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Congress gets Carter's 'prudent' budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter today sent Congress a 1981 budget totaling \$616 billion that proposes major new spending for the military while putting a partial lid on domestic spending, despite his own predictions of sluggish economic growth and high unemployment.

The budget does not include any tax cuts, which Carter warned could worsen inflation, already projected at 10.4 percent this year. He declared the budget is "prudent and responsible" and "will prepare America for the new decade."

It provides for a deficit of \$16 billion, making it the 12th consecutive budget to show red ink.

Charles L. Schultze, the president's chief economic adviser, said the Carter budget foresees a mild recession in 1980, making it the first presidential budget ever "to forecast a recession." The recession is expected in the first half of the year, followed by a slow economic recovery continuing through 1981.

Total spending in the budget is equal to \$2,775 for each American, an increase of \$235 in per capita spending over fiscal 1980, for which total outlays are estimated at \$564 billion. Carter said virtually all of the in-

crease is due to inflation.

The 1981 budget represents a reordering of the administration's priorities, increasing defense outlays by \$15.3 billion to counter a Soviet military buildup and other global turmoil, while proposing overall restraint on domestic expenditures to help control inflation.

"The uncertain and sometimes hostile world we live in requires that we continue to rebuild our defense forces," the president said in his bud-

Related stories, Page 7A

get message to Congress. "I cannot ignore the major increases in Soviet military spending that have taken place inexorably over the past 20 years."

The budget also includes increased spending for intelligence activities, one official said, but the amount was not made known as outlays for intelligence purposes are secret.

Carter did propose a new program to improve education and job skills

for 500,000 unemployed youths, and he asked Congress to provide funds for an increase of 50,000 in the number of subsidized housing units for low-income families. But the bulk of that spending would be in future years, not in 1981.

He proposed defense outlays of \$142.7 billion, a 3.3 increase over 1980, which includes funds for a Rapid Deployment Force for emergency dispatch to crisis areas like the Persian Gulf, as well as increased spending for NATO forces, the new MX ballistic missile, the bomber-launched cruise missile and a new super-tank.

There was also \$10 million for the Selective Service system to begin registering young Americans for a possible military draft.

Though combating inflation is a high priority, Carter abandoned his 1976 campaign pledge to balance the budget. With projected revenues of \$600 billion falling short of outlays, there is a deficit of \$16 billion. The 1980 deficit is projected at \$40 billion.

Energy projects also got a big boost from the Carter budget. Outlays for the Department of Energy would increase \$1 billion to \$8.7 billion to expand use of coal, coal gasification and solar energy.



Iran's president-elect, Abolhassan Bani Sadr, answers questions at his first press conference in Tehran Sunday. Bani Sadr won the post Friday in

the nation's first presidential ballot. In the background is Abu Sharif, commander of the revolutionary guard, and an aide. (AP Laserphoto)

End of 'interference' demanded

By The Associated Press

The apparent winner of the Iranian presidential election, Abolhassan Bani Sadr, says the release of the American hostages will be possible if the United States stops all interference in Iranian internal affairs and concedes the right of Iran "to pursue criminals anywhere else in the world."

The issue of the approximately 50 Americans who today began their 86th day in captivity at the U.S. Embassy is "one depending on the main issue, namely America's domination over Iran," Bani Sadr told a news

conference in Tehran Sunday, Tehran Radio reported.

"Thus our main expectation is not only that the U.S.A. should definitely change its attitude on dominating Iran but also that adequate safeguards should be created to insure that it will in no way interfere in our internal affairs in the future either," he continued.

"The moment the U.S.A. desists from its expansionist policy the matter will become different, and then things would be set in train enabling one to say that a solution becomes attainable...."

"The solution to the crisis...depends on when the U.S. government decides

to tell the American nation, and the people of the world, that it is going to desist from its expansionist policy and domination over other nations, and when it concedes the right to our people to pursue criminals anywhere in the world."

By "criminals anywhere in the world" he obviously was referring to Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, members of his family and other members of his regime. His demand that the United States recognize Iran's right to seek their extradition appeared to represent a retreat from the demand of the militants holding the hostages that the United States deliver the shah to Iran for trial.

USOC supports Carter's plan to move Games

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)

— The U.S. Olympic Committee, supporting President Carter's wishes to move the Summer Games out of Moscow, has begun to make contingency plans to hold a national sports festival as an alternative to the Olympics.

There is even talk of a July Fourth ticker tape parade to honor American athletes who have trained for years to participate in the quadrennial Games that are now embroiled in international politics.

At the same time, however, the USOC refrained from making a decision on Carter's request that no American athletes be sent to Moscow because of the Soviets' military occu-

pation of Afghanistan.

The USOC executive board, with 68 of its 86 members attending, voted unanimously Saturday to support Carter and to ask the International Olympic Committee to transfer, postpone or cancel the Moscow Games unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

President Carter, returning to the White House Sunday evening from Camp David, Md., where he spent the weekend, was asked if he was pleased by the board's action.

"Yes, very much so," he replied.

The USOC will present Carter's proposal to the IOC before the start of the Winter Games, which open Feb. 13 in

Lake Placid, N.Y.

USOC representatives are testifying today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Carter's recommendation. The House voted overwhelmingly last week to back the president.

Meanwhile, the USOC voted Sunday to continue efforts to develop an Olympic team which most likely would compete this summer in Colorado Springs, the site of two previous National Sports Festivals, although Montreal and Philadelphia were mentioned as possible sites.

White House counsel Lloyd Cutler has said the Carter administration was prepared to ask Congress for

funds to help pay for any expenses incurred by a national sports festival or moving the Olympics to another site.

George E. Killian, president of the National Junior College Athletic Association, suggested that this year's U.S. Olympic team should be given a "ticker tape parade up Broadway in New York," whether or not the athletes go to Moscow.

Killian, who is also president of the American Basketball Association — USA, said he felt something should be done for the athletes, including many whose dreams for Olympic glory likely would vanish with a boycott.

Budget includes record U.S. defense spending

By FRED S. HOFFMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter said today the United States must spend a record \$142.7 billion next year on strengthening its defenses "to contain Soviet aggression" and assure U.S. security in the face of growing Russian military power.

Carter's budget message to Congress had the ring of the Cold War years, when U.S. policy was built around the concept of "containing" communism within its borders.

The president told Congress he could not ignore "the implications of terrorism in Iran or Soviet aggression in Afghanistan."

Only last week, Carter asserted in his State of the Union address that the United States would consider a Soviet effort to gain control of the oil-rich Persian Gulf area as a threat to U.S. vital interests and that America would act to repel such an effort.

"Our forces are adequate to protect us against today's threats, but Soviet military capability is growing," Carter told Congress in the message explaining his budget for fiscal 1981, which begins Oct. 1.

"Our forces must be increased if they are to contain Soviet aggression and continue to assure our security in the future. This will require a sustained commitment over a period of years," he said.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown indicated the administration may come back to Congress later to ask for still higher military spending "in light of events that have occurred in the world after the fiscal 1981 budget was finalized in late December."

At a briefing, Brown said "a clear picture of increasing Soviet pressure...was there before Afghanistan."

Brown said an adverse trend in relative U.S. and Soviet military power has worried U.S. officials for a considerable time "as has the prospect of Soviet attempts to take advantage of that...military buildup" either by exerting political pressure or by military action.

"Those have now begun to happen in more visible ways," Brown added, referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "the very first direct use of Soviet military power outside the (Warsaw pact) bloc."

As for the SALT treaty, Brown said the Carter administration has "by no means abandoned the idea" of ratifying this agreement to limit strategic nuclear weapons on both sides.

But he said that "we would have to consider substantial expansions" in U.S. nuclear weapons programs if the Soviets "expand their capabilities or begin new programs that would be prevented under the SALT II Treaty."

Carter's request for record defense spending probably will be welcomed by many members of Congress because the Afghan invasion, following the Iranian revolution which exposed the weakness of the U.S. position in the Persian Gulf, has brought a sharp swing in mood. Also, public opinion polls reflect a surge in citizen support for greater defense preparedness.

The \$142.7 billion spending request is \$15.3 billion bigger than the fiscal 1980 total and represents "real growth" — after inflation is considered — of about 3.3 percent.

Carter at the same time asked for budget authority totaling \$158.2 billion, up \$19.5 billion. The budget authority figure is larger than the fiscal 1981 spending estimate because some of the authorized outlays in that section are part of ongoing programs and would come in future years.

"The increased level of defense resources proposed for 1981 would help preserve strategic deterrence, improve the combat effectiveness and readiness of our NATO forces, and enhance our capability to deter conflict worldwide through the rapid deployment of forces," Carter's message said.

The president proposed spending advances all across the spectrum of U.S. defense programs, including strategic weapons such as the new MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missile, additional Air Force and Navy fighter and attack planes, more new warships and significant production of the Army's new XM tank if it passes all technical tests.

A major focus in the new budget is a start-up of two hardware programs designed to give U.S. forces the ability to reach distant areas such as the Persian Gulf quickly in emergencies, and to fight when they get there.

Carter proposed about \$294 million for the first two of an eventual fleet of about 14 depot ships, which would be loaded with Marine combat gear and stationed at strategic ports abroad, and for development of a new long-range CX transport plane, which could carry heavy equipment such as tanks over thousands of miles.

Islamic nations urged to join in condemning of Soviet action

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan's president and a succession of foreign ministers called on a meeting of most of the world's Islamic nations to join in condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and retaliatory measures against the Russians.

The options being considered are breaking relations with Russia, boycotting the Moscow Olympics and economic sanctions.

"An unequivocal message should go forth from this conference conveying to the Soviet Union the grave concern of the Islamic world at the presence of its troops in Afghanistan and calling on that great power to reverse the course of its military intervention," said President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan as he opened the three-day conference Sunday.

"This is the first instance since World War II when a superpower has made a sovereign and independent Moslem country the target of its attack.... In plain words, if this precedent is allowed to perpetuate itself, then what has happened in Afghanistan today can happen in another country tomorrow."

Zia urged the Moslem states to consider "ways and means" for their "collective defense rather than the defense of individual nations. History bears witness that only by collective and concerted action can nations withstand the challenges that are posed to them."

The foreign ministers of Gambia, Malaysia and Morocco also condemned the Soviet intervention before the hall was cleared of reporters. A total of 34 Moslem nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization are attending the conference, while Afghanistan, Syria and six others stayed away.

Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government announced it would consider decisions made at the Islamabad conference "null and void." However, Afghan President Babrak Karmal made a new overture to the Moslem guerrillas fighting communist rule by promising "full freedom and immunity" to religious and tribal leaders who fled the country after the first communist coup 21 months ago.

The new communist government, Afghanistan's third, also announced it was taking down all leftist slogans and pictures including red signs pro-

claiming worker solidarity.

There also have been unconfirmed rumors the Soviets will replace Karmal soon with someone who has a reputation as a devout Moslem more independent of Moscow. According to the rumors, the Soviet troops will spend about a year rebuilding the decimated Afghan army and at least a year more wiping out the last pockets of rebel resistance.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was visiting Syria and in a speech there charged that the United States is "the worst enemy of Islam and Third World nations."

