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#### Volatility seen for the future

## er Asteroid may have caused dust, killing dinosaurs

United Press International SEATTLE — The discovery of an underground yer of an exotic metal in eastern Montana has added fuel to a theory that the extinction of dinosaurs was caused by a giant asteroid that collided with Earth, throwing up so much dust it blocked sunlight and literally blotted out many forms of life.

The find of the layer of iridium, a metal uncommon to Earth but abundant in meteorites, was reported by geologist Dr. Walter Alvarez at the University of Washington's Quaternary Resources Center, which studies the processes that have shaped the world's environment through time

The extinction of dinosaurs, which flourished for over 150 million years before abruptly vanishing 65 million years ago, has long puzzled scientists. While many theories have been advanced to ex-

plain the disappearance, including a reversal of the Earth's magnetic field, a supernova explosion and the development of pollen, the asteroid theory has been attracting attention lately.

The theory was developed at the University of California at Berkeley, where Alvarez' father, Dr.

Luis W. Alvarez, a physicist, turned up evidence about a year ago that something huge from outer space apparently hit the Earth about the time of the dinosaurs' demise.

The theory started with the discovery of unusually abundant deposits of iridium in layers of the Earth's crust that date back to the time of the dinosaur extinctions.

The deposits were found in many areas of the globe, including Gubbio, Italy; six other places in Europe; in New Zealand, and in a core drilled from the sea bottom in the West Central Pacific.

But until the most recent discovery in eastern Montana, all of the finds had been located in sediments of ancient seas, leaving the nagging possibility the abnormally high concentrations of iridium could

have been caused by the oceans. The 65-million-year-old Montana deposit, howev-er, was formed on dry land, Walter Alvarez told a University of Washington audience. That development strengthens the argument that something from space delivered the iridium to Earth and was big enough to affect the entire globe.

recruiting firms.

United Press International NEW YORK — Interest rates appear to be in a holding pattern at high levels, and the only consensus on their future course is that busi-ness borrowers can look for volatility, but not significantly lower costs.

Henry Kaufman, chief economist Salomon Brothers investment banking firm, said recently interest rates will remain "highly volatile" in 1981 and "the prime rate, some time this year, will surpass the record 211/2 percent" reached in the latter part of

Another noted economist, while agreeing with Kaufman's assessment that rates will remain volatile, said with the economic circumstances we're in now something will have to give.

"Either interest rates will have to come down in order to allow the economy to move ahead, or we'll see an increasing number of bankruptcies, especially among smaller businesses," David M. Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said.

James J. Lowrey, head of a firm bearing his name that advises municipalities and corporations on borrowing, said "it's going to be difficult to borrow for all but the most creditworthy businesses.

"But firms can avoid bankruptcy and minimize their losses if they get liquid now and remain in a liquid position until the economy slows,

Kaufman bases his forecasts of a record prime on what he sees as "virtually no chance" the Reagan administration will be able to have a substantial effect on our "unpre-cedented" inflation rate this year.

'The key is inflationary expectations," Fred Henning, vice president, Boston-based Fidelity Management & Research Co., said. "It used to be that a prime rate of 12 percent would automatically shut off borrowing. But if business perceives that inflation will continue to accelerate, they will think 20 percent or

the money supply." Another pesky factor for the Fed

Interest rates holding for now

even more is a good buy Lowrey said even if Reagan can't make a substantial dent in the federal deficit in 1981, "he can cut inflation-

long way to bringing down rates. Rates also depend on whether the Federal Reserve is pegging the federal funds rate or is concentrating on the money supply and letting in-terest rates take their course.

this key rate has remained at a very high level. The funds rate is what banks charge each other for overnight loans of reserves.

come down substantially until the federal funds ease," Jones said, and he is one of a number of analysts who think the Fed has shifted its focus from the funds to the money supply. The Fed's significant draining last

mopping up of bank reserves that resulted from implementation of the Iranian agreement," Jones said. "I didn't see any policy implications in its actions that particular day "I suspect the Fed is puzzled by

the money figures now because of a

shifting of money to NOW accounts," Jones said. "The Fed will

likely keep bank reserves in a hold-

ing pattern until it gets a better fix on

to contend with is the surprising strength of the economy in the final quarter of 1980. "The 5 percent growth in the GNP indicates that inflation still isn't under control," Henning said.

The problem is we don't know what interest rate it will take to slow inflation, and the Fed doesn't know either," Henning said. "Given the uncertainties of the environment we're in, you have to throw the history books out the window



### Women in Carter posts will ook for business work

#### safe for a

United Press International NEW YORK — Jimmy Carter ed more women at the policyaking level than any U.S. presi-nt in history — a record Ronald se, Brata agan appears unlikely to match. Now the "Carter women" have y, Penth-e already entered the job market --- some to d out if their high-level governintry and t experience can be translated o the bottom-line skills needed in corporate world.

And women's groups say there are women simply are not being ed in significant numbers in the vadministration.

