and the Third World," says Mohammad Khouja, a senior economist at the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development.

The wave of immigrant labor that has swept up the Gulf since 1973 differs from the migration of foreign workers to Western Europe in that it is far more organized.

The Gulf states and the multinational corporations operating here have tended to buy foreign labor the same way they buy miles of pipe, tons of concrete, or hundreds of units of prefabricated housing.

When Iraq's Ministry of Transportation recently took charge of 400 new double-decker British Leyland buses, the government stitched together a companion deal for drivers from Bangladesh.

In Saudi Arabia, Waste Manage-

ment Inc. of Oak Park, Ill., which has a \$200 million contract to handle Riyadh's trash collection, brought in 2,000 Indian Moslems to work as rubbish collectors.

A contractor in Kuwait explained how the labor pipeline works.

A company that wants to bring in gastarbeiter would apply to the Kuwaiti or Saudi government for visas, often in blocs of up to 500. The company will then contact an agent, perhaps in Pakistan, and tell him it is willing to pay him \$350 a head for workers and supply their plane tickets.

The agent makes money both ways, because he also will probably charge the Pakistani workers he signs up \$500 apiece — though this price tends to vary from country to country.

The Pakistani workers are willing to pay for jobs because they will earn anywhere from \$10 a day (unskilled) to \$75 a day (highly skilled) on the Gulf — far more than they could earn in their own country.

A recent inventory provided by Aramco, the world's largest oil consortium, of its 30,000 contractor employees in Saudi Arabia, gives an interesting picture of the Gulf gastarbeiter phenomenon.

Aramco says they include 7,500 Filipinos, 5,700 South Koreans, 2,380 Indonesians, 1,850 Turks, 1,750 Thais, 1,490 Pakistanis and 590 Indians.

While the wages may be good, the life the migrant workers lead in the Gulf states is by no means an easy one.

In Sharjah, Pakistani workers building a new shopping mall live in tents next to the work site that offer little relief from the 115-degree heat.

A few blocks from the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel, Indian workers huddle nine and 10 to a room in run-down buildings because they cannot afford to live in apartments that rent for \$2,000 a month.

In Riyadh, where elegant skyscrapers and apartment buildings are taking shape, gastarbeiter live in squalor in cardboard and scrap lumber shanties.

Earlier this year, there were reports of Indian and Pakistani laborers dying of heat prostration at construction sites in the United Arab Emirates.

The labor-exporting countries, however, have been hesitant to press the Arab states on allegations of abuse, fearful of jeopardizing their chances of getting in on the oil bonanza.

Last year, more than 100 South Korean laborers in Saudi Arabia staged a sitdown strike that turned into a riot to protest their working conditions — 10-hour work days and a 28-day work month. Concerned about losing the lucrative contract, the Korean construction firm employing them quickly sent the striking workers home, and apologized to the Saudi government.

Of all the migrant workers, it is the Koreans who have made the deepest marks on the Gulf.

Two years ago, there were fewer than 100 South Koreans in Kuwait. Today, there are more than 10,000. Experts predict that perhaps as many as 80,000 Koreans will be working in the Persian Gulf states by the end of the year.

Saudi grocery stores in Riyadh and Jeddah now carry kimchi, the pickled cabbage that is a staple of Korean cooking. At Ras Tanmura, the Aramco-operated oil port on the gulf, the "no smoking" signs are in three languages — Arabic, English and Korean.

A few of the labor-exporting countries have begun to express concern, however, about the long-term implications of exporting workers — particularly skilled labor.

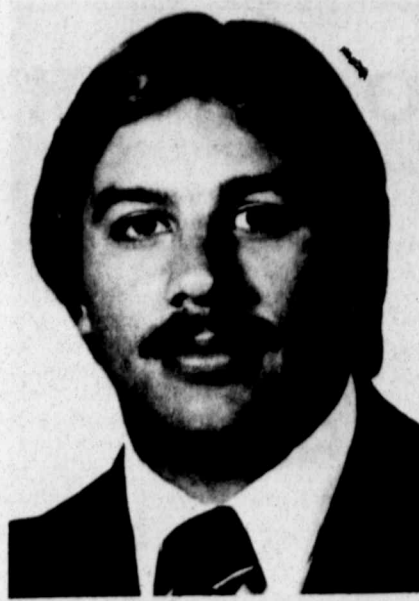
Abdul Aziz Wattari, a manpower specialist with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, says so many Egyptian engineers have been taking jobs in other countries that Egypt could face a shortage of 30,000 engineers by 1980.