He said the United States wants "to try to convince the Islamic world that it wants to protect them against so-called Soviet ambitions at a time when it protects Israel and its occupation of Islamic lands and holy places."

"Washington is lying. Washington does nothing but tell lies. Nobody is threatening any Third World nation except Washington. What right does Washington have to military bases everywhere around the world, even in Cuba, against the will of these nations."

INSIDE TODAY

✓ IN THE NEWS: Dissident moved to one of Soviet Union's "closed cities"..... 6A

✓ LIFESTYLE: Study reaffirms moderate drinking OK for alcoholics..... 1B

Around Town..... 1B
Bridge..... 8A
Classified..... 1C
Comics..... 2B
Crossword..... 2B

Dear Abby..... 1B
Editorial..... 8A
Entertainment..... 1C
Lifestyle..... 1B
Markets..... 3B

Weather
Cloudy, warmer weather through Tuesday. Details on Page 2A.

✓ SPORTS: The National Football Conference finally has found a game it can win..... 1D

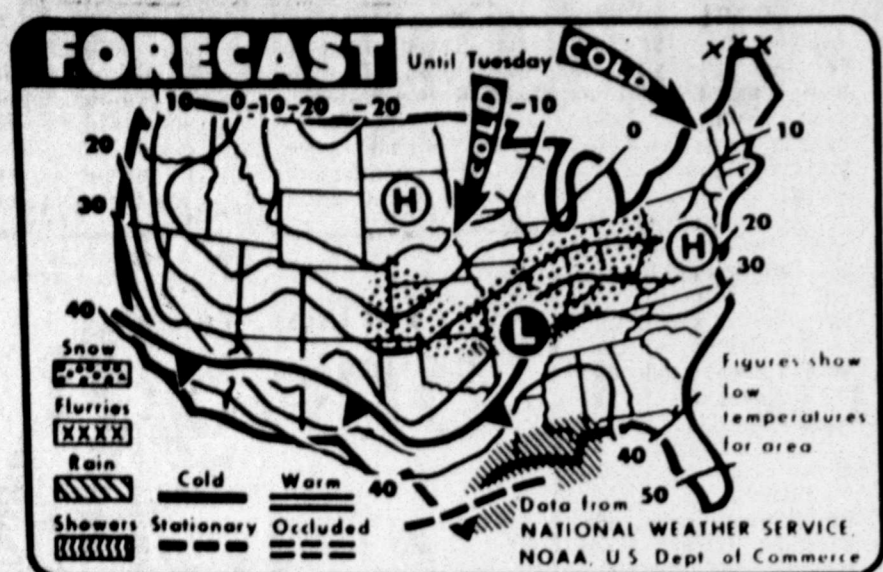
✓ PEOPLE: Chicago teachers walk out when promised pay doesn't materialize..... 8A

Obituaries..... 3A
Oil & gas..... 4B
Solomon..... 3B
Sports..... 1D
TV Schedule..... 8A

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WEATHER SUMMARY



Snow is expected from the south-central Plains to the Ohio Valley until Tuesday morning. Rain is forecast for the eastern and central Gulf. Cold weather is forecast for all of the country except the very southern tier of states from southern California to Florida. (AP Laserphoto Map)

Midland statistics

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy through Tuesday. High Tuesday upper 50s. Low tonight mid 30s. Winds southerly 15 mph tonight.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE READINGS:

Yesterday's High: 33 degrees
 Overnight Low: 23 degrees
 Sun's today: 5:19 p.m.
 Sunrise tomorrow: 7:44 a.m.

Precipitation:
 Last 24 hours: 0 inches
 This month to date: 0.2 inches
 1979 to date: 0.2 inches

LOCAL TEMPERATURES:

6 p.m.	31
7 p.m.	29
8 p.m.	28
9 p.m.	27
10 p.m.	26
11 p.m.	25
Midnight	24
1 a.m.	23
2 a.m.	22
3 a.m.	21
4 a.m.	20
5 a.m.	19

SOUTHWEST TEMPERATURES:

Albino	33	31
Denver	32	30
Amarillo	34	30
El Paso	34	31
Fort Worth	37	31
Houston	41	31
Lubbock	37	31
Marta	35	31
Odessa	35	31
Wichita Falls	35	31

The weather elsewhere

Monday

Hi	Lo	Pre	Obs
Albany	33	15	cdy
Albuquerque	55	33	cdy
Amarillo	34	26	cdy
Anchorage	22	18	cdy
Asheville	41	34	cdy
Atlanta	47	34	cdy
Atlantic City	38	32	cdy
Baltimore	37	30	cdy
Birmingham	51	34	cdy
Bismarck	02	-13	cfr
Boise	19	-07	cdy
Boston	37	25	cdy
Brownsville	70	37	cdy
Buffalo	27	18	cdy
Charlottesville	53	43	cdy
Charlottesville	36	27	cdy
Chicago	32	22	cdy
Cincinnati	38	28	cdy
Cleveland	35	25	cdy
Columbus	32	20	cdy
Dallas	33	21	cdy
Dallas/Ft. Worth	37	21	cdy
Dayton	37	21	cdy
Des Moines	15	10	cdy
Detroit	24	11	cdy
Duluth	02	-06	cfr
Fairbanks	14	10	cdy
Hartford	37	21	cdy
Heisea	01	-15	cfr
Honolulu	79	73	cdy
Houston	48	44	cdy
Ind.apolis	30	13	cdy
Jacks'ville	65	12	cdy
Juneau	16	12	cdy
Kan'City	16	12	cdy
Las Vegas	62	51	cdy
Little Rock	41	32	cdy
Los Angeles	61	54	cdy
Los Angeles	60	25	cdy
Los Angeles	38	32	cdy
Los Angeles	75	47	cdy
Los Angeles	10	00	cdy
Los Angeles	04	-06	cfr
Los Angeles	36	30	cdy
Los Angeles	58	48	cdy
Los Angeles	34	26	cdy
Los Angeles	30	20	cdy
Los Angeles	25	16	cdy
Los Angeles	13	05	cdy
Los Angeles	74	58	cdy
Los Angeles	35	28	cdy
Los Angeles	30	20	cdy
Los Angeles	29	21	cdy
Los Angeles	30	15	cdy
Los Angeles	05	-10	cdy
Los Angeles	37	22	cdy
Los Angeles	45	31	cdy
Los Angeles	23	18	cdy
Los Angeles	15	07	cdy



Studying plans Saturday for Midland Rose Garden to be planted in back of the Central Fire Station in Crier Park are, from left, Joy Butts, who initiated the project; Dr. T.E. "Gene" Spires, president of the Midland Rose Society; and Dr. Eldon Lyle, past president of the American Rose Society and plant pathologist with the Texas Rose Research Foundation in Tyler. Midland City Council last week approved the Rose Society's project and appropriated funds and staff for the garden. (Staff Photo by Bruce Partain)

More California quakes predicted

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Scientists are warning that Northern Californians can expect more earthquakes following nine sizable tremors in the last four days.

"Earthquake sequences of this type are relatively common," said Dr. Robert Uhrhammer, a researcher at the University of California Seismographic Station in Berkeley. "We think the sequence will continue for several days or possibly weeks."

"The others will probably be smaller and further apart in time. We have no way of telling for certain, but it is likely that the worst is over."

The latest tremor rattled the Livermore Valley 30 miles east of San Francisco — site of Thursday's big earthquake — at 2:58 a.m. Sunday, causing widespread minor damage but no serious injuries, authorities said.

The earthquake registered 4.0 on the Richter scale, not so violent as the 5.6 quake that shook the area at 6:33 p.m. Saturday.

At Valley Memorial Hospital in Livermore, where nearly 40 persons were taken after Thursday's quake, six earthquake-related injuries were

counted Saturday night.

Hospital spokeswoman Margy Odell said the injuries were mostly back sprains or bruises and no one was admitted for treatment.

Sunday's quake was the ninth since Thursday to register a magnitude of at least 4.0 — including six aftershocks between Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. There also have been about 100 minor jolts.

Laurence Wells, who was working in a railroad tower in Fremont at the time, said the Sunday shaker "was

quite a bit different."

"The one Saturday was a big jolt and then shaking," he said. "The Sunday morning one was just a rapid shaking from start to end and a lot shorter than the other one. It definitely made me jump."

Some chemical bottles were smashed and library books were again thrown from their shelves Sunday at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, a super-secret nuclear weapons research facility where extensive damage, some injuries and a leak of radioactive water were reported in the first quake Thursday.

"We've had a bit of damage, but not nearly as much as Thursday," said Jeff Garberson, information officer for the lab. "We've had spillage and breakage of glassware, including several bottles of non-radioactive chemicals."

In the Thursday quake, damage was estimated at at least \$1 million, Garberson said, including damage to Shiva, the world's largest and most powerful laser.

There may also have been structural damage to a five-story reinforced concrete office building, which has

remained empty pending inspection. Following Sunday's quake, there was no further leaking of low-grade radioactive water from a tank damaged Thursday, Garberson said.

All of the recent quakes occurred along the Greenville Fault zone, scattered over a distance of 8 to 10 miles, Uhrhammer said. The epicenters were 5 to 10 miles under the earth's surface, he added.

Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Cloudy east of the mountains and fair southwest through Tuesday. Warmer today. Widely scattered light rain north Tuesday. Highs today and Tuesday 30s north to 60s southwest. Lows tonight 20s north and mountains to near 40 Big Bend.

North Texas: Cloudy today and tonight except for brief clearing extreme southwest late this afternoon. Decreasing cloudiness west and central Tuesday. Mostly cloudy east. A little warmer west and central today and tonight. Continued warming trend over entire area on Tuesday. High today 35 to 45. Lows tonight 30 to 42. Highs Tuesday 42 to 52.

Clouds remain through Tuesday

The weather in Midland is beginning to look like a verse from Gary P. Nunn's song, "London Homesick Blues"..."Well, it's cold over here and I swear, I wish they'd turn the heat on."

The National Weather Service at Midland Regional Airport is singing the same old tune for Tuesday — cloudy.

Although the weatherman is predicting the temperatures for Tuesday to be in the upper 50's, the low

for tonight should drop to the mid-30's.

The Weather Service said there was a trace of moisture within the last 24 hours, but not enough to make an official measurement. Total precipitation is .42 of an inch for the year.

Record high for Jan. 27 is a warm 80 degrees set in 1970, as compared to Sunday's high of 33 degrees. The record low is a brisk 10 degrees set in 1948, still chillier than today's 33 degrees.

'Kramer vs. Kramer' still winning

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — "Kramer vs. Kramer," adding to its already growing list of prizes, has captured four major Golden Globe awards from the Hollywood Foreign Press Association.

