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By MIKE FEINSILBER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here, on tax day, is what the taxman thinks: —He thinks most Americans, on reflection after getting over their "emotional reaction to the tax system," will agree it is fair, and that taxes, after all, are not so steep. —He thinks a man from Mars would be amazed that Americans, by and large, pay what they owe without trying to cheat. They do it on the honor system and, by and large, it works. —He thinks, however, that honesty would not be so rampant if the Internal Revenue Service didn't check some tax returns and didn't occasionally send someone to jail for cheating, some 500 out of 90 million taxpayers in an average year. —And he'd like to double the tax returns that are audited, although, even at that, only three or four of every 100 returns would be looked at. Today it is two of every 100. —But, like most of his predecessors, the taxman can't sell that viewpoint to the Office of Management and Budget despite the fact that every additional dollar invested in tax enforcement is sure to return many times that much in taxes collected. The taxman is Jerome Kurtz, 47, appointed IRS commissioner two years ago by President Carter. —He is a gourmet cook who hasn't had time to go into the kitchen since he got here. He gets to the office at 8:45 a.m. and leaves at 6:45 p.m. with a briefcase of things he must read into the night. He was voted best-dressed in West Philadelphia High School.

In his office hang the works of his wife, Elaine, an artist. They have two daughters. In Philadelphia, they lived in Society Hill; here they live in Georgetown. Kurtz was an infant when his father died. He was raised by his mother, who worked as a bookkeeper, and his grandparents in a working class Philadelphia neighborhood. He studied accounting at Temple University there and worked as an accountant while in school. He graduated magna cum laude from Harvard Law School, then built a reputation as one of the country's best tax lawyers. As commissioner, Kurtz has raised the hackles of wealthy taxpayers. He has cracked down on tax-shelter abuses and the misuse of travel and entertainment deductions. He has also proposed that wealthy taxpayers who take a questionable business deduction in areas where the law is unclear be required to tell the IRS what they did so the agency can study the deduction's legality. Usually the last thing such taxpayers want to do is call attention to their fuzzy deductions. They want to slide by and Kurtz acknowledges they often do. He hasn't won that battle yet. In an interview, Kurtz said the average American is not cranky about his taxes when he thinks about them for a while. "A lot of people have an emotional reaction to the tax system because obviously it costs money, but I think in their more reflective moments

(See TAXMAN, Page 2A)

With most Americans, the IRS 'honor system' works, taxman reveals

The Midland Reporter-Telegram

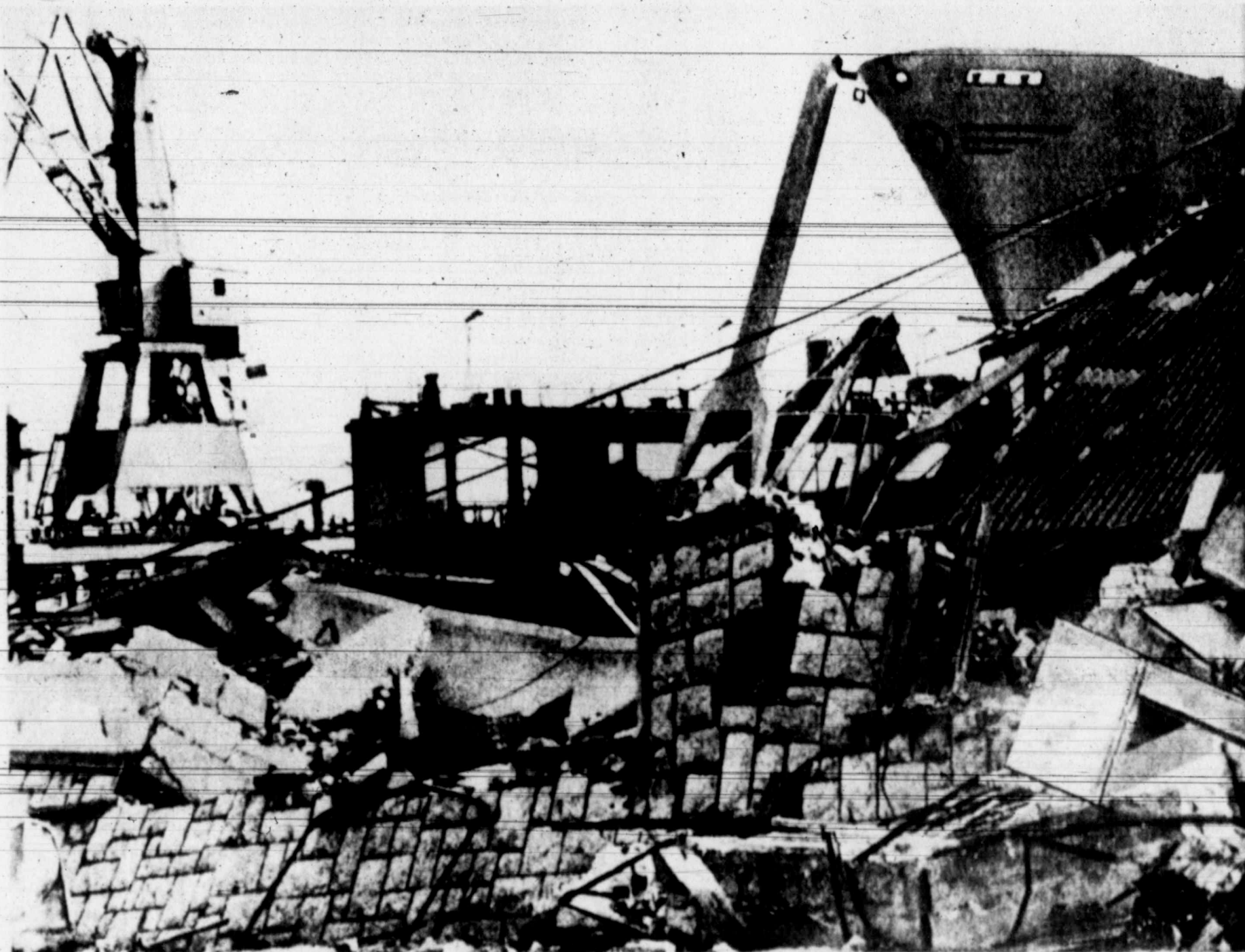
METRO EDITION

DIAL 682-5311, P.O. Box 1650, MIDLAND, TEXAS
Vol. 50, No. 38, Daily 15¢, Sunday 35¢

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1979
2 SECTIONS, 24 PAGES

Easter quakes rock coastline, killing 235

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) — Tens of thousands of Yugoslavs spent the night in the open after an earthquake Easter morning devastated more than 60 miles of Adriatic coastline in southern Yugoslavia and Albania and killed at least 235 persons. Aftershocks continued through the night. Belgrade Radio said there were more than 200 known dead in Yugoslavia. It said the Albanian news agency reported at least 35 persons killed and 350 injured in Albania, Yugoslavia's southern neighbor. Doctors flown in from across Yugoslavia treated hundreds of injured in makeshift relief centers. Rescue workers, using specially trained dogs, searched more than a dozen coastal towns and villages for survivors or bodies buried in the rubble. Frigmen probed the coastal waters for persons whose homes slid into the sea. The Seismological Institute in Belgrade said today that the original quake registered 6.5 on the Richter scale, revising previous reports that gauged the quake at 7.2 on the ground motion scale. It was the strongest quake ever recorded in Yugoslavia, although the toll was far less than that of the 1963 quake in Skopje, 100 miles to the east, in which more than 1,100 were killed. Officials at the institute said the quake, which occurred at 7:20 a.m. Sunday, had the power of 10 million tons of explosives. Hardest hit was a coastal strip in southern Montenegro from the town of Herceg-Novi on the north to Ucinj, 10 miles from the Albanian frontier. The initial 50-second shock tore open hotels, hospitals, factories and homes along the coast. Buildings and roads slid into the sea. There were waves of violent aftershocks, and by evening more than 80 tremors had been reported. "There is not a single house that has not been damaged in one way or another in Herceg-Novi," said Dusko Seferovic, mayor of the resort town on Kotor Bay. Local officials said the quake leveled virtually all older buildings in 13 towns along the coast, a popular, sun-drenched tourist area. All roads and most rail lines in the area were damaged and telephone, water and power lines were broken. "The blow was tremendous," said the captain of a ship anchored a mile off the coastal town of Bar when the quake struck. "At first I thought some other ship had collided with us or we ran aground." Vojislav Savic, who was riding in a bus near Petrovac, said he saw "a church wall crumble and others followed. Smoke rose, as if from a volcano. The sea turned red from the Earth." President Josip Broz Tito, who was vacationing near Herceg-Novi, visited the stricken area and ordered aides to mobilize rescue and relief operations. "It was lucky it was not a working day," the 86-year-old president said, surveying a shipyard buried in a landslide. "Many families sustained a tragedy and these losses cannot be recovered," Tito said in a broadcast appeal to the nation for help. Belgrade scientists said the focal point of the quake was in the Adriatic seabed off the coastal resort city of Dubrovnik, just north of the hardest-hit zone.



