

Decision expected on fuel allocation

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon and his energy experts yesterday told governors and representatives of 10 states that the administration expects to make a decision "very quickly" on whether to order mandatory allocation of fuel.

Nixon's top energy adviser, former Colorado Gov. John Love, said the seven governors attending a White House meeting indicated they favored "some sort of mandatory allocation" to cope with an expected shortage of heating oil this winter.

The administration asked for comments on a mandatory rationing program and expects to have the results analyzed by tomorrow.

"Very quickly thereafter," Love said, officials will decide whether to put some controls into effect.

Love appeared to have reservations. At a briefing after the two-hour session, he said mandatory allocation of fuel and heating oils was "a very difficult thing to administer well and wisely."

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton said if the nation has average winter weather there would be an increase on 10.5 per cent in the demand for heating oil over last winter. He estimated the shortage in heating oil could range from 250,000 to 350,000 barrels a day to a maximum of 800,000 barrels, depending on the weather.

The mandatory allocation program the administration outlined could involve heating oil alone or all petroleum products, including gasoline.

In a related development, the American

Petroleum Institute reported the country's fuel-oil stocks on Sept. 14 were up about 3.2 million barrels from the same day last year but about 23 million barrels below the 1971 level.

Gasoline stocks also were up about 4.1 million barrels from 1972 and down about 2.3 million barrels from 1971.

But API Marketing Director Ray Wright said the supply figures, when matched against demand, do not add up to optimism.

The Sept. 14 fuel-oil stocks represent a 53-day supply in 1973 and 1972 demand terms he said, compared with a 71-day supply two years ago. Gasoline stocks now represent a 30-day supply, when the same amount would have been a 34-day supply in 1971.

A bill prohibiting the export of any refined petroleum product was introduced yesterday by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D-N.H.

McIntyre said in the past month more than 42 million gallons of heating oil have been exported, primarily to Europe.

The areas of greatest concern for heating oil shortages, officials say, are in the big cities of the Eastern Seaboard, parts of New York, New Jersey, New England and the upper Midwest.

Participating in the White House conference were the governor of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Kentucky. The lieutenant governor of Maryland and energy advisers to the governors of California, New Jersey and New York also were on hand.

Shapp urges adoption of mine reclamation law

HARRISBURG (AP) — Pennsylvania's strip mine reclamation law should be adopted nationwide, Gov. Shapp has urged federal officials.

Coal provides a solution to the energy crisis but only if its mining and use are not harmful to the environment, Shapp said in Washington.

The governor told Nixon administration officials and other governors to take another look at coal in comments made during a White House energy conference yesterday. His statement was released here.

Shapp said Pennsylvania's

reclamation law, enacted in 1963, has required strip miners to return the land to its original condition at a cost of between \$400 and \$500 per acre. He added this was less than 1 1/2 per cent of the coal operators' sales price.

The governor said he would not go along with a federal request to relax Pennsylvania's strip mine code to help solve the energy crisis.

President Nixon made such a proposal Sept. 8 that would apply to all states.

"We need a strong national strip-mine reclamation law," Shapp maintained. "We must not produce fuel at the expense of another generation of rural Americans faced with a ravaged and unproductive environment."

The federal government should make a major commitment of research funds to find a way to remove excess sulfur dioxide from coal, Shapp said.

With regard to winter fuel needs, Shapp urged the federal government to effect an oil allocation program for each of the 50 states. He said he plans to meet with oil distributors in the state about supplies.

For white-collar workers Contract okayed

DETROIT (AP) — The United Auto Workers' powerful Chrysler Council overwhelmingly approved tentative contract agreements with Chrysler yesterday.

The agreements cover all the UAW employees at Chrysler — 117,000 production workers and 10,500 salaried workers.

The agreements now go to Chrysler locals for ratification votes scheduled today through Sunday.

Union leaders said they were confident of ratification.

There were only seven dissenting votes among the more than 200 council members, the UAW said.

The white collar agreement was reached about noon yesterday, two days after the union and the nation's No. 3 automaker agreed tentatively on a contract for production workers.

The new contract for salaried workers includes increased wage and pension benefits.

UAW production workers struck Chrysler at midnight Friday. The white collar workers have remained on the job.

Ratification votes in production workers locals are to start tomorrow and final totals from each of the 69 locals are to be in Detroit Sunday night, a union spokesman said. Workers will be told to return to work the first shift Monday.

Auto industry sources said the Chrysler contract, which is supposed to set a pattern for the industry, could be as much as 10 per cent above the last agreement, making it a hard pill for Ford, General Motors and the Cost of Living Council to swallow.