The movie, about a New York City couple's battle for custody of their young son, won best dramatic film of 1979, a best dramatic actor award for Dustin Hoffman, best supporting actress for Meryl Streep and best screenplay award for Robert Benton during the association's 37th annual awards ceremony Saturday night. The film and several of the actors in it have already been

honored by the New York Film Critics.

Best new actress and actor honors went to Bette Midler, who made her screen debut as the neurotic pop music star of "The Rose" and Ricky Schroeder of "The Champ."

Sally Field's portrayal of a Southern millworker and union organizer in "Norma Rae" earned her a Golden Globe as best film drama actress.

In the comedy-musical categories, best film went to "Breaking Away," a low-budget production about a high school graduate enamored with cycling. Peter Sellers picked up a

best actor Golden Globe for his role as the dimwitted television addict in "Being There."

Francis Coppola won as best director for "Apocalypse Now," and he and his father Carmine shared the award for original score for the Vietnam epic.

"Lou Grant" scored twice in the television drama awards, picking up Golden Globes as best series and a best actor award for Ed Asner.

"Alice" won awards for Linda Lavin as best actress in a television musical-comedy and Polly Holliday as supporting TV actress. Vic Tayback, the burly diner

owner in the popular series, shared best TV supporting actor honors with Danny De Vito of "Taxi."

The two blue-collar worker shows also tied for best musical-comedy series.

In the evening's third tie, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Duvall split best film supporting actor for their performances in "Being There" and "Apocalypse Now," respectively.

Henry Fonda received the Cecil B. DeMille award for services to motion pictures.

Other awards included:

World film favorites: Jane Fonda, Roger Moore

TV actor, comedy or musical series: Alan Alda "M-A-S-H"

TV motion picture: "All Quiet On The Western Front"

TV dramatic series actress: Natalie Wood "From Here to Eternity"

Foreign film: "La Cage aux Folles"

Original motion picture song: "The Rose," Amanda McBroom.

Empire Plaza office construction underway

Construction started today on Empire Plaza, Midland's newest downtown office building. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held at 10 a.m. on the northeast corner of Wall Avenue and Pecos Street where the new structure will be located.

Joint venture representatives Larry Bell, president of HBF Corporation, and T.L. "Ike" Cauthen, president of First Savings and Loan Association, turned the first shovel of dirt.

Empire Plaza will add more than 180,000 square feet of office space to downtown Midland. The 12-story structure will feature three floors of

enclosed executive parking with nine floors of office space. An additional 210 downtown parking spaces will be available to Plaza tenants and visitors two blocks away at Indiana Avenue and Pecos Street.

Bell estimated the building will be open in mid-1981.

HBF Corporation developed and secured interim financing for the project with First National Bank of Midland and permanent financing through Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. Construction will be handled by HBF Construction, Inc. Leasing and managing the building will be HBF Property Management.

Tito doing well after amputation

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) — President Tito is recovering normally from the amputation of his leg and the daily bulletins on his condition will no longer be issued, his doctors announced today.

The 87-year-old leader, whose left leg was removed after the failure of operations for a circulatory blockage, left the intensive care unit of the Ljubljana hospital and went to the heart and blood vessels clinic there on Sunday, they said.

Woman hurt in one-car crash

A Midland woman was listed in satisfactory condition this morning in Midland Memorial Hospital after she was injured late Sunday in a one-vehicle accident at 1000 W. Marlin St.

Alma Rosa Castillo, 18, 1505 S. Jefferson St., was admitted to the hospital shortly before 8 p.m. Sunday with a broken ankle.

Ms. Castillo was injured when the vehicle she was driving south on Johnson Road ran off the roadway, struck a street sign and a tree, and damaged a sewer pipe, according to police reports.

Two other persons were slightly injured later Sunday when two vehicles were involved in a collision at 1212 W. Cuthbert Ave.

Jeffery C. Hayes of Monahans and Charles Brooks, address unavailable, were treated and released from Midland Memorial Hospital for injuries sustained in the mishap.

According to police reports, the two were injured about 9:14 p.m. Sunday while Hayes was driving his vehicle east on Cuthbert Avenue and another vehicle, driven by Jeffrey A. Smith, 800 N. F St., was westbound on Cuthbert Avenue.

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DEATH

Addie

ANDREWS Adaline Johnson were to be at Funeral Home with the Rev. the Northcoting. Burial Cemetery.

Mrs. John Andrews ho illness.

Mrs. John from Garde She was ma Feb. 22, 1927

Survivors sons, James son, both daughter, dews; a s Henderson; Miller of D Lynwood, C Electra; ft great-grand

Willie

BIG SP of Big Spring Spring hosp illness.

Services a Funeral Ho

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The gr chemica known co Kuron wa Globe in causing m die in t and 50s a miscarria heart atta defects.

They not filed 10 year Dow Chem manufacturer 1954, and t Service ha trial, alth been sche ber.

"Why al over one mill whe wiped peo ago?" ask McKusick

"No on our probl crazy. It's nothing lit where no illness. An ing a fede it."

Gov. Br sited Mou ble Home ller this warno r tailings f doned as were a pot cancer. He milles to dered the of Emerg to assist tion.

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30 YEAR

DEATHS

Addie Johnson

ANDREWS — Services for Addie Adaline Johnson, 73, of Andrews, were to be at 2 p.m. today in Singleton Funeral Home Chapel of the Chimes with the Rev. Jim Slocumb, pastor of the Northcrest Baptist Church, officiating. Burial was to be in Andrews Cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson died Saturday in an Andrews hospital following a short illness.

Mrs. Johnson moved to Andrews from Garden Grove, Calif., in 1971. She was married to Lonnie Johnson Feb. 22, 1927, at Harold.

Survivors include her husband; two sons, James Johnson and Jerry Johnson, both of Fullerton, Calif.; a daughter, Jewell Dunham of Andrews; a sister, Lena McArthur of Henderson; three brothers, Nolan Miller of Dalhart, Julius Miller of Lynnwood, Calif., and Jewell Miller of Electra; five grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren.

Willie Byrd

BIG SPRING — Willie Byrd, 64, of Big Spring, died Sunday in a Big Spring hospital following a lengthy illness.

Services are pending with Sheppard Funeral Home.

Ellen Cox

HART — Services for Ellen Cox, 97, of Hart, mother of Marlin Hart and Arno Hart, both of Hobbs, N.M., were to be at 2:30 p.m. today in First Baptist Church here. Burial was to be in Hart Cemetery directed by Parsons Funeral Home in Olton.

Mrs. Cox died Saturday in a Dimmitt nursing home after an illness. She was a native of Vernon and was married Oct. 14, 1903, to R.W. Cox at Gall. He died in 1968. She was a Baptist.

Other survivors include two sons, three daughters, 16 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Erminia Tagle

SPUR — Services for Erminia Tagle, 17, of Spur, sister of Paul Tagle, Maris Tagle and Mary Gonzales, all of Midland, were to be at 3 p.m. today in St. Mary's Catholic Church here with the Rev. Milton Silba officiating.

Burial was to be in Spur Cemetery directed by Campbell Funeral Home.

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

A native of Raymondville, Miss Tagle had lived most of her life in Dickens County. She was a Catholic.

Other survivors include her parents, three brothers and five sisters.

Emma Carter

HAWLEY — Services for Emma Carter, 88, of Hawley, mother of Juanita Faulks of Big Spring, were to be at 3 p.m. today in the Hawley Baptist Church. Burial was to be in Hawley Cemetery directed by Lawrence Funeral Home of Anson.

She died Saturday in an Abilene hospital.

Mrs. Carter was born Sept. 13, 1891, in Tioga. She was married Aug. 29, 1909, to W.A. Carter. He died Dec. 2, 1959. She was a member of Hawley Baptist Church. In 1976 Mrs. Carter was honored as Hawley's oldest citizen.

Other survivors include a son, four daughters, 11 grandchildren, 16 great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

Roy L. Hooten

LUBBOCK — Services for Roy Lee Hooten, 86, stepfather of Allan Cunningham of Andrews, were to be at 11 a.m. today in the First Christian Church here with the Rev. James W. Sutherland, pastor, officiating. Burial was to be in Resthaven Memorial Park directed by Rix Funeral Home.

Hooten died Friday from injuries suffered in a traffic accident here.

He was a veteran of World War I. He homesteaded in Lubbock during the early 1920s. He graduated from

Texas Tech with a bachelor's degree and was one of the first to receive a master's degree from Tech.

He was superintendent of schools at Archer City, Ralls, Idalou and Shallowater. He was a farmer, as well as a Shiner and a Mason.

Other survivors include his wife, three daughters, a stepdaughter, three sisters, three brothers and eight grandchildren.

Jack H. Buckley

BIG SPRING — Services for Jack Herschel Buckley, 24, of Big Spring will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Larry D. Sheppard Chapel of Memories with the Rev. Bernard Gulley, pastor of Immaculate Catholic Church, officiating. Burial will be in Mount Olive Memorial Park.

He died Saturday from injuries received in a motorcycle accident.

Buckley was born Oct. 12, 1955, in Duncan, Okla. He was married Aug. 3, 1978, to Maria Diana Arce in Big Spring. He worked for Medallion Energy Homes and was a member of the Jaycees and the American Legion.

Survivors include his wife; two sisters, Patricia Terrece of Tacoma, Wash., and Marilee Griffith of Washington; four brothers, Tom Buckley and John Buckley, both of Oklahoma City, Okla., Gabe Buckley of Denver, Colo., and Matthew Buckley of Westbrook; and his mother, Bobbie Williamson of Westbrook.

Witch trial focus on sheriff

PLAINVIEW, Texas (AP) — The focus of attention in Loy Dean Stone's murder trial has swung from the defendant to the man who led the investigation of the killing.

Stone is a self-described witch charged in the Halloween 1977 killing of a Dimmitt teenager. But Castro County Sheriff Granville Martin was in the spotlight during the first week of testimony.

Martin admitted to defense attorney Travis Shelton that, during the initial investigation, officers did not tell Stone that a girl had been killed on his property and the Stones were not read their rights, "because they wasn't under arrest."

Stone, 50, is accused in the shotgun slaying of Roxanne Casas, 15, as she sat in a truck in his driveway near Dimmitt in the Texas Panhandle. Mrs. Stone, 49, has been granted a separate trial.

The Stones, both high priests in the Church of Wicca, have pleaded innocent.

Martin told State District Judge John T. Boyd he had driven past the Stones' house 10 minutes before he was alerted to the shooting.

On his return, he said, Stone approached him with a shotgun in his hand. He said Mrs. Stone also was outside, pointing to two cars and a pickup on the highway that she said had been harassing them.

Martin and a Texas Department of Public Safety trooper confiscated a shotgun and three unspent shells from Stone. A later search netted five spent shells and a rusty old shotgun.

But at the time he confiscated the shotgun, Martin testified, the Stones were not informed of the nature of the investigation or told

their constitutional rights. Those legal steps were taken after the Stones were arrested, he said.

Glen Johnson, a former DPS chemist who analyzed pellets, taken from the girl's head, testified he believed they were fired from the shotgun he examined. Johnson also said the five spent shells found on Stone's property were analyzed pellets, taken from the same weapon.



