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Happy Holiday

Pantry Pride

Smoked Ham Bonus Buy — Pantry Pride or Mash's Special Trim Fully Cooked — 99¢ lb. WHOLE 19-23 lbs. Avg.

SAVE $1.00 Off The Purchase of Any Canned Ham 3-lb. & Over In Deli Dept. M100 NO ADDITIONAL PURCHASE REQUIRED TO REDEEM THIS COUPON. PRICE EFFECTIVE THRU DEC. 24, 1979.

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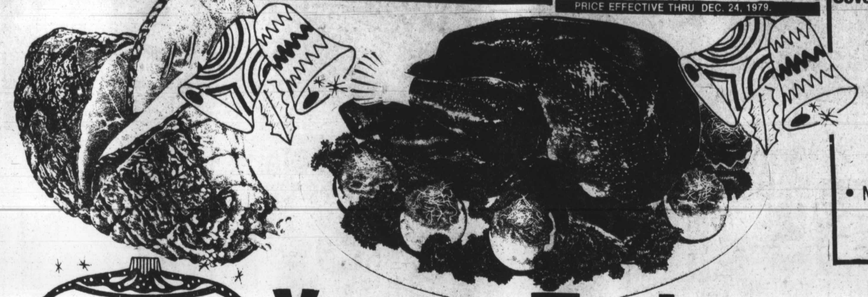
- Thursday, Dec. 20 Open til 10 p.m.
- Friday, Dec. 21 Open til 11 p.m.
- Saturday, Dec. 22 Open til 10 p.m.
- Sunday, Dec. 23 9 a.m. til 7 p.m.
- Monday, Dec. 24 (Christmas Eve) 8 a.m. til 6 p.m.

ALL STORES CLOSED CHRISTMAS DAY!



Pantry Pride Special Trim **Smoked Ham** Fully Cooked Shank Portion $1.09 lb. Bonus Buy — Rump Portion lb. $1.19

Young Turkeys U.S.D.A. Grade "A" 18-22 lb. Avg. 75¢ lb. Bonus Buy — 10-14 lb. Avg. 79¢ lb.

U.S.D.A. Choice **Round Roast** Bottom $1.99 lb. Fresh Valley Bonus Buy

Pantry Pride **Cranberry Sauce** SAVE 26¢ 3 16-oz. can $1.00

Farmer Gray Self-Basting **Turkeys** U.S.D.A. Grade 'A' With Pop-Up Self-Timer 18-22 lb. Avg. 79¢ lb. Bonus Buy — 10-14 lb. Avg. 85¢ lb.

U.S.D.A. Grade "A" **Butterball Turkeys** 18-22 lb. Avg. 89¢ lb. Bonus Buy — 10-14 lb. Avg. 95¢ lb.

Flair Shortening SAVE 20¢ 42-oz. can $1.39

SAVE 20¢ **Sunshine Cheez-Its** 16-oz. box 79¢

Pantry Pride **Flaked Coffee** Makes The Equivalent Of One Full Pound! 13-oz. bag $2.29

Non-Dairy **Pantry Pride Creamer** 16-oz. jar $1.09

Tasty **Jamestown Bacon** 1-lb. pkg. 99¢
Delicious **Asst. Pork Chops** . . . lb. $1.29
Brown & Serve **Swift Sausage** . . . . 8-oz. pkg. $1.09
Little Link **Parks Sausage** . . . . 1-lb. pkg. $1.75

U.S.D.A. Grade "A" Cook'N Good **Roasting Chickens** . . lb. 79¢
Pantry Pride **Sandwich Steaks** 2 pkg. $4.39
Pantry Pride Quarter Pounder **Beef Burgers** . . . . 3 lb. pkg. $5.39
Fresh **Pork Spare Ribs** . . . . lb. $1.29

Sliced To Order **Virginia Baked Ham** . . ½-lb. $1.69

Pantry Pride No. 1 Quality **Sliced Bacon** . . . . . 1-lb. pkg. $1.19

Skinless & Boneless **Fresh Flounder Fillet** . lb. $2.59

Pantry Pride **Sliced White Bread** SAVE 10¢ 22-oz. loaf 29¢

Cornish Hens U.S.D.A. Grade "A" lb. 79¢

Farmer Gray **Turkey Breast** Bonus Buy $1.39 lb. U.S.D.A. Grade "A"

Pantry Pride **Flour** SAVE 10¢ 5 lb. bag 69¢

Beef N'Bacon **Ken-L-Ration Dog Food** 6 15-oz. can $1.39

SAVE 30¢ Sandwich Creme **Princess Cookies** . . . . . 24-oz. pkg. 99¢

SAVE 20¢ **Kraft Mayonnaise** 32-oz. jar $1.19

Hy-Tyme Beverages SAVE 10¢ 2-litre bot. 69¢

FARM FRESH PRODUCE DEPT.