Pakistan, concerned about this exodus of skilled manpower, recently tripled salaries in some sectors of its own economy. The Philippines, a relative newcomer to the Gulf labor trade, has enacted a law allowing Filipinos to work overseas only for companies registered with the Manila government.

But the few clouds on the horizon are largely ignored by the labor importing and exporting countries.

More gastarbeiter, rather than fewer, are likely to be finding work in the Gulf in the months ahead.

"They are doing a lot of good for Saudi Arabia," says Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Nazer, "and for their own countries as well."



Michael Snyder

## M. Snyder joins firm

Michael Snyder has joined Mallard Exploration, Inc., in Midland as exploration geologist.

Snyder is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and earned his master's degree from The University of Texas at Arlington.

He formerly was a geologist with Marathon Oil Co. in Midland.

## Purchase plan told by Moran

WICHITA FALLS — Moran Bros., Inc., this morning announced it has executed a letter of intent to acquire Hytech Energy Corp., a Midland-based oil and gas exploration and production company.

R. J. Moran, president of Moran Bros., said the proposed acquisition would further his company's goal of diversifying into oil and gas production.

Moran also said that the continued leadership of Hytech's current management is important to this transaction. Moran is a land and offshore drilling contractor.

The purchase price for 100 percent of Hytech common stock would be about \$21.5 million in cash and notes, plus 125,000 shares of Moran stock.

Hytech had unaudited net income of \$1.3 million on revenues of \$7.5 million in the first six months of its 1978 fiscal year. In addition to operating more than 500 oil and gas wells in the Southwest, Hytech has a substantial interest in two natural gas processing plants and an extensive gas-gathering system in West Texas.

Moran said an independent engineering survey estimates that Hytech has reserves of about 10 million barrels of oil and equivalents.

Moran had unaudited net income of \$3 million, or \$1.75 per share, on revenues of \$15 million in the six months ended June 30, 1978.

Hytech is principally owned by J. B. Fuqua of Atlanta. He is chairman and chief executive officer of Fuqua Industries, Inc.

The acquisition is subject to completion by Moran of certain legal and accounting examinations, execution of a definitive stock purchase agreement and approval by both Moran's and Hytech's lenders. Moran said completion of the acquisition is expected to take about 60 days.

## I. J. Flowers to get award

HOUSTON — I. J. Flowers of Santa Fe Drilling Co. will be awarded the Merit Service Award by the International Association of Drilling Contractors at ceremonies during the association's 1978 annual convention in Denver, Colo., Thursday.

The award is the association's highest honor and will be presented to Flowers in recognition of his service to IADC and to the drilling industry, particularly in the offshore areas of activity.

Flowers has devoted nearly a quarter century to the offshore drilling business and has been instrumental in other pioneering developments as well, including the first installation of subsea wellhead equipment and the first underwater completion ever made without divers.

During his career he has been involved in the design, construction and operation of nearly every type of rig that has ever drilled offshore.

He joined Santa Fe in 1966 as part of that company's acquisition of Blue Water Drilling Corp. After serving as general superintendent in the shipyard during the construction of the Blue Water No. 3, he was responsible for the operation of this semisubmersible as well as its predecessor, Blue Water No. 2.

In 1968, Flowers moved from the Gulf Coast to Santa Fe's California headquarters as international operations coordinator, with responsibilities for both land and marine rigs. He became vice president in charge of marine operations in 1972 and early this year was promoted to senior vice president and marine operations manager.

Presently, he serves as international vice president for the IADC and has served two earlier terms as chairman of the association's Offshore Committee and vice president-Offshore.

He has been the chief IADC spokesman on the D and E Solas Committee, a group which has been working with the U.S. Coast Guard in drawing up proposed new federal regulations governing the design, construction and operation of mobile offshore drilling units.

# Compromise opponents facing rugged battle

WASHINGTON (AP) — Working against a concentrated and apparently successful White House lobbying effort, Senate opponents of the natural gas compromise are facing an uphill fight in attempts to kill the multibillion-dollar pricing scheme.