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Study indicates PBBO hazardous

DETROIT (AP) — Preliminary results of a government study indicate the chemical compound PBBO could pose a health hazard similar to PBB — the fire retardant which was mixed into livestock feed in Michigan in 1973, causing one of the worst chemical contamination problems ever in the U.S.

PBBO — polybrominated biphenyl oxide — is suspected of causing thyroid problems in chemical workers, according to a preliminary report from a government funded study.

The compound is a successor to PBB — polybrominated biphenyl — which is linked to a number of human ailments. Among them are fatigue, joint and muscle problems, neurological disorders and damage to white blood cells.

PBBO was developed the same

year PBB accidentally was put into Michigan livestock feed. Thousands of head of cattle, hogs and sheep and some 1.5 million chickens had to be destroyed after eating the contaminated food.

After conducting a two-year study of PBBO in rats, Dow Chemical Co. — one of five U.S. chemical companies making PBBO — said the compound is "neither an acute nor chronic hazard when used as directed."

However, Dr. Joseph Seifter, a senior medical science adviser at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, suggested government studies on PBBO after reading Dow reports.

"PBBO and PBB both hang around for a long time," Seifter said. "These chemicals have a funny way of appearing harmless and then showing up two years later."

The government study began in August 1978 at an unidentified U.S. chemical plant, said Seifter. Preliminary findings, published in the January New England Journal of Medicine, showed four cases of primary hypothyroidism among 35 men tested.

The condition is characterized by diminished activity of the thyroid gland. Among other disorders, the disease can produce goiter in adults and cretinism in children, the study said.

Three workers were employed when the plant produced both compounds, said the study, while the fourth was hired after the plant stopped PBB production. But investigators have been unable to determine if PBB still was present in the work environment.

However, finding four cases in 35 workers "is not likely due to chance," said Dr. Anita K. Bahn of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and head of the study team.

"The common exposure of these four men to PBB, PBBO and bromine suggests that these substances could have caused the hypothyroidism," she said.

Some PBBO manufacturers question the results. "The difficulty we have with the report is that we don't have a clear cut case of what material the workers were exposed to," said Dr. Herman Andre of Great Lakes Chemical Corp. at West Lafayette, Ind., which makes PBBO at plants in West Lafayette and at El Dorado, Ark. "It's safe to say that high ingestion levels of any compound will show up in the body."

Arizona Kuron victims more embittered

GLOBE, Ariz. (AP) — The national attention given to a Globe subdivision contaminated with asbestos has further embittered other residents who claim they've suffered for a decade from effects of a far more serious environmental poison.

The group says a chemical defoliant known commercially as Kuron was dropped on Globe in 1968 and 1969, causing men and women to die in their early 40s and 50s and producing miscarriages, cancer, heart attacks and birth defects.

They note that lawsuits filed 10 years ago against Dow Chemical Co., manufacturer of Kuron since 1954, and the U.S. Forest Service have yet to go to trial, although one has been scheduled for October.

"Why all this hysteria over one little asbestos mill when they just wiped people out 10 years ago?" asked Charmion McKusick.

"No one cares about our problem. It's just crazy. It's just a picky little trailer park where no one had any illness. And they're making a federal case out of it."

Gov. Bruce Babbitt visited Mountain View Mobile Home Estates earlier this month and warned residents that tailings from an abandoned asbestos mine were a potential cause of cancer. He advised 39 families to leave and ordered the state Division of Emergency Services to assist in the evacuation.

Twenty-five families have refused to move, however, citing either inconvenience or lack of proof that their health is in danger.

The residents of this town of 7,500 some 60 miles east of Phoenix say they find it hard to understand the state's concern in a case where no health problems have been reported because the serious health complaints of persons exposed to Kuron were ignored.

Robert McCray says he remembers getting soaked by the defoliant when it rained on his family from a helicopter one day in the summer of 1969. The youngest of his four children was only five months old.

Almost immediately, he said, his family came down with chloroacne, a condition experienced by Vietnam veterans after exposure to a similar defoliant used to clear the jungles. McCray said the acne was like "little sacks of water."

"We just never got better after that," he said. "We just went downhill."

His five month old son began having convulsions and spent the next four years in the hospital. "He'd have up to 36 convulsions a day. We didn't expect him to live," McCray said.

The boy improved after treatment for herbicide poisoning but is still hyperactive, he said. Others reported problems, too.

"People who had never been sick suddenly came down with heart problems, cancer and other sickness. Then bingo.

They began dying, right next to each other, four, five houses in a row," McCray said.

Mrs. McKusick said about 18 persons died, mostly in their 40s and 50s. Pregnancies ended in miscarriages.

The defoliants were dropped by the Forest

Service and the Salt River Project, a public irrigation and power concern, in May and June 1968 and in June 1969, to reduce vegetation and increase water runoff, court records show. Some 1,900 acres of forest south of Globe were sprayed.

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Carter has support

Iowa's recent presidential caucus contained a message for the Soviet Union, although Leonid Brezhnev and his comrades may be too confused at this point to understand.

In the state's balloting, voters did more than merely indicate a preference for President Jimmy Carter over challenger Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

What President Carter's trouncing of Sen. Kennedy in Iowa should signal to the Soviets is the fact that despite the penchant of Americans to complain about an incumbent leader, that leader still maintains broad public support in wrestling with current international problems.

It's really easy to understand how the Soviets might be confused. Opinion polls throughout President Carter's term of office have told the entire world what type of job rating we Americans give him. He's criticized on newspaper editorial pages and on television and radio commentaries.

It's often Carter and not the Congress who bears the brunt of our complaints about the nation's ills; we blame our president for not solving our problems.

What the Soviets fail to comprehend, perhaps, is that it is our God-given right in this land of the free and home of the brave to point out his shortcomings. It is our cherished right, a right unlike that enjoyed by any other nation of people in this world.

Our national constitution guarantees our freedom of speech and right to unfettered expression. It gives us our right, if you please, to complain about our president and the job he's doing.

The vote of Iowans shouldn't be construed to be any more a reelection endorsement for Carter than are the comments appearing here. Many months of primaries will pass before the Democratic and Republican nominees of the American public are chosen.

What the Soviets should understand from the voting in Iowa is something they've apparently failed to grasp: That he's still our incumbent president and he has broad support from Americans in dealing with problems on an international scale, especially Soviet aggression.

We have the right as Americans

to complain about our president, our members of Congress, our way of life, our high taxes, our staggering inflation.

When challenged the American people throw up a solidified front unlike any seen in any other nation around the world.

The Soviets should understand that well. If they don't and if Soviet aggression, such as the invasion of Afghanistan continues, they'll come face-to-face with the fundamental reality that when the United States is challenged it responds to that challenge with action.

A lot of grief in the world could be alleviated if the Soviets would study American psychology a little more carefully.

Mark Russell says

After Iowa, here's what the candidates are secretly thinking. Teddy Kennedy: "Well, what do you expect from a state where they don't read anything but the Reader's Digest."

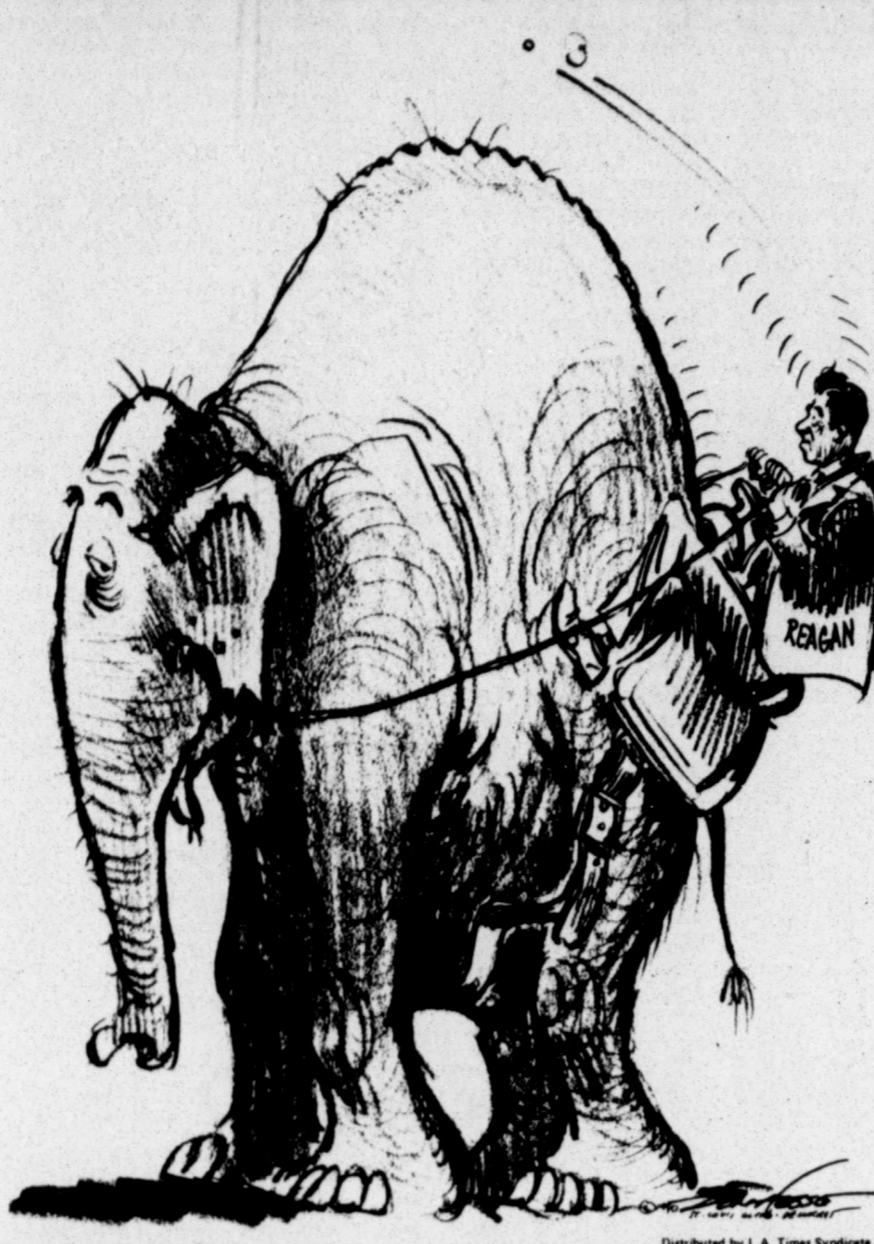
Ronald Reagan: "I was born in Iowa and I should have done better — and if the people I grew up with were still around, I would have."

Howard Baker: "I thought I would wow 'em with that film of me telling off an Iranian student. But I'll do better — he's now on my staff and we've tightened up the act for New Hampshire."

George Bush: "We did it — we said we were gonna do it — and we did it. I wonder what the Iranians would charge to burn me in effigy."