U.S. No. 1 **White Potatoes** All Purpose loose only lb. 10¢

Sweet Juicy Florida White Seedless **Grapefruit** . 5 lb. bag 99¢
U.S. No. 1 Tangy Loose Only **Yellow Onions** . . 8 lbs. 99¢
Large 100 Size **Florida Oranges** 12 for 99¢
Sweet Crisp Eastern Red Delicious **Apples** . . . . 3 lb. bag 99¢

SAVE 7¢ Pantry Pride Reg. or Ripple **Potato Chips** . . . . . 12-oz. bag 88¢

SAVE 16¢ **Cheerios Cereal** . . . . . 15-oz. pkg. 99¢

SAVE 40¢ Pantry Pride **Chocolate Chips** . . . . . 12-oz. bag $1.49

Slice & Bake **Pillsbury Cookies** each $1.19

Nkomo is a marked man in Zimbabwe Rhodesia

By Nat Gibson

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia — An 11 - timed pledge saves guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front in any of his life when he returns to his country's planned peace conference.

A sizeable section of the white community regards Nkomo with almost pathological hatred. Political sources said this feeling runs so deep that every white policeman approached to become his future bodyguard has refused.

Nobody wants to be responsible for his safety. "It is too dangerous," said one.

The root of Nkomo's problem, above that shared by all Patriotic Front "terrorists," lies in the shooting down of two civilian airliners by his guerrillas with SAM missiles over the past 14 months. The insurgents massacred 10 of the 19 dazed survivors of the first disaster east of Karba.

Joshua Nkomo

Nkomo compounded the resulting white outrage by chuckling and sniggering while claiming responsibility for the attack during a radio interview in Lusaka.

Nkomo lightheartedly said the viscount airliner, filled with families returning from vacation, was a legitimate military target.

Rhodesian television monitored the broadcast, then aired it on prime time with film of the crash scene. Public reaction was immediate and virulent including official vows of vengeance.

Then Nkomo's guerrillas shot down a second holiday flight in February, killing all 54 people aboard.

The Rhodesians initially responded with heavy bombing raids against guerrilla camps in Zambia, then two months later staged a lighting commando raid into the heart of Lusaka to assassinate Nkomo.

The raiders missed Nkomo, who was spending the night elsewhere, but killed 10 of his guards and demolished his home with explosive charges.

This attack appeased public opinion to a certain degree. But even now it is not unusual to hear a white say he will kill Nkomo if he can get within rifle shot of him.

A single shot was fired into the bedroom of Nkomo's "advance man", C. G. Msipa, one recent night. Msipa said the attack followed an anonymous telephone call from a man with an American accent who told him that he had come with friends from the United States to kill him and Nkomo.

After the attack, Msipa said, a second phone call "asked me if I remembered the Viscount."

Nkomo and his followers are well aware of the animosity. They have sought to defuse the situation by calling for a clean slate once a ceasefire in the seven - year - old guerrilla war goes into effect.

"There is no reason for recrimination," one of his spokesmen said. "What we need is reconciliation and reconstruction. This war has brutalized all of us. No one has clean hands."

Ironically, had it not been for the two airliners, Nkomo might have become either prime minister or president after last April's elections.

Only days before the first disaster former Prime Minister Ian Smith disclosed he had secretly met Nkomo to persuade him to return to the country for the voting.

This disclosure was welcomed by a large segment of the white community, which then regarded Knomo as more moderate than Robert Mugabe, the other Patriotic Front leader.

For many this idea crashed with the first airliner, to the echo of Nkomo's giggles.

Khomeini maintains hard line

Some hostages may be freed by Christmas—Iranian official

TEHRAN, Iran — Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh says some of the 50 American hostages may be freed by Christmas but he will convene an international "grand jury" to condemn U.S. spying in January.

Ghotbzadeh Dec. 16 also said the Amricans still held captive at Christmas would be allowed to attend religious services, have Christmas trees and receive gifts from loved ones.