In the first of a series of showdown votes, the Senate will act Tuesday on a move to send the compromise back to the same House-Senate conference committee that produced it.

The bill would lift controls on new-found natural gas in 1985 and permit a steady increase in prices between

tor Robert Strauss to coordinate a selective lobbying campaign in which Vice President Walter F. Mondale played a major role.

There was a change of heart among many gas producers and big corporations that had opposed the compromise originally. They either agreed not to work against the measure, or said they would support it.

Mondale and Strauss told wavering senators that Carter needed their vote to halt the decline of the dollar overseas and avert continued loss of public confidence in the presidency.

The result was a dramatic turnaround, especially among many Democratic senators who had challenged the president on other issues.

On other issues, a Senate subcom-

mittee today began looking into the multimillion-dollar scandals uncovered within the General Services Administration.

The House will seek once more to resolve a dispute over \$2 billion in proposed funding for a special public works program. Differences over the expenditure of these funds produced a deadlock last week in Senate-House negotiations on a congressional compromise budget covering the government's spending and taxing plans for fiscal 1979, which begins Oct. 1.

Congress was to have set its own spending limits by last Friday.

And the House assassinations committee resumed its series of hearings on the murder of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

## ENERGY OIL & GAS

## Projects scheduled

Oil or gas projects have been announced in Pecos, Winkler and Midland counties.

Texaco Inc. No. 2 USM Gas Unit will be drilled in the Gomez (Ellenburger) field of Pecos County, four miles northwest of Fort Stockton.

It is 1,980 feet from north and 1,000 feet from west lines of section 5, block 146, T&SL survey.

It is contracted for a 22,330-foot bottom.

## WINKLER PROJECT

Morris Cannon of San Antonio announced plans to re-enter a project in Winkler County and test the Cherry Canyon and Delaware zones that produce in the War-Winkfield.

Originally drilled by Northern National Gas and abandoned in 1975, it is No. 1-35-20 University, 1,320 feet from south and east lines of section 35, block 20, University Lands survey and four miles southwest of Wink.

## MILDNAD TEST

Jay H. Floyd Estate of Midland No. 2 Zeba will be re-entered and deepened to 8,700 feet in the Spraberry Trend Area of Midland County.

Originally drilled by Phillips and Hendrickson as No. 1 Floyd, it is 663 feet from north and 676 feet from east lines of section 30, block 36, T-3-S, T&P survey and 25 miles southeast of Midland. The old total depth is 8,000 feet.

# Desegregation action start of long process

## The Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — Last week's partial desegregation of the Los Angeles schools, long as it was coming and difficult as it was to achieve, may have been just the first step in a lengthy process.

When all 1,288 buses had completed their runs, and 50,000 or more children had been transported from one neighborhood to another, there were still at least 250,000 other youngsters in segregated schools, largely untouched by the plan.

Well aware of this problem, Superior Court Judge Paul Egly, who is supervising Los Angeles school integration under a state Supreme Court mandate, has asked eight experts to advise him on ways to reach these students, who are described in school district terminology as "racially isolated."

The experts, who are to turn in their reports by Oct. 15, are expected to urge that the plan be expanded next year to include additional grades and more schools.

Beyond that, they are likely to urge a "metropolitan" approach — a plan that would combine the heavily minority Los Angeles school system with nearby school districts that have larger percentages of Anglo students.

For the moment, however, Los Angeles school officials are too absorbed in this year's desegregation process — its successes and failures — to worry about possible expansion in years to come.

Interviewed at school district headquarters downtown, Board of Education President Howard Miller was exultant about last week's school opening.

"We've had what may be the smoothest initial implementation of any integration plan in the country," Miller said, "involving some of the largest numbers in one of the largest districts, after many years of apparently divisive conflict over this issue."

The Los Angeles experience, combined with the apparently uneventful start of a metropolitan plan in Wilmington, Del., and 12 surrounding suburban school districts, "have the potential to provide a turnaround in American urban education," he said.

"Just as Boston and Louisville were inextricably linked as symbols of difficulty, so Wilmington and Los Angeles, on opposite coasts and in very different environments...have indicated at the very least a willingness to tackle these problems head on, in a

decent way."

The relatively smooth start of desegregation was made possible, he believes, partly because parents were heavily involved in the planning process and also because desegregation was combined with attempts at educational improvements.