The quay at the Yugoslav harbor of Bijela is a mass of rubble today following Easter Sunday earthquakes and a night of aftershocks that struck the Adriatic coast. The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug places the death toll at more than 200 with hundreds of persons injured or still missing. Many deaths also were reported in Albania. (AP Laser-photo)

Four Arab terrorists captured after bombing of airport

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Four Arab terrorists hurled hand grenades into the arrival hall of Zaventem International Airport here today just after an Israeli airliner landed, police said. Up to 10 persons were injured, two of them requiring hospitalization, the police said. Officials said the terrorists engaged in a gun battle with police after throwing the grenades and the four were captured. Witnesses said the terrorists stood on a mezzanine overlooking the arrival area and threw the grenades into the crowd below. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack. In Tel Aviv, Israel Radio said terrorists opened fire on passengers in the main lobby of the Brussels air terminal, and that security guards of the Israeli El Al airline returned fire, wounding one of the attackers. The terrorists wanted to reach El Al flight 334 which was waiting at the airport to take off for Tel Aviv, the state radio said.

30 persons take shots for 'flukes'

By JOHN MOULDER
Austin Bureau

AUSTIN—Through a rare human error in the State Health Department laboratory here, officials in six Texas cities were notified they had a rabies problem on their hands. As a result, 30 persons unnecessarily began the long and involved inoculation procedure to avoid contracting the disease. "It was one of those flukes," says Lon Gee, assistant deputy commissioner of health. "It has never happened before and we are sure it will never happen again." The cities involved are San Angelo, Victoria, Bay City, Dayton in Liberty County, Hallettsville in Lavaca County and Bryan. Health officials in those cities sent severed heads of animals to the Health Department in Austin to be examined for rabies. The Health Department sent back word that the tests were "positive." The error, according to Gee, occurred during a two-hour period on March 20. The goof was discovered a week later, but by then 30 people around the state had already begun the rabies vaccination process. The error occurred, said Gee, after two severed animal heads were sent to the Austin laboratory in a single container. "We ended up with one more head than we had identification slips for," said Gee. This started a series of errors in the labeling sequence. In all, the error affected the test reports on about 15 heads that were sent to the department. "Fortunately they were all 'false positives'. There were no 'false negatives'. That's what really keeps you awake at night," said Gee. But the biggest problem was in Bay City. The state erroneously reported that a puppy there was rabid. In Bay City alone, 23 persons who had handled the pup began taking the rabies shots. In Victoria, three persons began the inoculations. "We are snowed under with heads," said a health department spokesman, noting that the Texas Health Department laboratory makes more rabies tests on animal heads than any other lab in the nation. One person each began taking the shots in Hallettsville, Bryan, San Angelo and Dayton. The Texas Health Department laboratory makes more rabies tests on animal heads than any other lab in the country, Gee said. "We are snowed under with heads," said the official. "Texas had a serious rabies problem with wild skunks and bats and foxes. Laredo had a big rabies scare two years ago, but it seems to have calmed down. El Paso still has a considerable problem." The Texas Health Department has an excellent laboratory, said Gee. He said the two laboratory technicians on duty at the time have 32 and 17 years experience, respectively, and have never been involved in such an error before. Because the rabies vaccine is so expensive, it is rarely stocked by conventional medical agencies. As a result, the rabies vaccine is supplied by the state through local health agencies, and the recipient is billed by the state. Those who took the vaccine because of the error will have their money refunded by the state, said Gee, though he noted that a refund is a slow, cumbersome process. Asked whether the error prompted any procedural changes, Gee said: "Let me tell you. They're being so damned careful they're having a hard time getting work done. We require absolute accuracy."

INSIDE TODAY

- ✓ IN THE NEWS: Outdoor concert-goers riot in Wichita, Kan. 5B
- ✓ LIFESTYLE: Male birth control pill may go into general use in China. 5A
- ✓ SPORTS: Cubs, Diablos split Sunday, conclude series at 7:30 p.m. today with single game. 1B
- ✓ PEOPLE: AP columnist Hugh Mulligan take a humorous look at the energy crisis. 8A

Around Town..... 5A	Dear Abby..... 5A	Obituaries..... 12A
Bridge..... 8A	Editorial..... 4A	Oil & gas..... 8A
Classified..... 6B	Entertainment..... 3D	Solomon..... 8A
Comics..... 4B	Lifestyle..... 5A	Sports..... 1B
Crossword..... 4B	Markets..... 5A	TV Schedule..... 3A

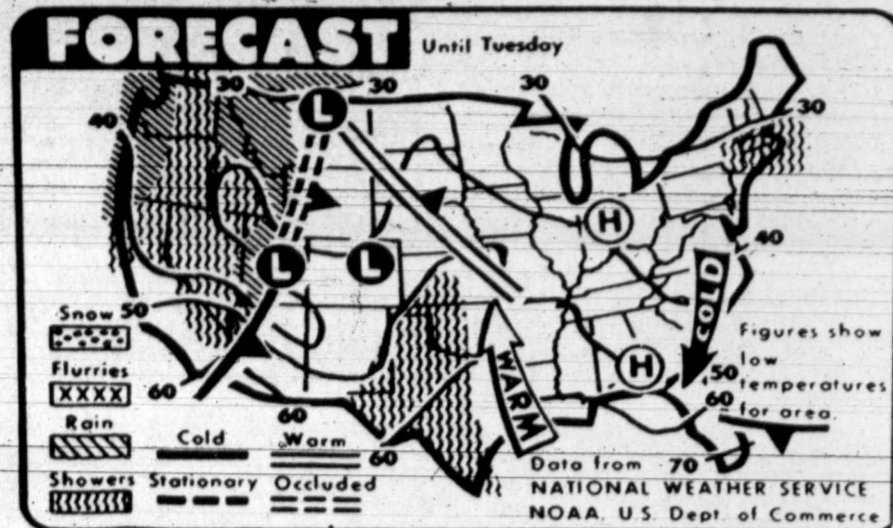
Weather
Partly cloudy through Tuesday with a chance of thunderstorms. Details on Page 2A.

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Tornado damage called 'almost incredible'

WICHITA FALLS, Texas (AP) — National Red Cross officials toured this tornado-stricken North Texas city Easter Sunday and termed the damage "almost incredible." "I'm terribly sorry I had to visit Wichita Falls under these circumstances," said Red Cross national Chairman Jerome P. Holland, who flew over the devastated eight-square-mile area. "From the helicopter, the extent of the damage is almost incredible. It's going to be hard to give a real accurate picture to other board members of the damage," Holland said. The massive twister killed at least 44 persons and injured 600 Tuesday. It was the worst of a series of tornadoes that chewed across both sides of the Red River, killing a total of 54 persons in Texas and another three in Oklahoma. Property damage was set at \$204 million in Wichita Falls alone. Disaster relief centers were opened during the weekend here and in Vernon, and officials began bringing in house trailers for the homeless. Wichita Falls, a city of 94,000, remains under a curfew; officials estimate the restricted hours will remain in effect 10 more days. So far, 25 persons have been arrested for looting, and 32 others have been jailed for violating the curfew. The casualties of the storm included 10 churches, but their congregations were absorbed by other churches in the city as residents sought comfort and strength in Easter Sunday services. More than 2,400 persons attended a city-wide service titled "The Dawn of a New Day" at the municipal auditorium while another 500 sat through services in their cars at a wrecked drive-in theater. "I don't believe the storm was the Lord's work, but I think the Lord's work will come from the storm," the Rev. Ted Savage told his Faith Baptist Church congregation of about 500. "Many wept." "I think that we are going to be closer and stronger because of this," said minister Jack Dial of the Evangelical Temple Assembly of God. "Our building is gone, but our church is still alive and here. We have the most important thing still with us. We still have our faith." Dial said the tornado was "God testing our faith." Dressed in everything from Easter Sunday best to ragged blue jeans, the congregation sang hymns and clapped hands. Nearby, members of the Southwest Baptist Church pulled into the Seymour Drive-In Theater where the Rev. Larry D. Lilly preached to them from a flat-bed truck. Red Cross officials released revised figures Sunday showing the twister damaged or destroyed at least 6,711 structures in Wichita County. The report said 2,566 homes were destroyed, another 879 had major damage, and minor damage hit 1,659 homes. In addition, 84 mobile homes were destroyed, 1,274 apartment units were destroyed, 170 apartment units were damaged, and 79 businesses were destroyed.

