

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Mostly sunny, cool today;
cloudy, cold tonight. Cold tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 33-55;
yesterday 51-65. Details on page 45.

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The New York Times/Fred R. Conrad

RACING THE SUN AT WOLLMAN RINK: A park crew did prouettes in puddles as the Central Park rink opened in 65-degree weather yesterday.

ARMS SPENDING RISE SAID TO BE OPPOSED BY BUDGET DIRECTOR

McIntyre Renews 'Guns vs. Butter' Debate and Reportedly Favors a Rollback in Carter Plan

By HEDRICK SMITH
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — James T. McIntyre Jr., the budget director, is reported to favor a rollback in President Carter's plans for a 3 percent increase in military spending next year so that \$1 billion to \$2 billion more would be available for domestic social programs already hit hard by budget cuts.

Mr. McIntyre, who as director of the Office of Management and Budget is nearing the end of his annual budget review, is reliably reported to believe that the Defense Department "can live with \$122 billion," or roughly \$2 billion less than the Pentagon wants. He is preparing to take his case to the President in the next couple of weeks, authoritative official sources say.

Last Wednesday, Administration officials disclosed that Mr. Carter had tentatively decided to increase defense spending to nearly \$124 billion in the fiscal year 1980 to stand by his earlier pledge to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that Washington would raise the defense budget by 3 percent beyond normal inflationary growth.

Decision on Incomplete Data

Although Pentagon officials assumed that this resolved the "guns vs. butter" budget debate within the Administration, other officials now say that Mr. Carter's tentative decision was made before the President had gone through much of the intensive budget review and before he had seen how heavily domestic programs were being cut to meet his objective of holding the budget deficit to less than \$30 billion.

"The President hasn't seen all the domestic cuts," one high-ranking Administration policy-maker said. "He's only

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Lance Bank Lent Carter Business \$1 Million Without Full Collateral

By JEFF GERTH

A \$1 million loan to President Carter's peanut business from Bert Lance's National Bank of Georgia in 1975 and 1976 was not fully secured for more than a year, according to documents on file in the Sumter County Courthouse in Americus, Ga. Bank regulatory officials said they would characterize such a procedure as improper but not illegal.

In addition, the owner of the company that made the improvements for which the \$1 million loan was requested said their actual cost was only about \$700,000, apparently providing the Carter business with \$300,000 whose use has not been determined.

A Federal grand jury in Atlanta is known to have raised questions about the adequacy of the collateral on the \$1 million loan and about the use of the money by Carter's Warehouse in Plains, Ga., according to Robert D. Flynt, a former officer of the bank who testified before the grand jury.

No Evidence of Illegality

While there is no evidence that the grand jury, which is investigating Mr. Lance, has found anything illegal in the \$1 million loan, this is the first suggestion that the grand jury has questioned the propriety of the Carter transactions.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said Friday night that he was unable to respond to a request for a detailed explanation of how the \$1 million, which he had publicly described as a loan for improvements to the Carter business,

was supposed to be spent and what collateral was pledged. Mr. Powell said he did not have enough time to respond to the request, which was made last Tuesday.

He also said some of the questions would be answered by reappraisals of the

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School Inoculation Data Missing; Director of City Program Ousted

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

The head of New York City's school immunization program has been ousted after an audit that showed that immunization records were incomplete or nonexistent for more than 40 percent of the newly admitted pupils in some districts.

Under the highly publicized program, all new pupils — either those coming into kindergarten or the first grade or transferring from other systems — were to have been immunized against such diseases as measles, mumps and diphtheria, or not allowed to enter school in September.

A spokesman for the school board said yesterday that Chancellor Frank J. Macchiarola, responding to an interim report on conditions at elementary, intermediate and junior high schools in four of the city's 32 school districts, had replaced

Murray Hart as head of the system's immunization program and ordered an immediate investigation of the process of reporting on pupil inoculations.

"To the extent that corrective action is necessary, it will be taken," Mr. Macchiarola said in a statement. "To the extent that appropriate disciplinary action against staff is necessary, it will also be taken."

