What every convention needs: a knitted car:

There is a paper on a knitted carbeing presented at this year's annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers. It is the kind of paper intriguing enough to make the walk through the perforated tunnel from Joe Louis arena parking garage to Cobo Hall almost worthwhile.

It's impossible to park anywhere near Cobo Hall these days, a result of the expansion that allows half again as many attendees while what little parking space used to be inside the hall is being chopped up by almomers.

the hall is being chopped up by an hammers.

The resulting situation is called Revenge of the People Mover, which means that a lot of hopefuls are people-moving from their cars to the hall, and since it's a one-way train, hat sometimes means a two-mile loop to make it back upstream a half a block. But I digress.

The SAE convention is the foun-

tain of invention of the auto industry, an annual affair that normally sets attendence records for any type of convention in Detroit. It has its academic side as a fo-

convention in Detroit.

It has its neademic side as a forum for technical presentations, social life consisting mainly of small groups of men looking for a restarant, and the floor itself, a cardival of small stampings, machined parts and brightly colored plastic bags holding collected brochures.

Of course, mobody state as person of the color of the col



auto talk Dan McCosh

KOREANS BOUGHT a lot of booths at the SAE show a couple of years ago, when nobody head of them in the auto business. Then for a couple of years the Indians and Pakisanis took over, and you still haven't heard of them.

This year, the overseas nationals making an impact Include China and Australia, which may be why they didn't attend Hirohito's funeral.

There are, in fact, some gadgets on display, but after attending SAE shows for the last 15 years or 50, I've grown sensitive to chronic repeaters.

Part of the reason for this is that

Part of the reason for this is that it takes so long tog et an innovation accepted by Detroit automakers that even some solid companies tend to end up sounding like airport propagndists promuling their cause.

There is the Stillman-Smith mechanisin, for example, a gear train that eliminates the connecting odd bearings in a piston engine. Likewise the all-ceramic engine developed by Japan's Kyrocera Co. Ltd., or the all-plastic engine.

There is a new V-6 two-stroke powerplant on display, half the size

of today's engines of comparable horsepower, and another Japanese company with a fog lamp that fol-lows the angle of the steering wheel to more or less see around corners.

But this year's show is dominated by the hard-core suppliers, the testby the hard-core suppliers, the test-ers, forgers, stampers and molders that produce the components in vol-ume that make up most of the work-ing pieces on the family car. It's a dull group, Jaded by success and the detail work necessary to get a work-ing product to market.

The knitted car, it turns out, is actually a new way to handle the fiber-glass reinforcing used on some plastic parts. A disappointment to me, since I was hoping to find a room full of grandmothers with half-finished fenders in their laps.

As I'm leaving, I have an idea that it's possible to somehow get back to

my car without going outside, so I stop at the information booth and ask the way back to Joe Louis.

"I think you can get there through the back, but I really don't know," asys the woman in the information booth. On my left, a heavily power-suited woman engineer is more as-sertive. "I think you go down into the basement and then keep walking. Take your Reeboks. It's terrible.

"I don't know either, I'm not from Detroit," says the information lady. "But you're information," says the surprised woman from Scattle. Then she gets an inspiration.

"Try the People Mover."

Dan McCosh is the automotive editor of Popular Science Magazine.

Even the pros recommend dollar cost averaging

weathering the stock markets ups and downs is a key concern for most investors, regardless of their risk tolerance level, age, tax bracket, or net worth. Although the risk associated with stocks, bonds, and other investments cannot be eliminated, there are ways investors can reduce risk to manage-able lowers.

Dollar cost averaging

Dollar cost averaging is a program of investing equal sums of money at regular intervals, regardless of the price of shares.

Dolar cost averaging can't guarantee a profit or prevent a loss.

However, it reduces the effects of market fluctuations over the long

The reason is that instead of timing the market, the investor puts the same amount of money whether the share price is high, low, or in-between. So the investor buys more shares when the price is low and fewer when it is high, thereby avoiding the common mistake of buying high and selling low.

finances and you

Sid Mittra

THE KEY advantage of dollar cost averaging is that, in the long run, it has the effect of making the average share cost less than the average share price.

Two illustrations, covering a weak and a strong market, will illustrate the polnt. In each illustration, it is assumed that the investor has devia. Table 1 shows a dollar cost averaging program during a period of decining market. After four months and a total investment of \$400, the average price is \$7.00 while the average cost is \$6.22.

This situation is the result of buying substantially more shares for \$100 as the market price consistently declines.

IN THE second illustration (pre-sented in Table II), the average cost is \$12.61, but the average price is slightly higher (\$13.00) than the av-

erage cost. This is the result of an appreciation in the stock price in a risk ward of caution should be added here. While both illustrations demonstrate its power as an investment tool, dollar cest averaging is not appropriate for short-term investments and cannot guarantee a profit or prevent a loss.

However, this technique does provide investors with the benefit of a disciplined investment program that eliminates the need for market timing and helps to even out the effects

ing and helps to even out the effects of a fluctuating market.

The constant ratio plan is a variation of dollar cost averaging in
which the monthly contribution is
equally divided between a stock fund
and a money market fund.

If an increase in the share price
makes the equity portion worth considerably more than the money fund,
then part of the equity fund would be
liquidated and the proceeds transterred into the money fund.
The reverse action would be taken
if equity prices drop, making the
money fund worth more than the

equity fund.

A \$5/45 ratio is generally applied to the constant ratio plan, although other ratios could work equally well. This means that whenever the shares of either fund exceed 55 percent of the total value of the portfollo, an automatic readjustment plan is put into motion to make the ratio equal. For Instance, if the shares in the stock fund rise to 55 percent, the investor shifts cash from the partially liquidated equity fund into the money fund to make them equal again.

Likewise, if the equity fund drops to 45 percent of the portfolio, the investor quickly shifts from the money fund into the equity fund to make them of equal value.

Seminar: "Market Timing to Max-

Seminar: "Market Timing to Maximize Stock/Bond Return;" "Creative Ways of Using Single-Premium-Deferred Annuity." "Limited Partnerships in Equipment Leasing and Real Estate," "Preparing for Retirement" and "Lump-Sum Distributions."

Retirement and Lumpson.

The seminar, sponsored by the Observer & Eccentric Newspapers and Coordinated Financial Planning, will be 7-9 pm. Tuesday, March 14, in the offices of Coordinated Financial Planning, Subfield Office Park, 3250 W. Big Beaver, Suite \$40, Troy 48084.

For reservations, call 643-8888.

Sid Mittra is a professor of finance, school of business at Oakland University and owner of Coordinated Financial Planning

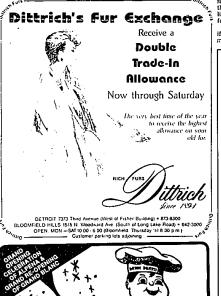
A. dollar cost averaging in a declining market

	invest- ment	total invested	market price	shares bought	totals shares	average price/ share	average cost/ share
١.	\$100	\$100	\$10	10.0	10.0	\$10.00	\$10.00
2.	100	200	8	12.5	22.5	9.00	8.89
3.	100	300	6	16.7	39.2	8.00	7.65
4.	100	400	4	25.0	64.2	7.00	6.23

table II

B. dollar cost averaging in an advancing market

	invest- ment	total invested	market price	shares bought	totals shares	average price/ share	everage cost/ share
1.	\$100	\$100	\$10	10.0	10.0	\$10.00	\$10.00
2.	100	200	12	8.33	18.33	11.00	10.91
3.	100	300	14	7.14	25.47	12.00	11.78
4.	100	400	16	6.25	31.72	13.00	12.61





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