WEATHER SUMMARY



Rain and showers are expected in the forecast period until Tuesday morning for most of Texas and much of the West Coast.

Midland statistics

MIDLAND FORECAST: Partly cloudy through Tuesday with a chance of afternoon and evening showers.

The weather elsewhere

Table listing weather conditions for various cities including Albany, Albuquerque, Amarillo, and others.

Texas area forecasts

West Texas: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with scattered showers and thunderstorms mainly south.

Texas thermometer

Table showing high and low temperatures for various Texas cities like Abilene, Amarillo, and Austin.

Extended forecasts

West Texas: Windy with a chance of showers and thunderstorms most sections Wednesday.

Southwest temperatures

Table listing temperatures for cities in the southwest such as Abilene, Denver, and El Paso.

Jackson 'sandbagging, praying'

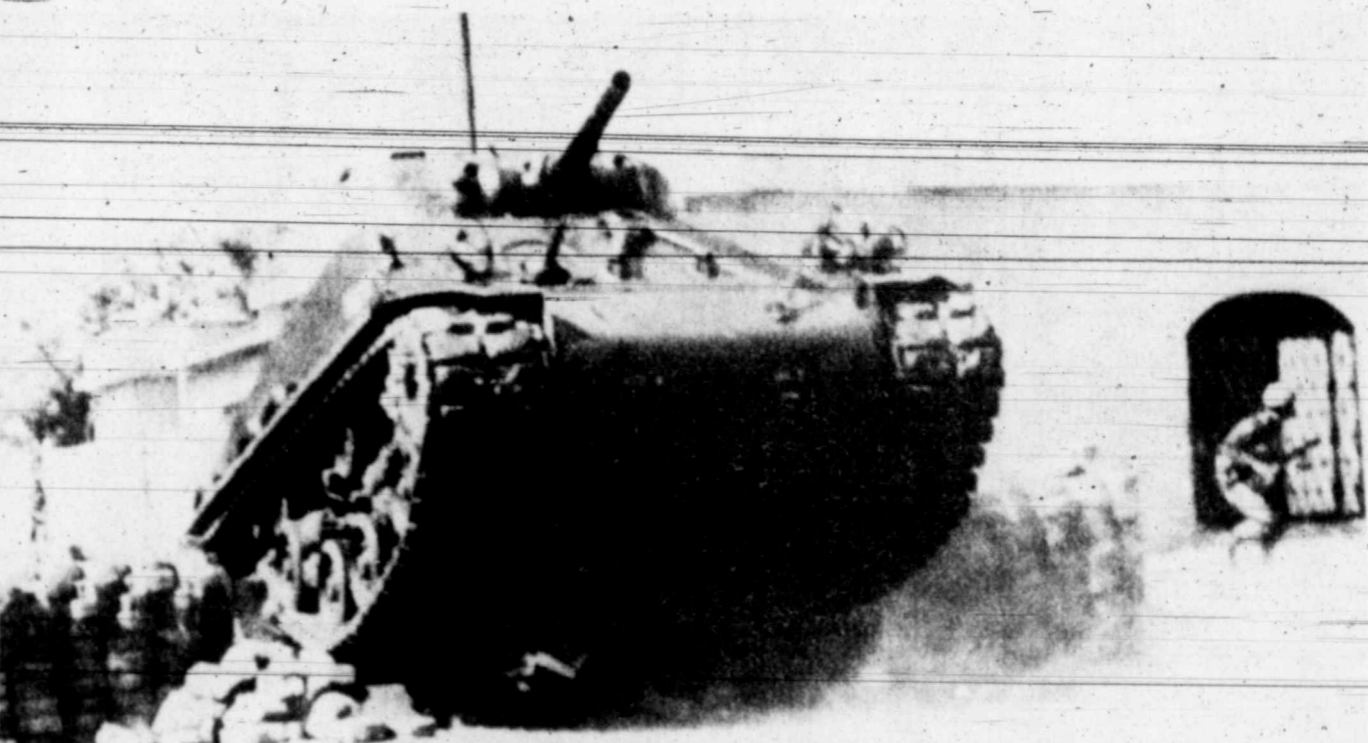
Flooding forces thousands from Mississippi homes

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Workers frantically piled sandbags along muddy levees today to try to contain record flooding of the Pearl River.

dirt-laden dump trucks and emergency vehicles and sightseers searched for routes into flooded sections.

Spring showers possible for Permian Basin

Summer temperatures may be showing on the thermometer, but spring showers still are a possibility tonight and Tuesday, the weatherman said.



A World War II vintage Sherman tank crashes through barricades erected by leftist guerrillas in the northern Nicaraguan city of Esteli as the National Guard drove into the rebel stronghold Saturday.

Esteli residents tell of atrocities by Somoza's army in fighting

ESTELI, Nicaragua (AP) — Blood-stained sidewalks, broken glass and spent-cartridge cases littered the streets of Esteli as residents told of atrocities by President Anastasio Somoza's army during the week-long fight to take the city from leftist guerrillas.

of surgery," Mrs. Gonzalez said. "He had his surgical gown on and had been working around the clock."

the week that the guerrillas held off Somoza's troops. Military officials, the Red Cross and residents declined to give estimates.

Uganda remains a no-man's-land following overthrow of Idi Amin

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — Thousands of Ugandans are reported fleeing east into Kenya to escape looting and killing in eastern and northern Uganda, still a no-man's-land following the overthrow of Idi Amin.

ti. The victims apparently were Amin's fellow Moslems being killed in retaliation for Amin's massacres of Christian tribes.

fueled Friday at Soroti. ampala residents turned out in Easter finery Sunday to celebrate their liberation from Amin at church services.

Three hurt in accident near Penwell

ODESSA — Three Lovington, N.M., men were injured Sunday afternoon when the pickup they were in left the road and rolled two complete times near Penwell.

miles west of Odessa on U.S. Highway 80, according to DPS officials.

Odessa police probing armed robbery of store

ODESSA — Odessa police are investigating the armed robbery of a convenience store in the 2700 block of North Dixie St. here at 3:54 a.m. today.

Taxman, who fills out his own long return, awaiting refund

most people have to say that it's a fair system and that it is not by any objective standard a very steep tax system," he said.

Broken window forces jet to land in Dallas

DALLAS (AP) — A shattered outer windshield forced a Braniff jetliner to make a "precautionary landing" Sunday at Dallas Love Field.

Deaths Mrs. E. Valencia

BIG SPRING — Rosary for Mrs. Eleuterio (Cruz) Valencia, 70, of Big Spring will be said at 7:30 p.m. today in Nalley-Pickle Funeral Home.

Seven more of Shah's men executed

TEHRAN, Iran (AP) — Islamic firing squads have executed seven more of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's men, raising to 131 the number killed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's executioners since he ousted the royal regime two months ago.

Home delivery

The Midland Reporter-Telegram (USPS 461-960) Published by Reporter-Telegram Publishing Company evenings (except Saturday and Sunday) and Saturday and Sunday morning, 201 E. Illinois Street, P.O. Box 1850, Midland, Texas 79702.

Broken window forces jet to land in Dallas


DALLAS (AP) — A shattered outer windshield forced a Braniff jetliner to make a "precautionary landing" Sunday at Dallas Love Field.

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H.M. McMackin's Trickle Truck II, and \$11,000 pickup with \$50,000 in extras, is out to beat Soul Taker — a truck with a widespread national car show finals in Las Vegas. (Washington Post Photo)

Car-show buffs worship 'tiny detail'

By HENRY ALLEN
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — God, said Mies van der Rohe, is in the tiny details. And in Las Vegas, come June and the national show-car finals, a Chevrolet pickup named the Soul Taker is waiting — "They say it takes your soul away just to look at it," says H.M. McMackin, a detail man if ever there was one.

McMackin has never even seen Soul Taker, but word certainly does get around that it's got some re-e-e-e-al nice paint. Forget a four-wheel drive pickup named Bad Company from up in New York, or Ohio's Dynamite Express; McMackin knows it's Soul Taker he has to beat with Trickle Truck II, which spent a weekend last month fracturing spotlight beams and winning points among 200 cars, trucks, vans and motorcycles at the World of Wheels show in Washington.