Jimmy Carter: "As I was saying, the affairs of state are keeping me busy in the White House. And y'all know the reason. When you're hot you're hot; and when you're not — you're Teddy."

BROADSIDES



CHARLEY REESE

Sen. Kennedy's problems reveal shrinking violet

ORLANDO, Fla. — Sen. Edward Kennedy has a problem. For him, it's an old one, but for those Democrats who can abide neither President Carter nor the thought of voting Republican, it is a newly discovered one.

The poor guy is a dummy. Anybody who makes President Carter look articulate and wise by comparison is in bad shape. From the moment Kennedy stepped from being the sphinx-like great hope of liberalism to being an actual candidate, his political future has grown progressively darker.

By now it is obvious that Ted Kennedy: (1) cannot use the language the way his brothers did to inspire and to crystallize issues; (2) cannot organize a campaign; (3) cannot think clearly if left to his own resources, and (4) mistakes volume for eloquence.

Who would have dreamed that one day a yawn-producing president would be challenged by a yawn-producing Kennedy?

When I say the senator is a dummy, I do not mean that he has a low I.Q. He just doesn't appear to bother with thinking about issues or philosophy. He is an actor who reads the scripts placed in front of him, a not unusual phenomenon in American politics.

So what you need to know about Kennedy is not what he thinks, because he doesn't, but what the people around him think. And that's his problem. The people around him are the respectable left (that's opposed to



Charley Reese

the radical left which is backing Gov. Jerry Brown).

Morris Dees, a very smart attorney who sits on the dividing line between respectable and radical left, is a good wether vane. Mr. Dees is one of the better political fundraisers. When I saw him beating the bushes for Carter in 1976, I knew that despite Carter's campaign rhetoric, he was going to be a liberal president. Dees, and most of the other McGovernites have, as I predicted, switched to Kennedy.

This is another problem for the senator. Carter at least had sense enough to hide his McGovernites during the campaign, but Kennedy, apparently devoid of any ideas of his own, is letting them play Edgar Bergen to his Charlie McCarthy.

These McGovernites are a mirror image of the doctrinaire conservatives. They would rather be "right" than elected and so despite every indication that the American public has swung right, they are steering Kennedy left.

Dees probably played a part, for example, in drafting the Kennedy gun control bill, S. 1936, the most massive assault against the Constitution since the War of 1812. There is no way the facts can justify such an abuse of civil liberties or the creation of such a bureaucracy as this bill proposes.

While the bill reflects the perpetual hysteria of the anti-gun nuts, the point is that neither Jack nor Bobby would have allowed someone to push them out front on such a narrow issue in the middle of a campaign.

Kennedy has another problem. With American hostages in Iran and Soviet tanks in Afghanistan, he will have a sweet time explaining his anti-defense voting record to the American people who are just waking up to discover how weak politicians like Kennedy have made us.

Here again, the McGovernites around Kennedy are all disarmament buffs. Even American Jews, who have traditionally voted liberal and Democrat and who despite Carter for his Arab favoritism, have come to realize that it is futile to vote support for Israel if there is nothing in the U.S. military pantry.

The Yom Kippur War proved that so long as the Soviet Union arms Israel's enemies with the latest weapons, Israel cannot survive a major war with U.S. logistical support. The modern weapons of war have too large an appetite for men and machines.

The earlier Kennedys would have hopped over these obstacles like a hurdle jumper, but the senator is fading fast.

THE BIBLE

CAN YOU QUOTE IT? BY LAVINA ROSS FOWLER AND ELIZABETH ROSS WIERSEMA

1. The word lily as used in the Bible is thought to have been a comprehensive term for the many brilliantly colored anemones, iris, gladiol, etc. Iris means "rainbow" in Greek. This flower was very important to Hebrew women who steeped the roots in wine for medicine and hung blossoms for perfume among clothing. Give the famous quotations of "the lilies of the field," Matt. 6.

2. What Biblical book follows the Gospels? See.

3. Name the two Jewish factions who comprised the Sanhedrin. Acts 23:6.

4. Who kept King David from avenging his wrath upon the surly Nabal. 1 Samuel 25 (K.J.) 1 Kings 25 (D.).

5. "A soft answer turneth..... Proverbs 15.

Four correct...excellent. Three correct...good.

The Country Parson

by Frank Clark



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WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Senate report warned of invasion



By JACK ANDERSON

WASHINGTON — By his own admission, Jimmy Carter was caught off guard by the Afghanistan invasion because he trusted his summit partner, Leonid Brezhnev, who had blandly denied that the Soviets had aggression in mind. Afterward, Carter lamented that the Soviet leader had lied to him.

Certainly, the evidence was available to the president that the Soviets were preparing to strike across the Afghan border. Last September, a top-secret report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee laid out the probability of a Russian military move there with remarkable clarity.

The report, prepared by three staff members, was distributed to key senators on the committee. Its contents were also communicated to the White House.

I have obtained a copy of the still-secret Sept. 21 report, titled "Developments in Afghanistan and Possible Increased Soviet Intervention." If the president had read it, he might have been less taken aback by the Russians' Christmas-week invasion.

The Senate report notes first that the bloody coup which replaced one Soviet puppet with another earlier in September gave the Kremlin essentially two choices: Increase its commitment in Afghanistan or let a Soviet-backed regime go down the drain.

The reason the Russians faced this tough decision, the report explained, was the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan. Noting "widespread but uncoordinated insurgencies...in all parts of the country," the report added: "Extensive Soviet material

support, together with several thousand military cadets, have enabled the regime to retain a tenuous hold on power. The government's position continues to erode, however."

The report cited intelligence warnings of "the somewhat increased readiness of one Soviet airborne division in a Soviet military district adjacent to Afghanistan," and speculated that the Russians were concerned about the possible need to protect or evacuate the 5,000 to 6,000 Soviet advisers and dependents.

But the report also raised the possibility that the Russians' increased military readiness in the area might reflect "an unfolding coherent plan to intervene massively to support (former Afghan President Hafizullah) Amin." In this instance, of course, there was a massive intervention, but one that resulted in President Amin's overthrow and execution.

The committee report listed five factors that were "pushing Moscow toward deeper military involvement" in Afghanistan:

1. Traditional Russian designs on its neighbor dating back to the czars;
2. Hopes that a Marxist ally might add to Soviet influence on Pakistan, India and Iran;
3. Desire for a buffer against Red China;
4. The need to show the United States that the Soviets would not let its hands be tied by detente, and
5. "The creeping military logic" that the Afghan rebels could be beaten by a little more Russian involvement.

Three factors "influencing Moscow

to be very cautious" were also listed in the report: Soviet fears that they'd be unable to control Amin, that they might get bogged down in a Vietnam situation, and that the United States might show "assertiveness" by taking counteraction elsewhere, or maybe killing SALT II.

In addition to the senate committee report, another knowledgeable source gave the Carter administration a solid early warning of the Soviet attack. In October, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told both the senate committee and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance "flat out that the Soviets were building up for a move into Afghanistan and then Pakistan," sources told my reporters Dale Van Atta and Hal Straus.

Yet Jimmy Carter ignored the warnings.

COPTER CRISIS — Iraq trains some of the world's most vicious terrorist groups, and has been properly condemned for this by the Carter administration. But behind the scenes, the State Department is quietly helping the Iraqis close a deal for six high-performance helicopters that could be used to further terrorist activities.

The "executive" choppers — Italian-made Sikorsky S-61s with American-produced General Electric engines — are luxury models that make those in the presidential fleet look like stripped-down jalopies. Each has a kitchen, a bathroom, a lounge with plush upholstered couch and a small conference table.

The contract specifications indicate use by top officials. But it would be no great trouble to convert the high-speed helicopters for use as weapons carriers, hit-and-run taxis for platoon-sized terrorist squads, low-level strafing or military observation.

Yet the Commerce Department, just recently embarrassed over its technology transfer policies, okayed the sale of the six potential military choppers, and Foggy Bottom bureaucrats have added their seal of approval to the smelly deal.

After a similar export approval for Libya, another friend of international terrorists, Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Richard Stone, D-Fla., were ready to ram through a strict law embargoing the sale of militarily useful equipment to countries supporting terrorists. To forestall such legislation, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance promised to inform the senators when such deals were cooking.

Vance is now trying to persuade the senators to okay the Iraqi sale. His argument is that the French will supply the helicopter engines if we don't, and that, anyway, Iraq is showing signs of hostility to both Iran and the Soviet Union — and, as the Arabs say, "the enemy of my enemy is my friend."

At this writing, the senators have not agreed on an answer for the State Department's hardware salesmen.

INSIDE REPORT:

John Anderson: He became a 'trendy' candidate

By ROWLAND EVANS AND ROBERT NOVAK

WASHINGTON — John Anderson's 20-year journey from Goldwaterish young congressman to trendy presidential candidate neared its destination the evening of Jan. 10 in a posh East Side Manhattan apartment when he received from multimillionaire General Motors heir Stewart Mott the maximum \$1,000 check for his campaign.

Mott, a left-of-center activist renowned for lavish political contributions in the pre-\$1,000 limit days, had singled out Anderson as his favorite Republican running for president. So had other liberals crowding into the East Side apartment for the fundraiser, as well as their West Coast counterparts at a Beverly Hills reception a week later.

Anderson vaulted from obscurity following the televised Republican candidates' debate in Des Moines Jan. 5, but not so much as the candidate of the desiccated Republican left as of the frustrated Democratic left. Since liberal Democrats can advance his empty prospects for the Republican nomination not one inch, Anderson's burst of acclaim underlines that the new ideological polarization of the two parties makes him an anachronism.

In the debate, Anderson displayed the tough articulation that has won admirers in Congress for two decades. So non-liberal a critic as William F. Buckley's National Review praised Anderson's courageous support of the grain embargo, in contrast



Evans



Novak

to his pusillanimous rivals. But national praise for Anderson — which we heard all over Iowa the week after the debate — came from newsmen and Democrats.

That was proved by Iowa Republicans in the Des Moines Register poll who gave him only 1 percent support for president and, more revealing, rated him a loser in the debate. What the Democrats and editorialists found so attractive in Anderson was that he sounded so much like a Democrat. While his party presents a united front on tax reduction and a tough foreign policy, Anderson dissents on both.

Only 35 people had expressed pre-debate interest in the Jan. 10 Manhattan fund-raiser, but over 200 showed up (requiring two sittings). The Jan. 20 West Coast affair generated so much interest it was moved from millionaire Stanley Sheinbaum's home to the Beverly Wilshire Hotel.

Sheinbaum is no less a leftist activist in Los Angeles than is Mott in New York. But whereas Mott also backs Sen. Edward M. Kennedy for presi-

dent, Sheinbaum is only for Anderson. Describing himself to us as a latter-day Diogenes "looking for a thinking man," Sheinbaum wrung his hands in despair over President Carter and disappointment with Kennedy before finding Anderson.

He is not alone. Sheinbaum's co-hosts in the Anderson fund-raiser were Norman Lear and Grant Tinker, socially conscious Hollywood liberals famed for television production but not for fraternizing with Republicans.