The Audit Will Continue

Mr. Macchiarola said that Irving Berchuck, an assistant superintendent, had been asked to carry out the investigation and replace Mr. Hart, who is also an assistant superintendent, as head of the immunization program.

Carol Brownell, speaking for the Board of Education, said: "The findings of the audit indicate that there was clearly poor performance either in record-keeping or in compliance with immunization. We have to find out how much of this is a paper problem and how much of it is an immunization problem."

Earlier this year, a survey showed that the city school system's compliance with state laws on immunization had fallen off seriously in the last 10 years and a task force of health and school officials, headed by Carol Bellamy, the president

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West Houston: A Hybrid Culture

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, Nov. 18 — In the thick green reaches of western Harris County, a vast flatness adorned by carpets of oak and pine, the essence of the new Houston is being distilled.

When people talk about Houston's phenomenal growth, about its vigor and its extraordinary middle-class affluence, about its international horizons and savoir-faire, they are talking primarily about the West Side. That is where the waves of migration from the North and East are coming to rest, and where two of every three of the city's new buildings are rising.

Out of Cowboy Boots

Out of all this, a new, hybrid suburban society of the Sun Belt seems to be emerging in a setting of sleek brick homes, airy glass-walled contemporaries, strikingly asymmetrical townhouses, jutting office buildings and chic clubs that have materialized out of the piney woods largely since 1960.

Although traditional Texas values have their part, the new society has little to do with cowboy boots and Stetsons. Solid gold Cadillacs and ostentatious displays of oil wealth are outdated clichés.

Not Texan, Not Yankee

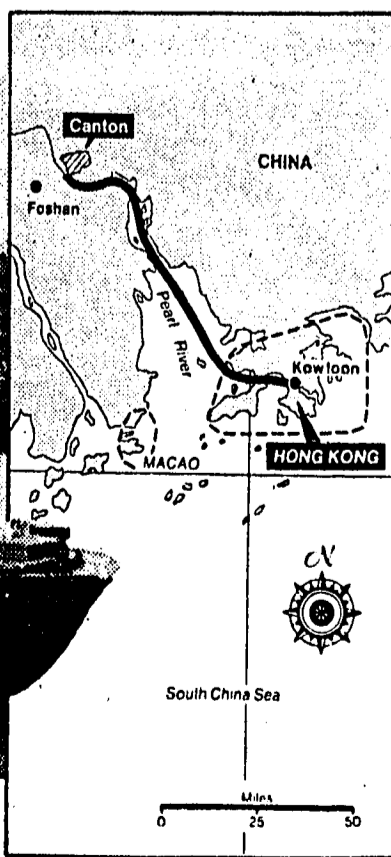
The new society is neither traditionally Texan nor traditionally Yankee. It is evolving in a new direction altogether, a direction shaped in important ways by the boom-town climate that sets Houston apart from the nation's other big cities.

There is, in the new Houston, a diversity of origins and outlooks, a blurring of ethnic distinctions, an international perspective. There is a waning of Bab-

China Reopens Another Doorway



United Press International and The New York Times/Nov. 18, 1978
For the first time since 1949, when the Communists came to power, regular ferry service opened this weekend between Hong Kong, above, and Canton, on a modern hovercraft via the Pearl River.



Scale: 0 25 50 Miles

Pension System in Soviet Leaves Many of the Aged Impoverished

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 — Militsa Andreyevna has lived in a room 6 feet wide and 15 feet long for 55 of her 80 years. It is a scene of deprivation: a tiny bed, a single ceiling lamp tied over the rickety wooden table with a piece of string, a disorder of jars and bread and pieces of cheese in the drafty double window.

Her tea is accompanied by a spoonful of plum jelly, a slice of bread and inexpensive children's candy. She cannot afford more, for her old-age pension gives her 45 rubles a month to live on, \$67.50 at the arbitrary official rate.