The details: McMackin is 35, a hard-eyed, soft-voiced wholesale car dealer from Tampa. Trickle Truck II is basically an \$11,000 1979 Ford Ranger Lariat pickup McMackin tore to pieces that he put back together with \$50,000 in extras such as, say, 37 yards of custom-ordered crushed velvet, button-tufted and bawdy-house red, at \$32 a yard, "and that's wholesale," says McMackin.

Plus the pearlized Naugahyde aluminum frame seats with removable cushions ("I don't special-order seats, I build them") and the candy-applied lacquer paint on the cab with the flip-flop leather that gives that purple halo effect; and the \$2,000-worth of cut-crystal wine goblets and decanters back in the truck bed next to the white mohair pillow; and the three-color pin-striping by "The Cobra" ("You have to fly him in") and the etchings of pelicans and palm trees on the windows by Mark Masta, the nitro-fueled, teflon-cylindrical Chevy 427 high-deck engine twitching with chrome, the sand-and-sea seapaces marbled on the sides, nicely framed by 106 coats of cherry-red, metal-flake candy-applied body paint.

"Look here," McMackin says, circling a DO NOT TOUCH sign. "I left this little sliver unpainted here so the judges can see how thick it is."

"It took nine months to dry. If I drove it out into that cold weather it would shatter, spider-webbing they call it. That fella down the row there with the 1956 Ford Victoria? He had to take that car back down to metal last year after he drove out into a cold snap in Atlanta."

NOT THAT ANY of this is going to beat the Soul Taker. What's called for here is some real detail work, McMackin's hole card, window-maker, piece de resistance.

"Get down there on the floor and have a look," he says.

Not the chromed hubs or even the pearlized gas tank, but: "There's only one man in America that can do it. You see it there on the frame rails, and on the insides of the frame rails, what looks like pin-striping? That's genuine five-color Ming Dynasty heshi brush painting."

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Ask any of these 200 owners strolling around their machines with dust rags why they do it and they either clout you with the obvious or veer into the cosmos.

"You get points," says James Hines, who has put \$22,000 into a 1948 Anglia, and believes he holds second place in the southeastern region totals from shows up and down the eastern seaboard.

"Every man desires something unique," says Vic Blank, who hadn't slept for three days, with all the wet-sanding he'd been doing on his Corvette since he put five shades of blue on it with 3 1/2 miles of masking tape.

WELL, FINE. But the question

doesn't even have to be asked. Custom cars are art, which is excuse enough for them — an art form which arose in America after World War II, the sculptural equivalent of rock 'n' roll, a word-of-mouth teen-age esthetic, often informed by a mad sense of humor. While Detroit piled the chrome on the bodies, kids in the '50s pulled it off, then chromed the engines. Detroit introduced wrap around windshields in 1955. Kids chopped their tops until, say, a '49 Merc would be running with a windshield eight inches high, evil-looking as the beetle Kafka's hero woke up to discover he'd become, after a night of troubled sleep.

That was the period of minimalism, of hyperborean understatement, of a lineal purity still visible over the weekend at the armory in some fine restorations.

The action, in 1979, has come to lie in outrageous color, strange mixtures of the rustic and the sophisticated (seascapes and nitro-fueled engines), impossible and pointless juxtapositions such as one show car called the Pool Hustler, whose top is a working pool table and bottom a drag racer.

Always, however, exaggeration has been mandatory, with a cavalier ease in mixing motifs. And it's all happened before, of course. El Greco, Tintoretto, Bronzino, Cellini...ahhh, sweet, mad 16th-century mannerism, which kicked its heels and sprinted away from the golden section purity of the Renaissance.

SAYS THE RHAIDON ENCYCLOPEDIA: "In the violent, sophisticated society of the 16th century, the profane and the sacred were ceaselessly contrasted with each other. The composition of paintings were always unexpected.... Color was characterized either by discordant tones or dominated by bright orange, strident pinks, and shrill blues...an attraction toward the bizarre...elegant...sensual... unusual..."

The 16th century saw the same use of pointillist detailing, the rustication, elongation and audacity. It had a fascination with sinuous line, the serpentine figure. Nowadays, show cars strive for a surly, snaky quality, always meant to disturb and surprise.

"Non Compuss Menace," you know what that means?" demands Mike Herring, 24 of Waldorf, Md. It's written on the fuel tank of the Harley Davidson that belongs to his buddy, Dan Ervey. "It means not of sound mind, man, and we're the craziest people here."

The next display down features another Harley mounted on a coffin. The tiny, angled gas tank of the bike is painted a particularly fascinating light green, like an electrocuted salamander.

FURTHER DOWN, and more benevolently mannerist, "Jungle Jack" Butler, 52, shows off a 1955 Harley Duoglide, in which he's invested \$8,000, "and dedicated it to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King," whose portrait appears on the gas tank.

Nearby is the stage where three Playboy magazine Playmates-of-the-Month are to spend the weekend autographing the nude pictures of themselves people have saved and brought in to the show — they being a bit of body-style mannerism in themselves, impossible juxtapositions, serpentina figura, and mouths candy-applied to a strident lushness.

Sex and the automobile have long been intertwined, of course, and here cars have names such as Sin-Twisters and Velvet Vicky. Linda Dixon, a friend of McMackin, exhibits model Fords, including a 10-inch-long Econline van with a revolving waterbed about the size of a Moon Pie ("Go ahead and touch it, you can feel the water in there") with tiny mirrors glued to the ceiling over it.

Details: "I took the bed off the truck and painted it where it joins the cab," says McMackin. "I have to tell

the judges about it or they might not see it. I replaced the fender liners with Chevy fender liners. That spoiler there, in front. Usually you must think of that as something functional, a throwaway. But look at the back of it. Pearlized!"

Ultimately, of course, the most bizarre juxtaposition of all is this: a truck McMackin has done this to: senselessness, splendor, art for art's

Jackie's manuscript just one of archive's jewels

By ARNOLD ZEITLIN

BOSTON (AP) — Imagine an unheralded, unpublished manuscript by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis describing her life with her husband and her hopes for the future as she was about to enter the White House in 1961 as John F. Kennedy's glittering First Lady.

The existence of such a document would be enough to set a stampede of gossip magazine editors trampling one another to jelly in the race to publish the manuscript and parade its sure-fire circulation-booster.

Such a manuscript does exist — neatly handwritten on legal-size notebook paper.

Anyone who can satisfy the conditions set by Boston University can inspect, if not quote from, Jackie's words — for free.

The manuscript, found unexpectedly in the papers of novelist Fletcher "Zinzi" Road, "Seven Days in May" — Knebel, is a gem in the university's Twentieth-Century Collection.

The collection is an archive embracing the significant and the trivial of contemporary history, growing — with the help of the Internal Revenue Service — in 16 years to a mass of paper overflowing the university library's shelves, some of it still packed in old gin bottle cartons awaiting indexing. Howard B. Gottlieb, 52, who moved from archivist at Yale to Boston University in 1963, estimates the value of his collection at \$16 million.

They range from papers accumulated in the 60-year political career of former House Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts to 44 years of the comic strip, Little Orphan Annie, to all the letters Bette Davis ever wrote her mother from Hollywood. Personalities represented range from playwright George Bernard Shaw to author Irwin Shaw, from master of the absurd Samuel Beckett to lovelorn novelist Barbara Cartland, from civil rights martyr Martin Luther King Jr. to saloon comic Joey Adams.

"We are a repository of the 20th Century," said Gottlieb, "the largest 20th Century archive in the country."

Actor Rex Harrison, between performances of his Broadway play, "The Kingfisher," is rewriting at 73 — especially for Gottlieb — his autobiography, "to be read posthumously," cautioned the performer.

Harrison has been married six times and is an observer of show business from G.B. Shaw in the '50s, through "My Fair Lady" in the '50s to the romance of Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor while making "Caesar and Cleopatra" in the '60s.

Already in the collection is a verse about Harrison by comedienne Bea Lilly starting, "To wax poetic... Harrison, Rex...iggins, and sex..."

Anyone doing legitimate scholarly research can peruse the Jackie manuscript or most any other document in the collection under the rules established by Gottlieb. Material can be quoted only with the permission of the author.

Like Harrison, some donors set conditions for public disclosure. Robert Redford has locked away his

sake — and everyone here, when queried about gas shortages and energy crunches, seems to respond brightly that their vehicle gets 19 miles to the gallon.

God is in the tiny details, so forget the Saudi Arabians. Says McMackin: "Show vehicles are what man can do to the ultimate, with talent." But he'll have to wait till June to see if he can do it to the Soul Taker.

diary for release after his death.

The Jackie manuscript turned up in the papers Knebel donated to the library, a half-forgotten item she gave him in response to his research for a magazine article on her husband. He tucked it away and never used it, Knebel said.