This hardly could have been expected by the magnetic Rockford, Ill., lawyer who entered Congress in 1961 at age 38. His liberal rating, as measured by the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), for the first three years was zero. In 1964 (when he ducked a visit to his home district by that ferocious Eastern liberal Nelson Rockefeller) Anderson's ADA rating rose to 7.7 percent. In 1966, it subsided back to zero.

His votes began to change in the late 1960s. In 1978, Anderson voted the liberal line 64.7 percent of the time, but if he had been present for all the ADA-selected roll call votes his percentage would have surpassed 70 percent — extraordinary for a Republican, but exceptional even for a Democrat these days.

Apart from percentages, Anderson's appeal to the Motts and Sheinbaums is framed in his national security positions: against the B-1 bomber, against the MX mobile missile, against a nuclear powered carrier, against Carter's proposed 5 percent defense spending boost. Although his

unmatched oratory held the House spellbound Aug. 10, 1978, when he called for the Kemp-Roth 30 percent tax reduction, this tie to regular Republicanism was strictly vestigial: Anderson now opposes Kemp-Roth. That irritates Rep. Jack Kemp, who braved disdain from fellow conservatives to campaign for Anderson in 1978 against a right-wing congressional primary foe. But it was not Kemp who saved him. The United Auto Workers, helped by many Democratic precinct chairmen, ran a re-registration campaign to bring Democrats into the Republican fold. The difficulty of duplicating this re-registration feat in a presidential election year, an intimate of Anderson told us, is one reason he is running for president instead of Congress.

Re-registration of Democrats is the heart of Anderson's campaign for president, particularly in Massachusetts.

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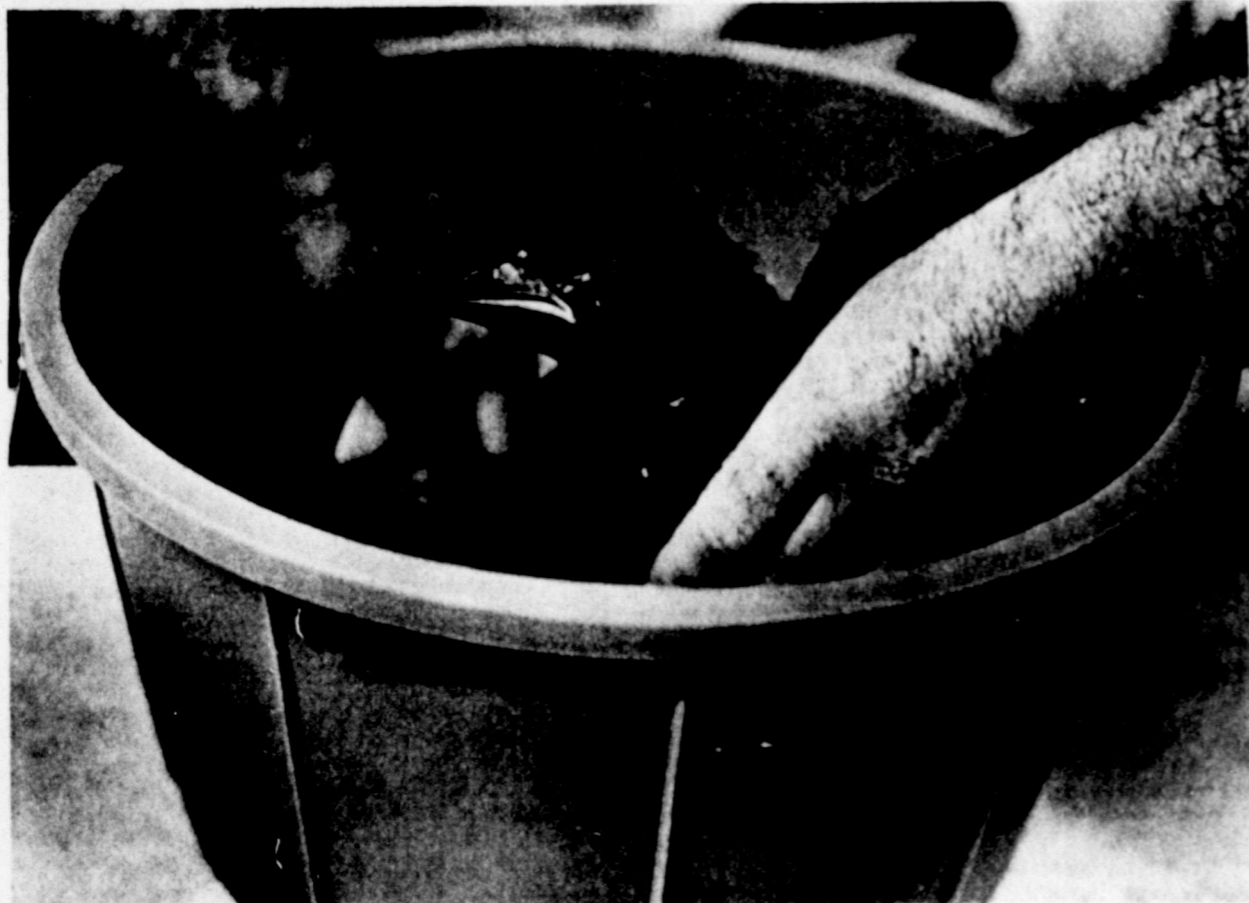
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That small ball of fur at the bottom is being nursed and kept warm by an Adelle penguin. There are 59 pairs of nesting penguins this season at Sea World's improvised Antarctica. (Los Angeles Times Photos by Robert Lachman)



Rearing baby penguins is no easy job because the little cheepers have to be syringe fed every two hours with a mix of salt water, vitamins, ground herring fillet and squid, about what they would normally get from their parents. Here a 20-day-old penguin gets its weekly bath.



Frank Twohy, the senior aviculture keeper at San Diego's Sea World, is shown blow drying a young penguin after its bath. They resemble nothing more than downy tennis balls, says Frank.

TAX TIPS

Many car expenses may be tax deductible

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 11th in a series of tax tips articles provided by the Permian Basin Chapter of the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Taxpayers can deduct non-reimbursed expenses incurred while using their automobiles for business, moving, charitable and medical purposes.

Taxpayers who maintain records of actual costs can claim operating expenses and fixed expenses, such as depreciation and insurance, for the business use of their automobile. Entitled to an optional mileage allowance method, taxpayers can deduct 18.5 cents per mile for the first 15,000 miles and 10 cents per mile for each additional mile when their automobiles are used for business.

However, taxpayers using their automobiles for moving, medical or charitable purposes may deduct only 8 cents per mile. Parking and toll fees may be claimed in addition to the mileage rate.

Some moving expenses connected with job-related relocations may be deductible on this year's income tax

returns also.

Those expenses which can be deducted include the cost of travel to the new location; moving household goods and personal effects; pre-move house-hunting trips; temporary living costs at the new location and certain expenses related to the disposition of an old residence and acquisition of a new home.

The distance between a taxpayer's new job and old residence must be at least 35 miles farther than the former home was from the former job.

These and other questions concerning your 1979 tax return will be answered in the Taxpayer Education Course to be held Feb. 5 and 7 from 7 to 10 p.m. at the Allison Fine Arts Building at Midland College and at Wilkerson Hall, Room 108, Odessa College.

To register for the program, send your name, address and location preference to Taxpayer Education, Box 870, Midland. Registration fee is \$1 per person or \$1.50 per couple. Mailing deadline is Feb. 1. You may also pick up registration forms at the Administration Building, Room 156, Midland College.

Most mobile home residents brushing off asbestos threat

GLOBE, Ariz. (AP) — Most residents of the asbestos-contaminated mobile home site here have refused immediate evacuation, despite relocation arrangements by state officials.

Twenty-five of the 39 families at Mountain View Mobile Home Estates said they will stay at the subdivision until the state begins demolition of the abandoned Metate Asbestos Corp. mill.

The trailer park is built around the mill.

Michael Austin, a relocation coordinator from the Arizona Division of Emergency Services, said the residents' refusal to move surprised state officials who arranged for their evacuation.

Austin said he detects an easing of the "sense of urgency" the residents had about leaving their homes after a visit to the subdivision last week by Gov. Bruce Babbitt.

Babbitt had warned the residents to leave because of the danger posed by asbestos, which is believed to cause cancer.

But many persons contacted by the state said they do not want to leave "either because it was too much of a hassle or because they didn't think the risks were too great," Austin said.

Eight families have moved to the Hanson park and now live in state-owned mobile homes that have been used for flood victims throughout Arizona. Seven more families were expected to move by Monday, he said.

Most of the residents who want to stay are elderly, single or childless married couples, Austin said. All the families who have children already have moved or plan to, he added.

Four families, on the other hand, have indicated they will remain in their homes during the demolition and cleanup.



DR. NEIL SOLOMON

Cholesterol answers far from complete

Dear Dr. Solomon: What's the latest on the cholesterol controversy? My wife has been serving so many salads I'm beginning to feel like a rabbit (although I must admit I enjoy them). But sometimes I yearn for some of the rich foods that used to be my everyday fare. Is it all worthwhile? — Sam.

Dear Sam: I can't offer any guarantees. I can only tell you that your wife appears to have the right idea. An international panel of heart and nutrition specialists was recently convened by the American Health Foundation. They recommended a reduction of serum cholesterol levels in an effort to reduce the risk of fatty arteries and premature death from coronary heart disease.

On the other hand, some physicians point-out that no study has actually proved that lowering cholesterol levels will prevent heart attacks.

The panel distinguished between high-density and low-density lipoproteins. High-density lipoproteins are desirable because they carry cholesterol away from tissues, including artery linings. Low-density lipoproteins, however, are undesirable because they transport cholesterol into the walls of the arteries.

Americans were advised to reduce their consumption of fat and cholesterol and increase their consumption of fruits, vegetables and grain products. An optional diet is one based on low-fat dairy products and lean meat.

An increased emphasis on exercise would also tend to reduce cholesterol levels. It was noted that this would require radical changes in the diet and habits of most Americans.

Although the final word on the relationship between serum cholesterol and coronary heart disease has not been spoken, it seems only prudent to limit the intake of foods known to be high in cholesterol.

Dear Dr. Solomon: What makes a food "go bad," and why is it dangerous to eat such foods? — Ellie.

Dear Ellie: Food spoilage can be caused by bacteria, molds, fungi or yeasts. Botulism poisoning is a most uncomfortable digestive disorder resulting from bacterial contaminants in food.

The deadly botulism is caused by ingesting a nerve toxin. This is produced by a bacterium that grows on foods that were inadequately processed, preserved, refrigerated or cooked, and which grows in the absence of oxygen. These bacteria are especially dangerous because they can grow and produce toxin without giving the food any outward sign of contamination, such as foul odor.

Another way in which food can deteriorate results from the exposure of foods to oxygen, which causes an undesirable change in color and flavor. This oxidation, while less harmful than bacterial contamination, can cause some foods, such as butter, to turn rancid.