Neither the union nor Chrysler would comment on the package's total cost. But one Chrysler source estimated privately a conservative figure was 8 per cent.

The Cost of Living Council guidelines for labor contracts this year is 5.5 per cent wage increase and an additional .7 per cent in fringe benefits.

The strike by 112,000 production workers, which officially began midnight Friday, will have cost Chrysler production of about 45,000 cars and trucks, a Chrysler spokesman said.

Chrysler does not know when it will be back into full production, the spokesman said, "although we expect to build cars Monday."

In Washington, the Cost of Living Council said it will not consider a new proposal from Chrysler to boost its prices on 1974 models.

The auto maker notified the council Tuesday it would increase prices by an average of \$72 per model.

All four auto makers were allowed to increase prices earlier this month to reflect higher costs of safety and antipollution devices.

Shapp plans to suggest federal fuel allocations

HARRISBURG (AP) — Gov. Shapp thinks the federal government should decide how to divide the nation's gasoline and fuel oil between the 50 states.

The recommendation was one of three the governor said he would make to former Colorado Governor John Love, now the White House energy adviser at a meeting in Washington today with governors of other major states.

"I will be urging the federal administration to develop a program of allocation of gasoline and fuel oil to the respective states to minimize any impact of potential shortages," Shapp told a news conference Tuesday.

Last year's mild winter spared Pennsylvania from the extended shortages that hurt some other states, Shapp said. But a cold winter this year could find Pennsylvania without enough heating oil or gasoline, he said.

Shapp also planned to ask for more research on uses of coal and continued efforts to protect the environment in

spite of energy needs.

"I will stress the importance of the United States becoming dependent on its own domestic resources for energy, particularly coal, which is plentiful in Pennsylvania," Shapp said.

"I will also stress the importance of conducting additional research on coal, particularly to reduce the amount of sulfur dioxide created by its use," he said.

Shapp called the news conference to release copies of a 135-page report on the feasibility of turning Pennsylvania's state store system over to private enterprise.

The report by a Philadelphia accounting firm says the change could permit a 5 per cent reduction while maintaining state income from liquor sales and taxes at \$150 million annually. An executive summary of the study was distributed last week.

Shapp said the administration is working on legislation to bring about the change, for introduction in four or five weeks. He hopes for legislative action on the proposal in 1974.

The chairman of the House Liquor Control Committee, Rep. Stanley Kester, R-Delaware, has criticized Shapp's proposal saying the state should retain control of liquor sales and reform the state store system.

Shapp had some critical words for Kester's committee Tuesday, a day after his appearance in the committee's probe of alleged political pressures in state regulation of the liquor industry.

"I don't think this whole hearing has achieved anything," Shapp said. "If Shakespeare was here, he could write a play called 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"

"But there are some valuable things to come out of it... Hopefully will come a new code of ethics for legislators and hopefully also the spotlight has been put on the need to reform the liquor distribution system in Pennsylvania."

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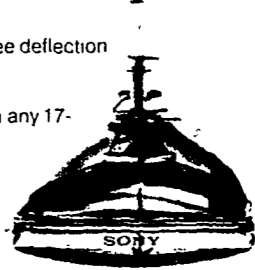
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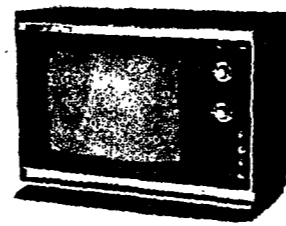
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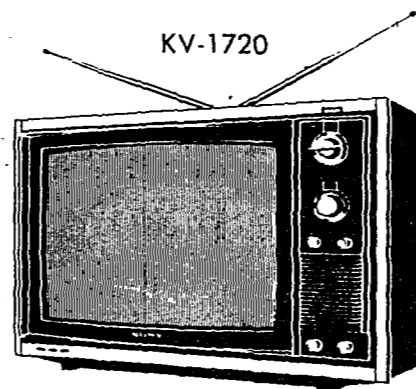
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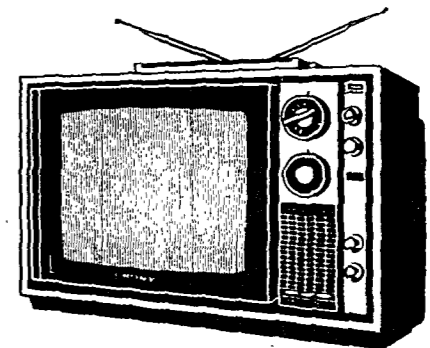
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