The parental involvement took place last winter and spring, when committees from white and minority schools visited each other, searching for suitable partners for integrated school pairings.

Of the 165 elementary and junior high schools in the plan, all but about two dozen chose these "voluntary" arrangements — voluntary in the sense that if a school did not select a partner, then one was chosen by the school board.

The most important of the educational improvements to which Miller referred is a class size reduction — from 34 or 35 pupils per teacher to 27-to-1 — in grades four through eight, the grades covered by the plan.

This reduction has been made throughout the half million-pupil system, not just in the newly-integrated schools.

Said Miller, "our essential message to parents was, 'Look, this has got to be done because the courts say so, but it can be done your way and in a way that clearly has educational pay-offs.'"

This, the board president believes, contributed greatly to an opening week in which there were no incidents of violence and no arrests were made.

However, significant numbers of students assigned to the newly-integrated schools did not show up but just how many remains a mystery.

The plan was to have affected a maximum of 84,735 students in various categories.

School officials normally do not pay much attention to attendance figures in the first days of school, since Los Angeles children have a way of drifting back to school rather slowly.

The first numbers that mean anything are those the district gathers on the fourth Friday of the school year (Oct. 6 this year) and then presents to the state for reimbursement purposes.

The most useful figures are not gathered until mid-October, when the district conducts its annual racial and ethnic census.

But this year, because of intense interest in enrollment in the newly-desegregated schools,

district officials have been forced to produce early attendance reports.

So far these have not been very enlightening because they have included all pupils in the 165 schools in the plan, not just those in affected grades. Nor are they broken down by race.

Checks by Los Angeles Times reporters on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday found that attendance by minority pupils at formerly white schools was close to expectations in many cases but that many white pupils assigned to minority schools have not yet appeared.

The pattern is spotty. Schools that exchanged visits, held picnics and other joint activities in the months preceding the start of classes seem to be holding their students, while schools that entered the plan grudgingly and with little preparation are not.

Schools closest to each other also were doing better in attendance. One district official offered this summary: "There are localized successes and localized failures."

Some formerly Anglo elementary schools in the San Fernando Valley now have fourth, fifth and sixth grade classes with many more minority pupils than whites. On the other hand, only small numbers of whites have appeared in some of the minority schools to which they have been assigned.

If this continues, classes will be consolidated, according to Phil Jordan, assistant superintendent of schools for integration.

"We're not going to keep kids segregated in classes," Jordan said, "but we don't want to make a lot of moves until we know for sure whose coming." That will be after the fourth-week count.

Racially unbalanced classes were one problem in the first days of desegregation and bus transportation was another.

Buses ran late or not at all. Children were left standing on corners for long periods of time and frequently had to be taken to school by angry parents.

While district officials struggle with problems created by the first phase of desegregation, they must keep in mind that in all likelihood more is to come.

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## Delivery time reported

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Marathon Oil Co. expects to begin delivering natural gas to Irish customers from the Kinsale Head field in the Celtic Sea this month, Elmer A. Graham, senior vice president for finance and administration, said.

He said initial production of 15 million cubic feet per day will rise to 50 million cubic feet daily by year-end. "The rate will be 125 million cubic feet per day as soon as our customers are ready to take this quantity, probably early next year," he said.

Graham also said Marathon believes that more than 250 million barrels of oil can be produced from the southern portion of Block 16/7A in the U.K. North Sea.

Initial production from the block, located 150 miles east of the Orkney Islands, is expected to begin in late 1982 or early 1983. Two other areas will require further appraisal drilling, Graham told the St. Louis Society of Financial Analysts.

Graham reported that development drilling in the Arzanah field offshore Abu Dhabi indicates the field has a greater production potential than previously expected. As a result, the design capacity of production facilities has been expanded from 30,000 barrels per day to 40,000 barrels per day. Production from this Arabian Gulf field is expected to begin in Mid-1979.

An oil and gas discovery made in the Indonesian sector of the South China Sea will require further evaluation drilling, Graham continued.

Marathon's capital spending for 1978 will total about \$500 million. "Over the next five years, capital and exploration outlays will average almost \$700 million a year. They will reach a peak \$800 million in the year of heaviest expenditures for development of Block 16/7A as well as provision for possible development in Indonesia," the Marathon executive said.