But Ghotbzadeh's conciliatory tone was undercut by the man who controls the ultimate fate of the captives — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini — and the Islamic militants occupying the embassy itself. Both issued scathing denunciations of the United States and President Carter.

In a series of sometimes conflicting interviews with foreign and local journalists, Ghotbzadeh said the extradition of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi — the demand that triggered the seizure of the U.S. embassy 43 days ago — was no longer an issue since the deposed ruler has left America for Panama.

"I assure you over and over again that they are not harmed," he said. "They will not be harmed" but said neutral observers would not be able to see them until the Christmas period.

Khomeini remained silent on both the fate of hostages or future spy trials, but warned that if Carter resorts to force to free the Americans "we shall bury your army."

The Islamic militants were just as outspoken. They called the shah's departure for Panama an "obscene defeat" for "devil America, mother of corruption" and its "bloodthirsty leaders."

Iran would still have its revenge, the captors said, by putting the hostages on trial "without the sightest delay . . . we shall follow our path until complete defeat of the world-eating America . . ."

Diplomatic sources said there was some confusion on several points in the various Ghotbzadeh interviews, especially about the possibility of followup spy trials.

But generally he appeared conciliatory and possibly paving the way for an eventual solution to the crisis.

He said some of the hostages would be called "as witnesses" at the commission beginning Jan. 1 or 2 and expected to last two weeks.

The foreign minister said he intended to ask one American, Europeans, Asians and Africans — all anti-Imperialists and anti-Zionists — to serve as commission members though no invitations had yet been issued.

There was confusion about the possibility of actual spy trials. He told ABC television that "I hope we never come to that point. I hope there is no trial." Another correspondent quoted him as saying the trials would begin "just after Christmas or just after the New Year."

But in a local interview Ghotbzadeh said, "The trial of hostages is not an issue. The term trial should not be used."

In yet another interview with Brazilain Globo television, Ghotbzadeh said "You must consider the grand jury (commission) more than the trials" — an indication Iran may intend to release at least some of the captives following the condemnation of the United States.

President Carter has warned any trial of the hostages will result in "grave consequences" for Iran. Ghotbzadeh said at Christmas both Protestant and Catholic priests would be allowed to conduct services, Christmas trees would be allowed into the 27 acre compound and the hostages still in captivity would be allowed cards and gifts from their families.

Several thousand cards have already arrived in Tehran and were scheduled to be delivered to the embassy this week.

It was not certain whether the students had agreed to such Christmas arrangements or the timetable for the commission.

Young: U.S. wrong to support shah

NEW YORK — Former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young says the United States was wrong to "install and support" the Shah of Iran, but was right in allowing him sanctuary and medical treatment in America.

"You just can't wash your hands of it," Young said Dec. 9 of America's decades - long support of the deposed monarch, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. "We do have a tradition in our country of extending humanitarian relief to people."

Young was interviewed on WABC - TV's "Like It Is" program.

"We were wrong in our long support of the shah, he said. "We were wrong to overthrow the government of Mossadegh (Iran's Prime minister in the early 1950s) and install the shah.

"We were wrong, you know, in allowing the shah to develop a sophisticated weaponry with which he intended to persecute his own people. We were wrong to train him in intelligence methods, allow Savak to torture and persecute Iranian students."

But when asked if the Carter administration was wrong in admitting the Shah for medical treatment, Young replied, "No, we were not."

He said that granting the deposed shah sanctuary was "in the interests of the Third World" because the Iranian army "would have massacred millions" if the shah felt that he had no place to go and that he "had to fight to the death."

Andrew Young

Young said he believes Pahlavi "gave up so easily," rather than become "more of a bloodthirsty tyrant" because he knew there was "some sanctuary in the world."

Iraqi drive into Iran, then mount a quick retreat

TEHRAN, Iran — Iraqi forces armed with heavy weapons late last week drove three miles into Iranian territory in the oil - rich southwestern region but retreated several hours later, the foreign ministry announced.

"The border now is completely calm," the ministry said in a brief statement broadcast Dec. 9 by the state radio. The statement gave no details of the attack, when or where it had taken place or the strength of the Iraqi force.

But it said the Iraqi forces Dec. 14 had crossed three miles into Iranian territory in what government sources identified as the Hanchen area in the Khuzestan Province.

The official statement, obviously signaling an end to the episode, came nearly four hours after the state television first reported the assault in the southwestern region skirting Iran's oil fields and accused the United States of being behind the attack.