"The manuscript would bring \$5,000 to \$7,000 at an auction house like Sotheby-Parke Bernet," said Gottlieb, who had no idea what editors would pay to publish it, even if Mrs. Onassis gave her permission.

"The only thing I remember from it was her response to my asking her if Jack ever did any work around the house," said Knebel. "After all, what did I know with my middle class upbringing? She answered, 'Really, Fletcher, how dreary!'"

Knebel donated his papers because he could write off a fat deduction of about \$20,000 on his income tax, a practice which attracted many donors but which came to an end with a change in the law in 1971.

Surprise pop up incessantly, said Gottlieb. Roddy McDowall turned over his files, and out popped a collection of all the movies Errol Flynn ever made. Out of the papers of Bella Fromm, a Jewish socialite who for a time was a favorite of Adolph Hitler, Gottlieb's archivists fished a Sept. 19, 1940, letter from German geologist Albrecht Haushofer to Deputy Premier Rudolf Hess. The letter discussed a Hess flight to Britain — which actually took place the following May.

Goiter control urged

NEW YORK (AP) — Three international organizations — the World Food Council, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization — have urged 39 countries to join a program to control endemic goiter in the next decade.

The ailment is caused by a lack of iodine in the diet. Endemic goiter is widespread in the world, particularly in mountainous areas.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
SPICE SAGS ASSIST
PELLA ALB BASTEN
ALLIAS VAB ENTINO
STARTLES EARDY
AMES D-DLE
SINBAD LANGENOT
ANION GEMTS ASA
ALOW GREGO DIAL
REB GLAREE MANGO
ETERNITV DQNEES
HOME ANIV
CAROM LILANFR
ACADEMITE RIJATA
SICESISIOH DAIERY
TRES SINE ANDIES
4/14/79

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
ACCREDIT TATARS
PALATINE ANALIE
ORAGISTS ROMAVE
LOVE SEAT PRICES
ELLEN SKEE TART
SERE TEANAFIRMA
AES GREATER
CHAISE LINERS
RESTAMP TEN
OBSESSIONS TORA
SEER ANIT ONES
STRADA GREEPSUP
BUTTON LANDMINE
ADEMERS KINGADIC
REDSEA STINEST
4/16/79

There are other ways to avert energy crisis

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN

NEW YORK (AP) — In case President Carter's energy saving package fails to avert the threatened crisis, the select committee that meets regularly at the Brew & Burger has come up with some alternate proposals.

Tow away all illegally parked limousines bearing diplomatic plates in Manhattan, Washington D.C., the Hamptons or wherever. Diplomats from OPEC countries can redeem their impounded vehicles for a tank-ful of crude. Those from countries



unblessed by nature with oil deposits can reclaim the embassy car after shipping home a freighter load of Louisiana sugar cane, Georgia peanuts or similar American commodities to restore a healthy balance of payments.

Award generous agricultural subsidies to all high schools which plow up the student parking lot to grow corn, sorghum, beef cattle or anything else that doesn't sprout dual exhausts.

Ban all outboard engines in excess of three horsepower on all bodies of fresh water smaller than Lake Huron.

All snowmobiles in wilderness areas smaller than Greenland or colder than the Mojave Desert.

Prohibit restaurants to flambé anything in public. The fuel savings will be minimal, but there will be great benefits to the national digestive tract. Baked Alaska, however, will be permitted in the non-contiguous states.

Grant federal subsidies to trolley car lines, air taxi services employing blimps and any municipalities replacing their freeways with barge canals and gondola docks.

Stockpile all motorbikes, mopeds, chain saws, gasoline-driven lawn mowers and blowers on the federal junk heap and cut off imports of same.

Limit stock car-racing to such unscheduled amateur events as the New Jersey Turnpike, the Long Island Expressway and the Embarcadero.

Commuters who take the train will be allowed to deduct commutation fares and bar car costs from federal and state income taxes. Those who walk can make a similar deduction for shoe repair and replacement, corn plaster athletes foot powder and pit stops at local watering holes.

Since school busing seems to be unpopular with everyone except politicians, and mostly so with urchins and school bus drivers, permanently garage or sell for scrap all school buses except those used to transport

handicapped children and the football team. Towns can use the resulting budget surplus to build hike and bike paths to the schools. During the hours when the pedestrian or cycling scholars are heading to and from school, speed limits in the area will be reduced to 15 miles an hour.

Similar to the way big leaguers keep in shape by doing laps around the field, little leaguers will be required to lap their way to the local diamond in lieu of parentally provided transportation. The same is ordained for those fitting off to ballet, tennis, racquet ball and yoga lessons.

Parking fees for students in residence on the campus of any college receiving federal funds of any kind shall be increased to half the annual tuition fee and double in the case of dual exhausts.

As an inducement to clean air, no-car families can claim one dependent (John Q. Public) on their federal and state income taxes. Those who log less than 5,000 miles a year on a certifiably accurate speedometer can claim half a dependent, provided the household has only one car.

Motorists of any age caught drag racing, burning rubber, playing chicken, DWI or committing any similar highway horror will be denied access to any federally supported roadway for a minimum of three years.

Lights out for all city streets at 2 a.m. Earlier in Sticksville. A number of criminologists no longer believe street lighting diminishes crime.

Similarly douse all neon billboards, floodlights on public buildings and garish hotels, shopping mall parking lot lights and decorative lamps on bridge cables at midnight. As a fuel saver, restore the long Christmas vacation to the school calendar, lengthen the daylight saving period to March 1 to Oct. 31, lower the thermostats in all museums and art galleries to preserve the collections and hasten the flow of traffic.

Limit all rock bands to one amplifier powered by ordinary flashlight batteries. If live music is played where food is served, no sound equipment will be permitted. Nor dead piped-in music.

Appropriate public nuisance taxes will be exacted from proprietors of jukeboxes, electric guitars, fiddles, etc., sound trucks, bull horns, discotheques, record shops airing their wares in the public thoroughfare, department stores and supermarkets flogging daily bargains over the p.a. system, air terminals blaring out flight departures at sonic boom volume and similar assaults on the public patience regardless of energy consumption.

Limit home and visiting team lock-ers in all sports facilities to one DH per team. Designated hair blower, that is.

Food stamp program running short on funds, official says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The federal food stamp program, pushed near its legal spending limit by rising food prices and a flood of new recipients, will have to cut or even stop benefits unless Congress votes more money soon, an Agriculture Department official says.

If the \$6.16 billion annual spending ceiling is still in effect July 1, "I am going to have to cut benefits to all recipients by one-third or issue no stamps at all in September," the last month in the fiscal year. Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carol Tucker Foreman said Wednesday.

She told the Senate Special Committee on Aging that when Congress revamped the food-stamp program in 1977 food price increases were estimated at 4 percent per year. But since then, food prices have risen more than 26 percent and are still going up, she said.

In addition, she said, more than 1.8

million low-income persons have entered the program so far this year, increasing the total number of recipients to about 5.6 million families.

No action has been taken so far on bills to raise the spending ceiling.

Substitute saves many calories

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans would consume more than 1.2 trillion extra calories each year if they did not have a sugar substitute to fall back on, according to a study conducted by the Calorie Control Council.

This would mean an additional 27,400 calories — or nearly eight pounds — a year for each of the 44 million consumers of saccharin aged 13 and over, reported the council, an association of manufacturers and suppliers of dietary food and beverages.

BRIDGE

Silence is golden on many occasions

By ALFRED SHEINWOLD
The closed mouth gathers no foot. Don't bid just for the sake of hearing your voice.

South could have no problem unless the missing diamonds were all in one hand. He ruffed the first spade, drew trumps and took the clubs, discovering that West had started with two hearts, at least three clubs and at least five spades for his overall. Clearly, West could not have all four diamonds.

LEADS LOW

South therefore led a low diamond to dummy's ace. When West discarded, declarer returned a diamond from Dummy. East put in the nine to force out the queen, but South returned to dummy with a trump to lead another diamond for a successful finesse.

West should keep quiet or talk more. A sacrifice bid of seven spades would cost only 1100 points—half of what he lost when the opponents made their grand slam.

DAILY QUESTION

In third position (after two passes) you hold: S A K J 10 9 5 2; H 8 3; D None; C 10 9 8 3. What do you say?