Sea World raises little balls of fluff

By LANIE JONES
The Los Angeles Times

SAN DIEGO — They're mostly fat, gray balls of fluff. Except for their horny feet, flippers and small black beaks, they resemble nothing more than "down-covered tennis balls," as senior aviculture keeper Frank Twohy describes them.

They are baby Adelle penguins. Right now, they are from several days to three weeks old, and a far cry in appearance from their black-and-white tuxedo-clad parents.

But they are the pride and joy of the Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute, where they were conceived little more than a month ago and where they are being reared — some in rock nests by their parents, others in warm cages by Sea World personnel.

It is not an easy job, syringe-feeding cheeping baby penguins every two hours with a brownish slime. The feed is a mix of salt water, vitamins, ground herring fillet and ground squid, which approximates the mix of regurgitated food they would normally get from their parents.

But keeper Twohy exhibits a little fatherly pride as he feeds the chicks, and gives a pot-bellied baby named Green its weekly bath, then a quick once over "fluff and dry" with a hair dryer.

The institute's 59 nesting pairs of penguins laid 104 eggs this season in Sea World's improvised Antarctica. Temperatures of 20 to 30 degrees, about 6,000 pounds of ice a day, two diving pools and rocks from Antarctica make the penguin enclosure feel like home. In 1979, about 60 of those eggs hatched — 23 of them in the institute's incubator, the rest in the chill of the rookery.

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Midland operator set site for wildcat test in Cochran

John H. Hendrix Corp. of Midland will drill the No. 1-A Beard as a 5,400-foot wildcat in Cochran County, 1/2 mile south of an 11,920-foot failure, one location northwest of his No. 1 Beard, completed as a Devonian discovery in 1979, 14 miles south of Bledsoe.

Wellsite is 467 feet from north and 1,492 feet from east lines of section 11, block A, PSL survey.

2,600 from west lines of section 55, block 1, HT&B survey.

It was originally abandoned in 1952.

IRION EXTENDER

ARCO Oil & Gas Co. completed the No. 1-24 J.R. Scott Estate a one and one-eighth-mile northeast extension to production in the Irion County portion of the Spraberry Trend Area field, 12 miles northeast of Barnhart.

Operator reported a 24-hour pumping potential of 67 barrels of 38.7-gravity oil and 22 barrels of water, through perforations from 4,165 to 6,225 feet.

The producing zone was treated with 3,000 gallons of acid and fractured with 80,422 gallons. Gas-liquid ratio is 1,343-1.

Location is 1,980 from north and 660 from west lines of section 24, block 14, H&TC survey.

RUNNELS WILDCATS

Lifestyle Energy Corp. of Richardson will drill two 5,100-foot wildcats in

Runnels County, one mile southwest of Wingate.

The No. 1 F.N. Robinson is a north-west twin to a 5,161-foot failure, 5/8 mile northeast of the depleted Bays, North (Fry sand) field, 2,393 from southeast and 1,400 from northeast lines of John Early survey No. 449.

The No. 1 W.J. Morgan is 3/8 mile northwest of the No. 1 Robinson, 4,357 from southeast and 1,906 from northeast lines of John Early survey No. 449.

Cambrian Oil Inc. will drill two 4,900-foot wildcats on the east side of the Kendrick (Gardner) field, separated by depleted producers and two miles northeast of Winters.

The No. 1 Tomsitis is one location north of a 4,915-foot failure, 2,173 from south and 467 from west lines of H. Heavenhill survey No. 324.

The No. 1 Renna is one location north of the 4,915-foot failure, 2,173 from north and 467 from west lines of H. Heavenhill survey No. 324.



Texas Tech University graduate student Jondahl Davis, center, of Acuff receives a \$600 grant-in-aid from the Southwest Section of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Presenting the award is Frank L. Schatz of Midland, West

Texas Geological Society delegate to the Southwest Section. At right is Dr. David K. Davies, chairman of the Geosciences Department at Tech. Davis is working on a master of Science degree with a specialty in Geo-Chemistry.

Gulf spots 7,300-foot Ward wildcat

Gulf Oil Corp. filed application to drill the No. 1 Bank of America as a 7,300-foot gas wildcat in Ward County, 5/8 mile west of a 3,365-foot failure, 1.75 miles southeast of Phantom (Pennsylvanian) production and two and five-eighths miles east of Worsham, North (Fusselman) production.

Drillsite is 3,000 feet from northeast and 1,100 feet from northwest lines of section 26, block 33, H&TC survey, eight miles southeast of Barstow.

Adobe Oil & Gas Corp. of Midland completed two projects in the Scott (Cherry Canyon) field of Ward County, three miles southeast of Barstow.

The No. 16 Barstow finished 5/8 mile south of Cherry Canyon production for a calculated absolute open flow of 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, through perforations from 5,802 to 5,808 feet.

The producing zone was acidized with 1,500 gallons and fractured with 7,000 gallons.

Scheduled as an 11,600-foot wildcat and amended to the above field, it drilled to 11,547 feet, with 5.5-inch casing set at that depth. Plugged back depth is 5,808 feet.

Location is 4,620 feet from northeast and 660 feet from northwest lines of section 35, block 33, H&TC survey.

Adobe finished the No. 1-17 Barstow 1/2 mile south of Cherry Canyon production, for a calculated absolute open flow of 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, through perforations from 6,231 to 6,303 feet.

The producing zone was acidized with 1,500 gallons and fractured with 14,000 gallons.

Total depth is 6,480 feet, where 5.5-inch casing is set.

Location is 1,258 from northeast and 598 from southeast lines of section 35, block 33, H&TC survey.

HOWARD RE-ENTRY

C.F. Qualla of Midland will re-enter and clean out to 7,200 feet for test as a wildcat at the No. 1 Collins in Howard County, 5/8 mile southeast of a 7,948-foot failure, two miles east of production in the Luther, Southeast field, 4.5 miles north of Luther.

Originally drilled by Fullerton Oil Co. as the No. 1 Collins to 8,350 feet, it was abandoned in 1951.

Location is 2,040 from north and 720 from west lines of section 42, block 31, T-3-N, T&P survey.

ANDREWS RE-ENTRY FINALS

Shell Oil Co. of Houston recompleted the No. 15 Ratliff & Bedford, 3/4 mile north of production in the Bedford (Ellenburger) field of Andrews County, 20 miles northwest of Goldsmith.

Operator reported a 24-hour pumping potential of 30 barrels of 43.3-gravity oil and 120 barrels of water, through perforations from 10,964 to

11,212 feet.

Gas-oil ratio is 200-1.

Drilled to 11,283 feet, 5.5-inch casing was landed at 11,276 feet.

Location is 660 from north and 1,100 from east lines of section 4, block 73, PSL survey.

REEVES GAS TEST

Gulf Oil Corp. will drill the No. 1-D J. Frost as a 7,000-foot gas test, 3/8 mile southeast of the discovery well in the Worsham, East (Cherry Canyon) field of Reeves County, 23 miles southeast of Pecos.

Drillsite is 1,980 from south and 660 from west lines of section 17, block 7,

H&GN survey.

The firm's No. 4 S.E. Ligon-State opened Cherry Canyon production in the field.

MIDLAND TEST STAKED

Tamarack Petroleum Co. Inc. of Midland will drill the No. 2-A Parks in the Parks (Spraberry) field of Midland County, 1/2 mile west of the firm's No. 1 Parks, staked in the same field, one mile west of production, nine miles southwest of Midland.

Location is 1,980 from north and west lines of section 19, block 40, T-3-S, T&P survey.

Contract depth is 9,600 feet.

Saudi Arabia announces hike in basic crude price

TOKYO (AP) — Saudi Arabia, which last month predicted a possible drop in OPEC oil prices early this year, has sent out word that it is raising its basic crude oil prices by \$2 a barrel to \$26, retroactive to Jan. 1.

A petroleum industry source said in Tokyo today that the Saudis had informed their Japanese customers of the price increase. It was confirmed by an oil industry source in London.

The source in Tokyo, who declined to be identified, said Petromin, Saudi Arabia's state oil company, gave no reason for the price markup. But Tetsuo Hamauzu, an oil analyst at the Japan Asian Economy Institute, said the Saudis apparently were trying to "revive the move to unified prices among the petroleum-exporting countries who failed to unify their prices at their meeting in Caracas last year."

He predicted other so-called moderates in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, would

soon follow the Saudi lead.

The increase is Saudi Arabia's second in 40 days. On Dec. 13, as OPEC was preparing to meet in Caracas, Venezuela, the Saudis raised their base price from \$18 to \$24 in an attempt to establish \$24 as a new base price for the cartel. But the 13 nations could not agree on a unified price structure, and the Caracas meeting ended with prices ranging from \$24 to \$30 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, predicted at the time that recession would dampen the demand for oil so much that OPEC's members would be unable to increase prices in the first few months of 1980 and the prices might even drop a bit.

Saudi Arabia is Japan's largest oil supplier as well as the largest exporter in the world. Last year it shipped nearly 500 million barrels to Japan, or about 30 percent of the country's total oil imports.

Gas supply complicated

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Widely varying wholesale gasoline price increases over the past two months, coupled with the federally mandated dealer profit margin, have complicated the availability of gasoline at the pump, a respected oil industry newsletter reported Sunday.

Dealers who purchase at relatively lower wholesale rates may sell out their stock and close earlier than other dealers, says the Los Angeles-based Lundberg Letter.

In the past seven weeks, 15 major U.S. oil concerns made 54 wholesale price changes, amounting to a weighted average increase of 10.8 cents a gallon, the newsletter said.

The changes ranged from an increase of 19 cents a gallon by Chevron, the marketing unit of Standard

Oil Co. of California, to a drop of 1 cent a gallon by Union Oil Co. of California.

The price changes "varied enormously from one company to another so that buying positions of this dealer versus that vary from great competitive advantage to devastating competitive disadvantage," the newsletter said.

Most dealers are allowed a profit margin of 16.1 cents a gallon, as set by the federal Department of Energy.

Hence, the result of the wholesale price discrepancies is that one dealer who buys his gasoline at a lower price, and sets a lower retail price, will sell his allocation quickly, make his allowable profit margin and then in most cases close his station to reduce overhead costs.

But dealers who must buy their allocations at a higher price "have to stay open longer to move supplies," the letter said. The result is "marketing pandemonium" and motorists who are never sure when what station will be open, publisher Dan Lundberg said in an interview Sunday.

In addition, dealers who buy at higher prices often don't try to attain the full profit margin because motorists probably could find lower pump prices elsewhere, he said.

DRY HOLES

J. A. March wildcat, No. 1 Raper, 700 from south and west lines of section 33E, block 1A, H&TC survey, 8.3 miles north northwest of Bronte, id 6,700 feet.

CRANE COUNTY
Sun Oil Co. No. 1 A. R. Eppenauer, 951 from northeast and 600 from northwest lines of section 5, block 4, H&TC survey, id 3,620 feet.