It cam as Iran attempted to deal with widespread unrest among its restive ethnic minorities and the problem of what to do with 50 Americans held hostage at the U.S. embassy for 41 days.

Earlier, the official Iraqi news agency said it had no information on the reported border flareup and Iranian government officials also privately said they had no knowledge about the attacks.

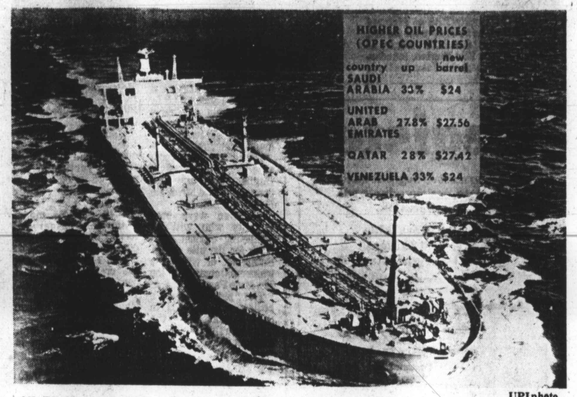
The initial broadcast said, "Iraqi forces armed with heavy weapons launched an aggression on a section (of the southwest border region) of the Iranian border."

"The aggression by the Iraqi mercenaries is taking place at a time when (President) Carter's government and its agents have been defeated in their confrontation against the will and determination of the Iranian nation," the radio report said.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said, he had received no confirmation of an attack on Iran by Iraq.

"I am aware of the Tehran radio reports alleging an invasion of Iran by Iraqi forces," Brown said.

"As you know there has been tension between those two countries and occasionally accusations of incursions. I have no information that would suggest that there has been an invasion."



UPI photo

OIL PRICE INCREASES — Four of the 13 OPEC countries Dec. 14 raised oil prices an average of $6 a barrel. Chart shows percentage of increase and new cost per barrel.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta cites 'poverty of spirit' in the West

OSLO, Norway — Nobel peace laureate Mother Teresa of Calcutta says the poverty of spirit afflicting the West was much harder to combat than the destitution found in the slums of India.

In a stirring nobel lecture, the fragile, soft - spoken crusader for the world's forgotten said Dec. 11 the lack of love and the sense of alienation she found in the West was much more difficult to accept than the physical hunger she saw in Calcutta.

"I found the poverty of the West much harder to remove," said the 69 - year - old Roman Catholic nun who has spent the last 30 years of her life helping the poor of India.

"A person that is shut out, that is unwanted and unloved . . . that is the poverty that is so hard to remove."

Echoing the theme of her Nobel prize acceptance speech Dec. 10, Mother Teresa repeated her condemnation of abortion, asserting that taking the lives of unborn children was the greatest threat to world peace today.

"Many people are concerned about the children in India and Africa, those who die of mainutrition. But a far greater threat to life comes from abortion," she said.

Besides the use of adoption to fight abortion, she said she and the nuns of her missionaries of charity had been successful in teaching the poor to use natural methods of birth control.

During the last six years, she said, the use of natural birth control methods had resulted in more than 61,000 fewer births in Calcutta alone.

The Dec. 11 gathering, however, was in striking contrast to the earlier ceremony. Instead of royalty and heads of state, about 500 ordinary people crowded the hall.

"I will go back to India and be able to bring your love," the diminutive nun said during her 35 - minute speech.

Mother Teresa Bojaxhiu, born of Albanian parents in Yugoslavia, has worked among the chronically sick and terminally ill of Calcutta's slums for 30 years.

She first became a nun as a member of the Irish Loreto sisters, but left that order to found her own congregation dedicated to her nursing work.

Mother Teresa thanked the people of Norway for the kindness they had shown her. In addition to the $193,000 in prize money, she was given more than $81,000 collected by individuals throughout Norway in a "Peoples' Peace Prize."

She also received $30,000 saved because a celebration banquet scheduled for Monday night Dec. 10 was canceled at her request. It was estimated she would be able to feed 400 persons for a year with the money.

Food shortage poses serious problem

WASHINGTON The Presidential Commission on World Hunger says the shortage of food may be a more serious problem than the shortage of energy within the next 20 years.

In a preliminary report to President Carter, the commission Dec. 10 recommended the United States make the elimination of hunger the primary focus of its relationship with developing countries in the 1980s.

"The world hunger problem is getting worse rather than better," it said. "A major crisis of global food supply — or even more serious dimensions than the present energy crisis — appears likely within the next 20 years, unless steps are taken now. . ."