ANSWER: Bid four spades. There is little danger of missing a slam after

South dealer
Both sides vulnerable

NORTH
♠ 7 6
♥ J 10 9 4
♦ A K Q 7 6 2
♣ Q 6

WEST
♠ A K J 10 9 5 2
♥ 8 3
♦ None
♣ 10 9 8 3

EAST
♠ Q 8 4 3
♥ 5
♦ J 9 6 5
♣ 7 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ None
♥ A K Q 7 6 2
♦ K Q 7 4
♣ A K J

South West North East
2♥ 2♣ 3♥ 3♣
4♥ Pass 4♦ Pass
7♥ All Pass

Opening lead — ♦ K

Buy? Sell? Tra...
We glu...
By...
The...
Discovery...
North Slope...
strike in h...
riches. And...
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were Japa...
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Alaska soo...
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DRY HI...
COTTLE CO...
Perkins Pr...
67 feet from...
u. F. T. Knott...
1,814 feet...
Perkins Pr...
67 feet from...
section 1, W...
northwest of...
Perkins Pr...
south and 60...
J. H. Stephens...
Paducah, Id...
CROCKETT...
Methane G...
sand), No. 1...
from east line...
miles south...
Methane G...
gas), No. 1...
from east li...
survey, 19 mi...
tion...
William P...
Memorial Bl...
from west li...
miles south...
GAINES COU...
Britton Man...
230 feet from...
WTRR survey...
feet...
Mid-Americ...
No. 2 State, 1...
lines of secti...
northeast of...
GARZA COUN...
Petroleum...
Crump, 1,200...
of section 26...
Justiceburg...
IRION COUN...
Bonray Kne...
1,500 feet from...
Co. RR sur...
Barnhart, Id...
MOTLEY CO...
E. B. Brook...
feet from north...
20, block H...
Springs, Id...
PECOS COUN...
Exxon, wild...
1,450 feet from...
section 12, blo...
of Fort Stock...
STONEWALL...
N. P. Emer...
1,300 feet from...
D. HATC sur...
6,400 feet...
Jack C. Stan...
from south...
block F, HAT...
1,147 feet...
V.F. Petrol...
conglomerate...
west line of...
a feet.

West Coast crude gut solutions vary

By LINDA GRANT and BILL BILLITER
The Los Angeles Times

Discovery a decade ago on Alaska's North Slope of the biggest U.S. Oil strike in history set off a rush to riches that reverberated around the world. And nowhere did it echo more loudly than in Japan. "In those early days," recalls a veteran oil man, "half the people I ran into in Alaska were Japanese trying to line up a deal."

Even then, many experts knew that Alaska soon would produce crude oil far faster than the U.S. West Coast could refine and consume it. What better to do with the excess, they argued, than export it to nearby Japan? In return, some suggested, Japan could divert to the petroleum-hungry eastern regions of the United States supplies of crude oil that it had contracted to receive from elsewhere.

Despite the many attractions of such a swap arrangement, however, Congress voted in 1973 to forbid any exports of Alaskan oil. Aroused environmentalists had complained that Alaska's wilderness was going to be defiled in order to satisfy the energy needs of a foreign country. And, in the midst of the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo, many members of Congress were opposed to any significant U.S. oil exports, so long as domestic supplies were scarce and costly.

At the time, this export-banning amendment to the Trans Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act was regarded as a secondary issue. To oil executives and government officials alike, what mattered most was fighting their way through a tangle of legal, political and environmental obstacles that threatened to block construction of the pipeline. For without the pipeline to carry North Slope oil to market, there would be no West Coast gut to worry about.

BUT NOW, MORE than five years later, with the pipeline built and the West Coast oil gut a disturbing reality, the legacy of that amendment is being felt.

The United States, a Los Angeles Times investigation has found, not only has foreclosed to itself what is widely regarded as the simplest solution to a pressing energy problem, it also has locked itself at least temporarily into a method of moving the excess Alaskan oil that is generally agreed to be the most vulnerable to interruption, least efficient and least environmentally attractive of all the principal choices available.

Each day, on average, 300,000 to 400,000 barrels of crude oil start a long journey at Valdez harbor in central Alaska, traveling by tanker to the Panama Canal, and from there to ports on the Gulf Coast. In normal weather, the journey takes 49 days and costs an average \$3.30 per barrel.

By contrast, a swap arrangement with Japan, probably for Mexican oil, would take 26 days in total transportation time and cost roughly \$1.30 per barrel. Such a swap is favored by the oil industry, by many government officials, and by independent analysts as the cheapest, most efficient way of moving this oil. In addition, some environmentalists who formerly opposed such swaps now support them as being the least likely to increase air or water pollution.

Proponents list additional merits: A swap would require no major construction or capital investment. It would help shore up relations with Mexico and might even bolster the U.S. balance of payments.

BUT SUCH AN arrangement is still resisted by key members of Congress for a combination of political and national security reasons.

In the meantime, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio continues to eat the cost of that long tanker journey at a rate of at least \$600,000 in lost profit each day. What does that mean to the American people? Roughly \$350,000 a day in state and federal royalty and tax revenue that otherwise would be collected, about \$50,000 a day in forfeited investor dividends, and close to \$200,000 a day in investment capital are lost.

Interviews with sources in the petroleum industry, the U.S. and California governments, environmental groups, and independent oil analysts, turned up the following conclusions:

—Though a swap would be the cheapest and most rational method of dispersing the oversupply, its chances of being permitted soon are slim.

—The west-to-east pipeline project proposed by Sohio, though not the simplest or cheapest method, offers several distinct advantages. It would be relatively cheap to build, and it would give the nation great flexibility in shifting oil across the country in the event of a sudden interruption in supply.

Swaps proponents dismiss the contention that a swapping arrangement with Japan would put the United States in an untenable position should there be a sudden cutoff of foreign supplies.

They argue that the multinational oil companies, operating under the rules of the International Energy Agency, tend to even out the shortage among their customers.

Moreover, they contend, the swap approach is more attractive now than when originally proposed because the swap partner, instead of a Middle Eastern oil exporter, is likely to be Mexico. Shipping lines from Mexico to Gulf Coast ports are very short and secure, and a swap deal could be a significant step toward expanding oil relations between the United States and that country.

As for the problem of public understanding, John Lichtblau, head of the New York-based Petroleum Research Institute, believes it could be overcome, but only if President Carter took a lead role in explaining the rationale under which exporting during time of shortage might make sense. "It is very naive to say we cannot export while we're short," Lichtblau contends. "But if you don't go into an analysis, such a statement superficially makes sense."

Analysts contend that savings from swaps would benefit the country as well as Sohio, because they would improve the economics of production in Alaska, which presumably would spur more exploration and production. At present North Slope producers receive only \$6 to \$7 at the wellhead — an amount even regulatory officials concede is "ridiculously low."

If hefty transportation costs could be reduced, proponents argue, producers could raise their wellhead price — an incentive to further exploration and production.

Obviously with such giant savings to be realized, the major North Slope producers — which besides Sohio include Atlantic Richfield Co. and Exxon Corp. — would like to swap their oil. But all say privately that such a solution is politically awkward.

Says Joe McMillan, Exxon USA's supply manager, "The law is there. The president would have to find a way to explain it to the American people. The government needs to study whether, on a rational basis, a swap makes sense."

End Optional Trim

Successive Department of Energy staff studies have concluded that an exchange with Japan is the best alternative.

In an effort to make a swap more palatable, some variations of the scheme are being advocated. One twist, for example, would involve approving the export of any additional production in Alaska, that is, quantities above the 1.2 million barrels pumped each day at present.

"Of all the incentives you can give to explore for more oil, the best would be a swap with Japan, because the price is higher," New York consultant Lichtblau says. "Allowing the export of incremental oil is useful because it does away with the past. The question then would be, 'Can the companies increase production with this incentive?' If they can't, then perhaps they never will."

Exactly how high is the price if the country fails to approve swaps and also fails to get a pipeline built? Lichtblau finds it intolerable. "It would be utterly against the national interest. It would be totally against all our official declarations that we need to spur oil production and give incentives. No one can possibly argue differently. All arguments then become purely political."

INITIALLY, SOHIO was eager to build the pipeline, because it owns 40 percent, the largest single share, of Prudhoe Bay oil, and has no West Coast refineries. But delays in working out arrangements to build the Long Beach, Calif., terminal for the project have reduced the total profits Sohio once envisioned as likely to come from such a pipeline. As a result, Sohio is far less enthusiastic about the project, and it is increasingly unlikely to be built.

—Four other proposals for a west-to-east pipeline are still on the drawing boards. They also would provide a convenient way of shipping oil from the West Coast to eastern regions. But some would involve extensive new pipeline construction, and at least two years must pass before any could be built.



Dr. Sylvain J. Pirson

Dr. Pirson on program

Dr. Sylvain J. Pirson, petroleum consultant and professor emeritus from Austin, will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the Permian Basin Well Logging Society Thursday.