"If you look at the pictures of the w administration, its just a great of white male faces," says Anne Wexler, who was Carter's assistant

Wexler, "weighing a couple of ut it does fiers" from private industry, says 22 ngs. "Bettercent of all Carter appointments to oro. Insternigh-ranking, policy-making jobs ere women, compared to 12 per-nt under former President Gerald concen

ord, the runner-up. "It was fantastic," she says. "The toms simi ident made a really strong effort hing spore Bivings sat hing spontesident made a really strong effort Bivings when by a really strong effort eally wisdoughout the government, underetaries, dozens of assistant secrearies, general counsels of five

binet departments running staffs between 150 and 300 lawyers

"Having women in on policy makrmers wi g, having men working for women firework ses, became the norm," she con-ued. "Nobody paid a heck of a lot ttention to women running bildollar budgets.

Women in middle-and high-level The executive search firm has sent government posts jumped 17 percent under Carter, according to the Coalition for Women's Appointments of the National Women's Political Caucus

In the Defense Department, middle-level women appointees leaped from 17 percent in 1976 to 40 percent in 1979, while those appointed to higher levels rose from zero to 10 percent, according to Coalition figures

'We have submitted over 150 names of highly qualified women to the Reagan administration," says Coalition spokeswoman Janice Katz. "At this time the women have not been contacted. They have received form letters saying their resumes were received.

'From what we hear," Katz adds, "women are not being placed in the structure. We cannot find out who is being hired.

Bette Anderson, appointed by Carter as the first woman under secretary of the Treasury and recently elected to the board of International Telephone & Telegraph, says Reagan "to this point has made so few sub-cabinet appointments that I honestly cannot say" what his attitude on hiring women will be.

Meanwhile the Carter women ---many with little or no experience in industry — face the task of translating their specialized expertise into marketable skills.

It may take them six months to a ar to find positions, says John Schlueter, vice president and senior partner of KornFerry International.

tune 500 companies and 60 executive Lowrey said. 'People working in high-level government positions assume the private sector will have jobs for 'Elephant Man' disease them, but some have qualifications and skills not applicable to the corpo-rate world," Schleuter says.

'Primarily these women have worked for government agencies. Many were housewives prior to their government appointments, many have not had any corporate experience

resumes of 30 of the high-level

women appointees to 100 of the For-

Schleuter adds, "in government you don't have a product, you don't have to market it or make a profit. You simply are responsible for spending money for a department that by law has to spend a certain amount

Wexler said, however "the product in government is whatever service you are producing. You're marketing issues and policies, building public support and approbation for policies to get legislation passed."

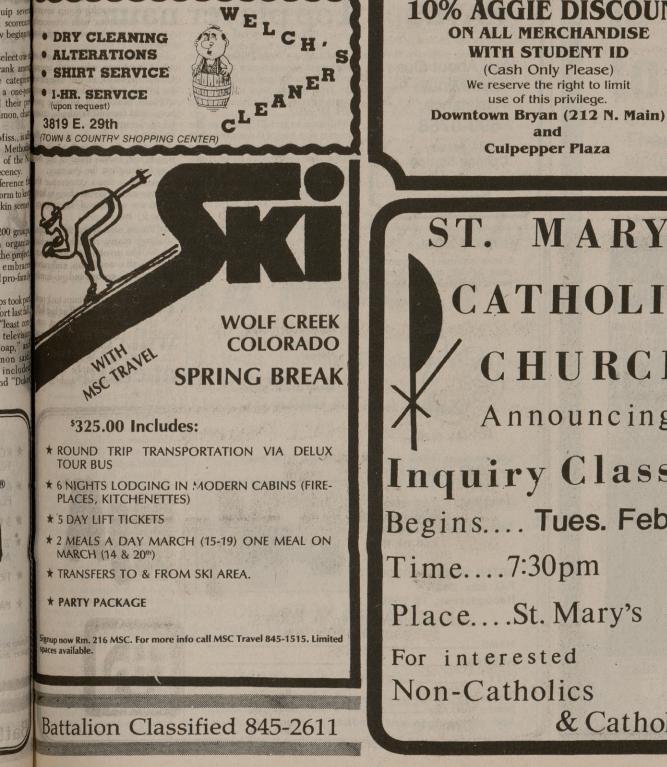
# treatment available

United Press International BOSTON — Victims of the dis-figuring genetic disease featured in the play and motion picture "The Elephant Man" can receive treatment at a clinic opening today at Massachusetts General Hospital.

The specialized treatment center for neurofibromatosis is the only one in New England and one of about five nationwide, said clinic director Dr. Robert L. Martuza.

In its most severe forms, neurofibromatosis can cause hundreds of tumors to form at nerve endings, elevation of the skin surface, enlarge-





ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH Announcing Inquiry Classes Begins.... Tues. Feb. 3, Time....7:30pm Place....St. Mary's For interested Non-Catholics & Catholic

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