The commission said the major world hunger problem today is not famine or starvation "but the less dramatic one of chronic undernutrition."

It said hunger exists in pockets of poorly nourished people in the United States as well as in places like Cambodia and India.

More than three - quarters of the world's inadequately nourished people live on the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and in Sub - Saharan Africa, the commission said. Many also live in parts of Latin America and the Middle East.

"It is easier to identify with 200 refugees fleeing Vietnam in a boat or 1,000 people in a Cambodian refugee camp than with the millions of faceless, weak and hungry people scattered throughout the developing world," the commission said.

The commission recommended:

— The United States make the elimination of hunger the primary focus of its relationships with the developing countries in the 1980s.

— The director of the International Development Cooperation Agency be given cabinet - level status so objectives of equitable economic development can be more effectively integrated into United States National security policy and pianning.

—The United States move "as rapidly as possible" toward the United Nations' goal of 0.7 percent of gross national product as this nation's net disbursement of economic assistance, targeted selectively at poor nations strongly committed to meeting basic human needs and rights.

— The Senate ratify the additional protocols to the 1949 Geneva Convention adopted by the International Conference on Humanitarian Law in armed conflict.

— Increased resources be provided to domestic hunger programs that have a record of success.

Huber Matos' 20 years as a prisoner of Castro

By Victoria Pope

NEW YORK — Huber Matos, Fidel Castro's most famous prisoner and former comrade-in-arms, says Cuba's president bears no deep grudges that the recently freed revolutionary was for 20 years "singled out" for special treatment.

Matos, a hero in Castro's army later the provincial governor of Camaguey Province, was incarcerated in 1949 on charges of treason and served out every last day of his 20-year sentence until his release on Oct. 21 of this year.

Now Matos, 61, looking back on his long term springs open a Pandora's box of haunting memories: 16 years of incommunicado, years in a concrete box where the window slits were covered with metal strips, months in a hole underground, another concrete box. Beatings, for long stretches of time, naked.

"I know of no other case where a prisoner was treated like me," Matos said in New York recently. "Certainly none that were held incommunicado as long as me. But many prisoners were killed. Not just by beatings, but with bayonets and bullets.

"For many years, up until the very last day, I was told I would never get out."

Matos is convinced he was singled out for constant abuse because Castro never forgave him for openly complaining about Castro's turn to communism in the early days of the revolution. His challenge to Castro's authority was not taken lightly.

"Castro is a man with lots of rancor," Matos said. "For Castro, men are good when they serve his interests and bad when they don't. If a man worked for him, then broke with him, Castro considered there was no excuse for that.

"I was with him when he defended freedom and the Cuban people. That's why when I saw him against the Cuban people, I parted . . . then he thought he had reason to destroy me."

Matos said he considers Castro not only ruthless in his treatment of opponents, but opportunistic in politics. He points to the much-publicized release of political prisoners as an example.

"The idea of Castro's in freeing those prisoners is to change the image of Cuba to see if the United States will accept commercial links," Matos said. "He is very interested in the millions of dollars he can get from the United States."

Castro also took advantage of the Soviet Union's resources, Matos said.

"The presence of the Russians is not only evident in the armed forces, but throughout the economic structure of Cuba and the state administration. The Soviets have more than compromised the Cuban nation. School books are revised in Cuba — but first in the Soviet Union.

"It's incredible that our nation is now illiterate, because before the revolution, we had the knowledge to help other Latin nations. Today Cuba relies on the pedagogy and propaganda of the Soviet Union."

Matos stops short of criticizing radical anti-Castro groups such as Omega Seven but registers strong condemnation of terrorism.

"Each Cuban group has a right to plan their own strategy. Terrorism, in my opinion, is not the way to solve the problem."

He emphasized that the exile, though he or she may care deeply about the homeland, can not solve the Cuban "problem."

"The problem has to be solved in Cuba, especially by the younger generation. One of the tasks I have is to tell people to be mindful of the idea that the future of Cuba will not be solved with the idea of taking revenge."

Frequently in public appearances, Matos tells his audience not to pity him or label him a victim.

Though he was reported weak and despondent at his first news conference at Costa Rica, during his December visit to New York he spoke with a clear, rich voice and his piercing blue eyes often danced with humor.

But Matos recalls it wasn't easy to fight the unrelenting cruelty, that led to "a damage of the nerves," but it never broke his spirit.

"I left prison more convinced than ever that I was right. Just causes are food for the spirit."