"The rent is only 2.50 rubles a month," she said, putting a comb in her wispy gray hair and donning a faded formal dress for three younger visitors. "Somehow I manage to put a little money aside, for my funeral," she added with a smile. The problems of old age did not go

away with the 1917 Revolution. Increasingly, they are being aired in the Soviet press and in the speeches and decisions of Soviet officials, some of whom often express a need to increase pensions.

Workers are constantly being assured

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Women's Colleges Regain Appeal

By GENE I. MAEROFF
Special to The New York Times

TOWSON, Md., Nov. 17 — Seven students have spent the entire semester in the infirmary at Goucher College, and the institution's officials see this as a symptom of Goucher's good health.

This year's freshman class is the largest in six years. There are not enough beds in the dormitories, and the overflow went to the infirmary.

The surplus of students is a welcome development at a college that just two years ago was diagnosed by some authorities as suffering from a terminal case of inability to attract students.

But now, as is happening at women's colleges throughout the country, Goucher is enjoying a resurgence after a decade in which more than half of the women's colleges in the nation went coeducational, merged with men's colleges or simply ceased to exist.

Strengths Widely Recognized

"This is a good time for women's colleges," Rhoda M. Dorsey, the president of Goucher who is head of the Women's College Coalition, said. "Suddenly more women are interested in women's colleges and the strengths of these institutions are more widely recognized. We have turned the corner."

The impact of the women's movement and the opening of opportunities in fields traditionally dominated by men appear to have caused some young women to take a fresh look at single-sex education. Although there is still resistance to attending schools with isolated campuses, those women's colleges situated near other institutions are seen as offering the best of both worlds — an active social life and a more supportive academic environment than some women think they can find at coeducational colleges, which they

SHAH WON'T ALLOW HELP FROM ABROAD TO DEAL WITH CRISIS

SAYS HE WILL NOT ABDICATE

General Leading Military Regime Promises to Establish Order and Weed Out Corruption

By NICHOLAS GAGE
Special to The New York Times

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 18 — Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi says that he has resolved to do all he can to save his throne but will not allow any friendly country to intervene in Iran to help him.

He feels there is little such countries, including major powers like the United States, can do to affect the outcome of his struggle for survival with his opponents. The Shah would not accept intervention on his behalf even from other Moslem nations, as King Hassan II of Morocco has suggested, in the event his opponents should manage to overthrow him.

The Shah, who is not giving interviews because of the precarious situation in Iran, talked informally about his country's crisis and his own fate at noon today in his surprisingly small office on the second floor of Niavaran Palace, the royal winter quarters.

Shows Signs of Strain

He has been suffering from a cold for two days and he looks drawn and tired. He shifted in his chair uncomfortably as he talked, lacking the confident stance depicted in his formal portraits, which hang in every public building in the country.

The Shah's uneasiness was reflected in the conversation. He conceded that during the last 10 months he had considered all possibilities for ending the turbulence in his country, including leaving the throne, but said that he had decided to stand firm.

The conversation with the Shah came as the head of Iran's two-week-old military Government promised Parliament he would restore calm to the country. The new Prime Minister, Gen. Gholam Riza Azhari, told the National Assembly the return of security in Iran would be accompanied by "a decisive, fast and practical campaign to weed out corruption." [Page 2.]

The Shah intends to make needed changes in the distribution of power, even though this will reduce his own strength, and will continue his efforts to form a coalition government to prepare for free elections despite the lack of response from the opposition.

In another gesture of conciliation toward his opponents, he will free 400 more political prisoners in the next few days, reducing the number of those remaining, whom he describes as terrorists, to 300.

The Shah believes the struggle with his opponents could reach a turning point next month when religious celebrations throughout Iran will give them the opportunity to mount a new, large-scale assault on the monarchy.

On the day of the celebrations, Dec. 11, which marks the martyrdom of Imam

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believe do not always take women students seriously.

Enrollments at women's colleges have increased by 3.4 percent over last year, according to the Women's College Coalition.

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*Included in all copies distributed in New York City and the suburban areas.

†Included in all copies distributed in Long Island, Westchester, New Jersey and Connecticut.

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