CROSBY COUNTY
Jay C. Steiner, Clear Fork, No. 1 Adams, 600 from north and 467 from west lines of section 1149, TTRR survey, 14 miles south of Halls, abandoned location.

FISHER COUNTY
Hanson Corp. wildcat, No. 1 Qweems, 467 from south and east lines of section 18, block 2, H&TC survey, 1.2 miles north of Luther, id 4,900 feet.

GAINES COUNTY
Texas Oil & Gas Co. Hanford (San Andres), No. 1-A Morrow, 330 from north and west lines of section 200, block G, WTRR survey, seven miles northwest of Seminole, abandoned location.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY
Newbourne Oil Co. No. 1 J. B. Calverley Estate, 1,800 from north and east lines of section 42, block 34, T-3-S, GAMMRAA survey, six miles northwest of Garden City, id 8,235 feet.

KIMBLE COUNTY
Cominco American Inc. wildcat, No. 1 Block, 2,000 from north and 1,350 from east lines of section 1149, TTRR survey, abstract 15, six miles south of Roosevelt, abandoned location.

MCCULLOCH COUNTY
Cook's Producing Co. wildcat, No. 2 Jones, 355.4 from

south and 1,687.7 from west lines of section 91, H&TC survey, abstract 650, five miles west of Fife, abandoned location.

NOLAN COUNTY
Texas Pacific Oil, wildcat, No. 1 S. Y. Dennis, 3,164 from north and 320 from west lines of section 42, block 5, T&P survey, one mile north of Nolan, id 4,791 feet.

PECOS COUNTY
Magnatex Corp. Oil Division, Mesa Vista, No. 1 Maganates Boren, 600 from southeast and 1,320 from south west lines of section 31, block 10, H&GN survey, nine miles southwest of Imperial, abandoned location.

RUNNELS COUNTY
J. V. Braswell, wildcat, No. 1 Fred Spreen, 467 from north and 1,106 from west lines of section 162, ETRR survey, eight miles northeast of Ballinger, id 3,820 feet.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY
The Newhall Land & Farming Co. wildcat, No. 1 Dublin, 700 from south and west lines of section 4, block L, GH&SA survey, 12.5 miles southeast of Eldorado, id 5,700 feet.

VAL VERDE COUNTY
Poorboy Exploration, No. 1-A Massie West, 4,338 from south and 2,534 from east lines of Mason County School land survey No. 1, abstract 1297, 4.5 miles northwest of Juno, id 900 feet.

WARD COUNTY
Rendova Oil Co. War-Wink South, No. 2-47 University Unit, 1,867 from south and 1,867 from west lines of section 47, block 28, ULS, 15 miles southwest of Wink, abandoned location.

ENERGY OIL & GAS

Estate, a 5,100-foot wildcat in Yoakum County, 1/2 mile northeast of an 11,560-foot failure, 1.25 miles northeast of Jones Ranch production in the extreme southwest portion of the county.

Drillsite is 660 from south and 6,400 from east lines of section 7, block A-6, PSL survey, nine miles west of Denver City.

DICKENS SITES

Wes-Tex Drilling Co. of Abilene filed application to drill two 4,900-foot wildcats in Dickens County, seven miles northeast of Spur.

The No. 1-311 Edwards Ranch is 1/2 mile northwest of a 3,945-foot failure, 2.75 miles northwest of production in the Croton Creek (Tannehill) field, which produces at 4,660 feet.

Wellsite is 660 from north and 900 from west lines of section 311, block 1, H&GN survey.

The No. 1-277 Edwards Ranch is 1.5 miles west of the depleted Tannehill discovery, 1.75 miles west of Tannehill production, 1,700 feet from south and 467 feet from east lines of section 277, block 1, H&GN survey.

SUTTON EXTENDER FINALS

William Perlman of Houston has finalized the No. 1-50 Fields as a four and three-eighths mile northwest extension to Wolfcamp production in the east area of the Sutton County portion of the Sawyer multipay, three miles southeast of Ozona.

Operator reported a calculated absolute open flow of 170,000 cubic feet of gas daily, through perforations between 4,378 and 4,382 feet, which was acidized with 1,000 gallons.

The project has been amended, it originally was filed as a Canyon producer.

Drilled to 6,270 feet, operator set 4.5-inch casing on bottom. Plugged back depth is 4,470 feet.

Location is 1,320 from south and west lines of section 50, block B, HE&WT survey.

FISHER ACTIVITY

Hill Production Co. of Dallas completed the No. 2 Touchstone-Maberry as the second well and a location northeast extension to the Big John (Canyon reef) field of Fisher County, in the northeast portion of the Raven Creek field, 10 miles northwest of Noodle.

On 24-hour potential test, recovery was 90 barrels of 41-gravity oil and 180 barrels of water, through a 14/64-inch choke and perforations ranging from 4,824 to 4,862 feet, which was washed with 1,000 gallons of mud acid.

Gas-oil ratio is 555-1.

Scheduled as a 5,000-foot wildcat, it drilled to 5,510 feet, with 4.5-inch casing set at 5,000 feet. Plugged back depth is 5,490 feet.

Location is 1,100 from north and 2,200 from east lines of section 1, block 19, T&P survey.

John R. Thompson Operating Inc. of Abilene will re-enter and clean out to 5,650 feet a Fisher County 6,208-foot failure, the former Country Moore Drilling Co. No. 1 Kemp, one mile south of McCaulley, 5/8 mile northwest of depleted production in the McCaulley (Flippen) field.

Operating as the No. 1 David C. Hill, location is 3,320 from north and

New Basins discovered

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Geological survey has discovered five huge undersea basins off Alaska believed to contain major petroleum deposits, the New York Times reports.

Survey scientists said the regions are in the outer continental shelf, off the western coast of Alaska in the Bering and Chukchi seas. Two of the regions lie beneath waters that are owned, or might be claimed by the Soviet Union, thus complicating exploitation of those sources, the Times said in Sunday editions.

Dr. Charles Masters of the Geological Survey said recent seismic exploration "leads us to believe that the areas may have enormous petroleum resources."

Mexico plans to double oil yield by end of '82

By MARLISE SIMONS The Washington Post

MEXICO CITY — In what would be a dramatic reversal of its conservative energy policy, Mexico is planning to double its oil production to about 4 million barrels a day by the end of 1982, according to diplomatic and oil industry sources here and in the United States.

The projected increase would make Mexico, which is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, as large a producer as any OPEC nation except Saudi Arabia if present levels of production are maintained.

Mexico's planned increase runs against the current trend among oil-exporting countries, which generally have been considering cutbacks. Saudi Arabia, for instance, was once thought capable of producing 20 million barrels a day by 1985, but has held its production down to about 9.5 million.

A production increase by Mexico has far-reaching implications not only for the United States and other Western consuming nations, but for economic, social and political developments here as well.

MEXICO President Jose Lopez Portillo has said repeatedly that Mexico would limit its oil production in accordance with national capacity to absorb and invest the massive income it generates. In the past, he has said production levels therefore would grow no higher than 2.25 million barrels a day by the end of his term in 1982.

Mexicans regard their oil as a national treasure to be husbanded. It is the focus of tremendous patriotic sentiment and political passion.

In what many observers consider an effort by Lopez Portillo to test the political currents before making a formal announcement of the production increase, reports were leaked to Mexican newspapers a week ago saying the president had made the decision to produce nearly 4 million barrels a day by the end of his term.

A spokesman for Pemex, the state oil company, would neither confirm nor deny that the president had made such a decision. The president's spokesman would not comment.

Diplomats and sources close to the oil industry in Mexico, however, said they believe the decision already has been made, and is based on government assessments of increased cash needs for development and service of Mexico's massive debt.

A SENIOR U.S. official in Washington said that "Pemex doesn't want to make an announcement right now because of the political problems... but Mexico will probably be producing 4 million barrels by the end of 1982."

There have been several indications already of moves toward large production increases. The Pemex budget unexpectedly shot up 84 percent over last year and current projections show that Mexico will reach the 2.25 million barrel a day target by this coming April, almost six months ahead of the old schedule.

Pemex production capacity has grown dramatically, more than doubling since 1976, and experts say it can comfortably handle the 4 million barrels a day by 1982, with earlier production bottlenecks slowly clearing up.

Pemex estimates proven combined oil and natural gas reserves at 45.8 billion barrels. Of this, CIA estimates place Mexico's oil reserves at about 15 billion barrels.

Mexican oil production this month reached a record 1.9 million barrels a day, of which 1.2 million are used domestically and about 700,000 are exported. Close to 80 percent of the export oil currently goes to the United States.

AS MIDDLE Eastern sources of supply have looked increasingly threatened, Mexico has been courted heavily by consumers as diverse as Japan, Great Britain, Finland, West Germany, Bulgaria and Romania. Pemex now holds letters of intent from eager customers for a total of four million barrels a day.

U.S. analysts and officials, however, generally have taken Lopez Portillo's lead and considered that Mexico could not be counted on to increase greatly its oil exports to relieve the pressures of declining and sometimes uncertain OPEC production.

U.S. officials still emphasize that large increases in Mexican production would not come close to eliminating problems with world supply, but if Mexican exports rise in proportion to its production increase the situation would be eased considerably.

Prices, which Mexico maintains at or above OPEC levels for its exports, largely would be unaffected.

An increase of a million or more barrels a day on the world market, particularly of oil produced in this hemisphere, would not be a "cornucopia", one U.S. energy official said, but "it would be good news."

IF PEMEX does follow

through with the plans to step up production, however, the decision undoubtedly will stem from domestic pressures rather than international demand.

Oil and gas revenues for 1980, at current or slightly increased production levels, have been projected at between \$8 billion to \$10 billion.

Mexico's dramatic social problems demand vast government investment in coming years, however, and the country continues to have tremendous need for cash.

The \$7 billion it serviced in 1979 just to re-secure its \$30 billion foreign debt suggested an indication of its hunger for additional revenues.

While Mexico had expected to reduce its budget deficits drastically last year as oil funds started coming in, it now finds itself with its largest current accounts deficit ever — a staggering \$3.5 billion.

As it sought capital goods to enable industry to expand, meanwhile, its imports increased by 44 percent.

MEXICO'S OIL earns its cash only when it is exported. At home, Pemex keeps oil and gas prices much lower than the international norm and unofficial estimates suggest that every barrel of oil Pemex sells at home costs the government \$20.

In what some observers believe is an effort to soften public criticism of the resource's increased exploitation, Pemex officials have been giving increasingly optimistic interviews recently about the rate and importance of new discoveries.

Mexico's proven and probable oil reserves already have already been estimated by Central Intelligence Agency and Energy Department analysts at more than 1-2 times those of the United States.

Earlier this month Pemex announced that a new oil field in the southeastern part of the country holds another 1.5 billion barrels and the giant offshore wells in the Gulf of Campeche are even larger than the predicted 11 billion barrels.

Nevertheless, criticism of the government's plans — the stories appeared in Mexican newspapers — was heavy.

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