The event will begin at 11:30 p.m. in the Midland Country Club.

Pirson will speak on "From Electric Logs to Magneto-Electric Exploration." He will discuss the relationship of the SP curve and electro-telluric current flux, and how the process can be used in exploration for hydrocarbons.

Dr. Pirson received a degree in Mining Civil Engineering from the University of Louvain, Belgium, and an M.S. degree in Petroleum Geology from the University of Pittsburgh. He earned his D.Sc. in Geophysics at the Colorado School of Mines.

Dr. Pirson has taught at four major universities, and is at present at The University of Texas.

His experience is extensive and his professional society memberships, awards and honors are numerous. He has published 31 articles since 1963, and is well known for textbooks in the petroleum engineering and log analysis fields.

Reservations can be made by contacting C. D. Stenberg, Gulf Oil Corp., 682-7301, Extension 392. Reservations are not mandatory.

Easter motorists find gasoline stations closed

By The Associated Press

American motorists taking an Easter-day drive found tight supplies of gasoline in some parts of the country, leading to empty fuel tanks and pleas for help.

Phones "were running over" with calls from drivers looking for an open gas station, the emergency road dispatcher for the American Automobile Association in Seattle said Sunday. "We can't keep up with it."

State police in the Seattle area were giving motorists one or two gallons to limp into gas stations, but some stations ran out of gasoline.

"Mostly we're getting calls from people nearing empty," said state patrol communications officer Mike Hart in Seattle. He said stations were open, but many were low on gas.

Andrew Bozek, a spokesman for the Chicago Motor Club, said the office had gotten 10 to 20 calls this weekend from motorists stranded because of empty tanks. He said not many stations were open over the weekend, but mostly because of the holiday, not a lack of gas.

Many service stations decided to close on Sundays following recent delivery cutbacks by suppliers. The American Petroleum Institute said last week that gasoline inventories are about 11 percent below 1978 levels, largely due to the Iranian crisis and high demand. Most oil companies have limited the amount of fuel they will sell dealers to about 90 percent of last year's levels, although gasoline demand is rising at an annual rate of 4 percent.

Gasoline prices take increase of 12 percent

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP) — The average price of a gallon of gasoline has jumped about 12 percent, from 67.99 cents to 76.22 cents, since Jan. 1, according to, an authoritative newsletter that follows the gasoline industry.

That increase is not quite as large as the 18 percent rise in the first three months of 1974 during the Arab oil embargo, when prices rose from about 38 cents a gallon to about 45 cents a gallon. But the 8.23-cent price boost so far this year is greater than the 6.88-cent increase in the first three months of 1974.

The prices were contained in the latest issue of the Los Angeles-based Lundberg Letter, which does frequent surveys of prices at 16,700 gas stations. The survey, taken earlier this month, found this year's increase is most pronounced in the West.

Dan Lundberg, publisher of the newsletter, said the U.S. petroleum market has become "supercharged" and predicted that "retail prices are capable of rising considerably more."

The price of a gallon of regular-grade gasoline at full-service stations on the West Coast has risen 8.22 cents, from 70.45 cents to 78.67 cents. In the Rocky Mountain states, the increase so far is 8.41 cents a gallon, from 69.41 cents to 77.82 cents.

President's windfall tax appears to be in trouble

By ROBERT PARRY
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Carter's proposed windfall profits tax on decontrolled oil, though still on the White House drawing board, appears in serious trouble, and some congressional critics are already drafting substitute plans.

Those plans would leave more money in the hands of the oil companies to invest in new production. They would also eliminate the president's proposal for a special energy fund financed by the windfall profits tax.

"It doesn't make a lot of sense to tax away a substantial part of the capital to provide needed replacement oil," said Rep. James R. Jones, D-Okla., the author of one alternative plan.

Jones, an influential conservative on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, favors allowing the oil companies to keep profits resulting from decontrol and taxing only future increases stemming from world oil price hikes.

Jones' proposal also would put any oil tax revenue in the Treasury, instead of the energy fund Carter proposed.

Earlier this month, the president announced he would gradually lift price controls on domestically produced oil, beginning June 1, in a move to force energy conservation and encourage increased U.S. oil production.

To prevent the oil companies from reaping a huge financial windfall, he also proposed an excess profits tax amounting to one-half the companies' income from higher prices. The money would then go into a fund to pay for mass transit, energy research and the fuel bills of low-income Americans.

However, from the start the president's proposal faced a doubtful future, largely because of expected opposition from Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Last week, Long did not rule out the

possibility of Congress passing some sort of windfall profits tax, but he added that oil companies should first be given a chance to use the extra money for exploration.

"We'll then take a look at the profits they're making, and if it appears to be out of line, we could tax it," Long said.

However, the more immediate problems for Carter's tax measure could come from the House Ways and Means Committee, which will be the first congressional panel to review it.

Carter is expected to send his windfall profits tax bill to Capitol Hill April 24. The Ways and Means Committee has set hearings for May 9-11.

Although Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the panel's chairman, has been non-committal about the president's plan, opposition from conservative Democrats and the committee's Republican minority could mean the bill will be substantially rewritten.

Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., the

panel's ranking Republican, objected to Carter's plan for the tax and energy fund as likely to result in "bigger government."

He said he favored assessing a "fairly substantial tax" on the profits from decontrolled oil, but then granting a dollar-for-dollar reduction for money oil companies reinvest in energy production.

The president's congressional supporters, however, are not giving up hope.

"I think he can win if it's going to be an all-out fight," said Rep. Abner J. Mikva, D-Ill., a Ways and Means Committee member who favors the president's tax proposal.

Mikva also found reason for optimism in the Jones and Conable proposals.

"I read that as a good sign — that someone who has so strongly bespoken the oil industry as Congressman Jones and a group that has so strongly bespoken the oil companies as the Republican Party — have to come up with alternative plans," Mikva said.

Victims of swine flu shots face big problem

By BOB WYRICK
Newsday

WASHINGTON — Three years later, it is clear that the federal swine-flu inoculation program was a medical blunder that will cost the government millions of dollars in damage payments. But it is likely, according to some people close to the situation, that many Americans who were paralyzed and many families of those who died as a result of the vaccinations will not be compensated at all.

The reason, critics say, is that the government stopped monitoring recipients of the vaccine 10 weeks after inoculation, making it difficult for persons who later developed a problem to prove in court that it stemmed directly from the shot.

"They are going to have to prove a causal relationship, and I think they are going to have an insurmountable burden in proving it," said Jeffrey Axelrad, the Justice Department attorney who is handling the various civil suits.

So far, the Justice Department has been very tight-fisted about approving settlements. As of March 27 the government had paid \$117,483 to settle 20 claims, one of them for wrongful death, but had denied 511 claims totaling nearly \$236 million, including 39 claims for wrongful death.

That is only the beginning of a legal battle that is expected to last for years. To date, 3,316 personal injury claims, many of them for paralysis, and 302 wrongful-death claims have been filed. The claims against the government exceed \$3 billion.

In addition, 470 lawsuits have been filed, some as the result of earlier denials of claims by the Justice Department.

A two-year deadline for filing claims has expired, but the number of lawsuits is expected to grow as more claims are denied. "Certainly there are going to be a lot of lawsuits," Axelrad said. "I think some of the plaintiffs' attorneys are being unreasonable."

Apart from "unreasonable" demands for damages, there remains a scientific and legal problem that could prevent some persons who deserve government payments from obtaining them.

The problem rests with the rare, ugly condition called the Guillain-Barre syndrome, in which the protective sheaths around nerves are attacked. Victims may recover quickly, or "stabilize" at some stage of paralysis, or suffer a degeneration of the condition into a usually fatal form of multiple sclerosis. There is no firmly established treatment and there is no proven cure.

Scientists have only a patchy understanding of it, but it was discovered during the 1976 inoculation program that the GB syndrome afflicted persons who got swine-flu shots at a rate five to six times higher than among the unvaccinated population. That finding caused

the government to halt the inoculation program Dec. 16, 1976 — after 48 million persons had been vaccinated in less than three months. The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta acknowledged that something in the vaccination process was a direct cause of the GB syndrome.

The burden of proof in these cases, however, will rest heavily on the plaintiffs — if those victims or survivors can afford a costly legal battle.

"The problem we are going to have is establishing causation," said Dennis O'Brien, an attorney in Duluth, Minn., who asked that his client not be named.

O'Brien's client, who is one of the cases Morris has studied, is a 53-year-old Great Lakes seaman with two minor children.

He received a swine-flu shot in December 1976, and was hospitalized the next March with symptoms of dizziness and numbness. He was released without a diagnosis and suffered recurring symptoms throughout 1977. O'Brien said, "Then in January 1978, it really hit him hard," the lawyer said. "He was paralyzed from the waist down."

O'Brien said his client is no longer paralyzed, but is on welfare and is unemployed. "He still has numbness in his feet, hand and elbow. He has nervous twitches. He sometimes shakes so bad he can't even drink a cup of coffee."

Many GB victims could have been spared, according to a report prepared last year at the request of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano. The report concluded that the inoculation program was hastily conceived and gained enough momentum, through Congress and President Ford and his health advisers, to be put into effect even after it had become apparent that the feared swine-flu epidemic had not materialized.

But J. Anthony Morris, a University of Maryland scientist and former government official who dealt with the long-term effects of vaccines, told a Senate subcommittee last month that the decision to discontinue the surveillance program was a "serious omission" that deprives persons who suffered vaccine-related GB syndrome after the monitoring period of the very information they need to prove their damage claims.

Morris, who was fired from his Food and Drug Administration job after criticizing the vaccination program but had his dismissal overturned recently by the Civil Service Appeals Review Board, said in an interview that 19 cases of GB syndrome have come to his attention in which the first symptoms occurred more than 10 weeks after vaccination. He acknow-

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DEATHS

'Tommy' Roberts

BIG SPRING — Services for T.S. "Tommy" Roberts, 66, of Forsan will be at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday in the First Baptist Church in Forsan. Burial will be in Trinity Memorial Park in Big Spring directed by Nalley-Pickte Funeral Home.

Roberts died Sunday in a Big Spring hospital after a lengthy illness.

He was born July 31, 1912, in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was married to Jessie Clinton April 24, 1945, in San Angelo. He grew up in the Big Spring area. Roberts returned to the Big Spring area in 1956 and moved to Forsan in 1969. He retired in 1976 as a pumper for T.C. Anderson Oil Co. He was a Baptist.

Survivors include his wife; four sons, Dale Roberts of Big Spring, Doyle "Ben" Roberts of Cleveland, Thomas Edward Roberts of Alvin and Ronald Owen Roberts of Alto; two daughters, Mrs. Jimmy (Dorothy Jean) Crosby of Alto and Mrs. Richard (Elizabeth Ann) Akenchold of Las Vegas, Nev., 19 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Lucille Warner

FORT WORTH — Services for Lucille Warner, 60, sister of Leona Dailey of Lamesa and Eloa Miller of Big Spring, will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Johnson's Funeral Home in San Angelo with the Rev. W.D. Metzgar of the First Assembly of God officiating. Burial will be in Fairmount Cemetery.

Mrs. Warner died Saturday at her Fort Worth residence.

She was born July 7, 1918 in Ralls.

Other survivors include her husband, a daughter, three sisters, a brother, two stepsisters, a stepbrother and three grandchildren.

'Marie' Bryant

ANDREWS — Services for Annie B. "Marie" Bryant, 68, of Andrews were to be at 2 p.m. today in Singleton Funeral Home with the Rev. Billy Stone, pastor of the Bible Baptist Church, officiating.

Burial was to be in Andrews Cemetery directed by Singleton Funeral Home.

Mrs. Bryant died Saturday in an Andrews hospital after a brief illness.

The Tarrant County native moved to Andrews 30 years ago from Seagraves. She was married to Ernest Bryant Jan. 17, 1947, in Seminole.

Survivors include her husband; a son, R.C. Houtchens of Midland; a daughter, Betty Ivey of Burkburnett; a stepson, Buster Bryant of Monahans; a stepdaughter, Polly Griggs of Lubbock; two sisters, Bertha Houtchens and Mrs. W.W. Harrelson, both of Brownfield, 17 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Funeral services will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in Trinity Memorial Park. Burial with military honors will follow in Trinity Memorial Park.

Ralph Eagle Sr.

BIG SPRING — Services for Ralph W. Eagle Sr., 63, of Big Spring will be at 2 p.m. Wednesday in Nalley-Pickte Funeral Home. Burial with military honors will follow in Trinity Memorial Park.

Eagle died Saturday in a Big Spring hospital following a lengthy illness.

He was born Jan. 16, 1916, in Rockford, W. Va., and was married to Clara Venetty Sept. 30, 1941 in Wyatt, W. Va.

He was a former deputy sheriff in Pawpaw, Mich. The couple moved

to Big Spring two years ago following his retirement from police work.

Eagle was a member of the Methodist Church, the Fraternal Order of Police and the Disabled American Veterans. He served in the Army Medical Corps.

A daughter, a brother and two sisters preceded him in death.

Survivors include his wife; three sons, Ralph Eagle Jr., Danny Eagle and Allen Eagle, all of Big Spring; two daughters, Ethel Eagle and Nedra Marion, both of Big Spring; three brothers, Paul Eagle, Clarence Eagle and Andrew Eagle, all of West Virginia; three sisters, Christine Laferty of West Virginia, Irene Pace of Maryland and Pauline Gallup of Michigan, and 11 grandchildren.

Glen E. Mitchell

ACKERLY — Services for Glen E. Mitchell, 54, of Dallas, brother of Beulah Lillard of Stanton, Imogene Hammond of Big Spring and Tom Mitchell of Andrews, will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the Lamesa Assembly of God Church with the Rev. Lonnie Fortner, pastor, officiating.

Burial will be in Ackerly Cemetery

Doctors reconnect prison inmate's severed arm

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — A prison inmate was in stable condition after doctors reconnected a forearm that had been severed in an accident at the Maine Cor-

rectional Center in South Windham.

"It looks very hopeful," said Dr. Edward G. Friedman of Portland, a surgeon. "(But) it's going to be a very, very long haul."

Doctors at the Osteopathic Hospital of Maine reconnected the left forearm of inmate George D. Poliquin, 38, who caught the limb in an overhead radial saw in the prison woodshop Friday.

Doctors reconnected the limb in a 10-hour operation, and by Saturday afternoon, the circulation had returned, the fingers of the left hand were warm, and doctors spotted motion in the thumb and fingers.

Friedman said re-implant surgery has a very high failure rate, because each particular case has different types of complications that can occur.

In New Hyde Park, N.Y., an 18-year-old woman was in the intensive care unit of Long Island Jewish Hospital after undergoing emergency surgery to stop bleeding in the muscle of her reattached left arm.

directed by Branon Funeral Home of Lamesa.

Mitchell died Thursday at his Dallas residence.

The Ackerly native had lived in Dallas 25 years. He was district manager of a Dallas pharmaceutical supply company. He was a veteran of World War II.

Other survivors include his wife, a daughter, two sisters and a grandchild.

Carlota Garcia

HEREFORD — Services for Carlota F. Garcia, 91, mother of Andres Garcia of Hobbs, N.M., will be at 2 p.m. Tuesday in San Jose Catholic Church with Father James O'Conner officiating. Burial will be in St. Anthony's Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. Garcia died Sunday in a Hereford hospital after a brief illness.

A native of Brackettville, Mrs. Garcia had lived in Hereford for 26 years. She was a member of the San Jose Catholic Church.

Survivors include two sons, four daughters, 32 grandchildren, 58 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

(More Obituaries, Page 2A)

Chicago apartment building fire kills man, injures 38

CHICAGO (AP) — Fire broke out early today at a North Side apartment building that housed a large number of elderly or blind people, killing one person and injuring at least 38 others, authorities said.

An unidentified 70-year-old man who lived in the building died of respiratory failure, police said.

Five of those being treated at nearby hospitals for injuries are blind, hospital officials said. The extent of their injuries was not known.

At least one firefighter was among the injured.

Three other persons were admitted to hospi-

tals for serious injuries, said.

One of the three was identified as Dennis Becker, 35, who was in serious condition in the intensive care unit of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, hospital spokeswoman Gloria Mazurkiewicz said.

At least 19 adults and three children were treated in emergency rooms for smoke inhalation and other minor injuries, hospital officials said.

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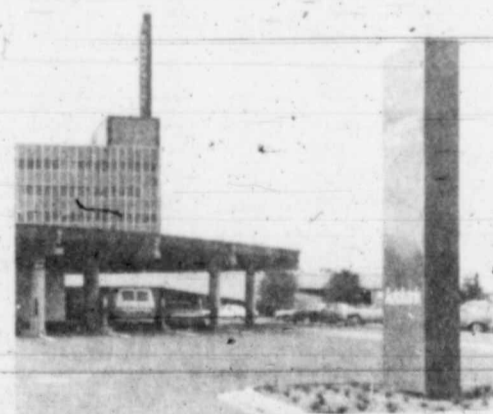
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