

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (FEE REQUIRED)

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (NO FEE REQUIRED)

For the transition period from to

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 1-4219

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

STATE OF DELAWARE
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION
OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

C-74-1339132
(I.R.S. EMPLOYER
IDENTIFICATION NO.)

P.O. BOX 4240
HOUSTON, TEXAS
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL
EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

77210-4240
(ZIP CODE)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (713) 940-6100

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OF THE ACT:

TITLE OF EACH CLASS -----	NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED -----
Common Stock, \$0.25 par value.....	New York Stock Exchange
10 1/4% Subordinated Debentures due 1997.....	New York Stock Exchange
10 7/8% Subordinated Debentures due 2001.....	New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(G) OF THE ACT:

\$2 Noncumulative Convertible Preference Stock, \$1 par value.

On December 28, 1994, there were outstanding 31,721,804 shares of the Company's Common Stock, \$0.25 par value. The aggregate market value of the Company's voting stock held by non affiliates of the Company is \$54,378,549, based on the closing price in consolidated trading on December 28, 1994, for the Company's Common Stock, the value of the number of shares of Common Stock into which the Company's \$2 Preference Stock was convertible on such date and the redemption value of the Company's \$6 Preferred Stock (which is not traded).

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK WHETHER THE REGISTRANT (1) HAS FILED ALL REPORTS REQUIRED TO BE FILED BY SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 DURING THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS (OR FOR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD THAT THE REGISTRANT WAS REQUIRED TO FILE SUCH REPORTS), AND (2) HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO SUCH FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PAST 90 DAYS, YES X , NO .

INDICATE BY CHECK MARK IF DISCLOSURE OF DELINQUENT FILERS PURSUANT TO ITEM 405 OF REGULATION S-K IS NOT CONTAINED HEREIN, AND WILL NOT BE CONTAINED, TO THE BEST OF REGISTRANT'S KNOWLEDGE, IN DEFINITIVE PROXY OR INFORMATION STATEMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN PART III OF THIS FORM 10-K OR ANY AMENDMENT TO THIS FORM 10-K.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Documents incorporated by reference: Portions of the Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in connection with the Company's 1995 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof (to the extent set forth in Items 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K).

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Zapata Corporation is a Delaware corporation organized in 1954. As used herein, the term "Zapata" or the "Company" refers to Zapata Corporation or to Zapata and its consolidated subsidiaries, as applicable. In May 1994, Zapata effected a one-for-five reverse stock split (the "Reverse Stock Split") of its common stock, par value \$0.25 per share ("Common Stock"). Unless specifically stated otherwise, all Common Stock share and per share amounts set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split.

In 1993, Zapata began to redirect its operations into the natural gas services market. The Company is now engaged in the business of natural gas compression as well as gas gathering, processing and marketing. Through its compression operations, the Company rents, fabricates, sells, installs and services natural gas compression packages. Through its gathering, processing and marketing operations, the Company gathers and processes natural gas and its constituent products, and markets and trades in natural gas liquids.

The Company acquired the common stock of Cimarron Gas Holding Company ("Cimarron") early in fiscal 1993. Cimarron was engaged in the business of marketing and trading natural gas liquids, as well as gathering and processing natural gas and its constituent products. Cimarron was purchased to serve as the vehicle for Zapata's expansion into the gathering and processing segments of the natural gas services markets. Since being acquired, Cimarron has purchased additional gathering and processing assets and expanded its operations through the acquisition of Stellar Energy Corporation and three affiliated companies (collectively "Stellar") in September 1993. During fiscal 1994, the Company generated approximately 65% of its revenues from its gathering, processing, marketing and trading operations. Revenues from these natural gas services operations include natural gas liquids trading activities which typically generate high revenues, high expenses and low margins.

Zapata acquired the natural gas compression businesses of Energy Industries, Inc. and certain other affiliated companies (collectively "Energy Industries") in November 1993. Energy Industries is engaged in the business of renting, fabricating, selling, installing and servicing natural gas compressor packages. Energy Industries operates one of the ten largest rental fleets of natural gas compressor packages in the United States. The Energy Industries fleet of approximately 700 compressor packages is located in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, as well as offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. During fiscal 1994 the Company generated approximately 30% of its revenues from its compression operations.

In fiscal 1994, Zapata sold 4.13 million shares of its Tidewater Inc. ("Tidewater") common stock for a net price of \$20.80 per share or \$85.9 million. The proceeds of such sales were used to reduce the Company's indebtedness and provide the capital necessary to expand the Company's natural gas services operations. The Company now owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock. Tidewater is an international energy services company with two principal lines of business: offshore marine services and compression services.

In July 1994, Zapata announced that it intended to separate its marine protein operations from its energy-related businesses. Alternatives for a sale of the marine protein operations or a spin-off of the business to the stockholders of Zapata were considered. In September 1994, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of Zapata's stockholders would best be served by a sale of the marine protein operations. As a result of this decision, the Company's financial statements have been restated in 1994 to reflect the Company's marine protein operations as a discontinued operation.

In September 1994, Zapata announced that its Board of Directors had determined that the Company should immediately undertake efforts to sell its U.S. natural gas producing properties. Zapata's Bolivian oil and gas operations will not be impacted by this decision. Zapata's domestic natural gas reserves have been

declining for a number of years, as no exploratory efforts have been undertaken to offset gas production. The Board's decision to sell the properties is simply an acceleration of the liquidation of the gas reserves currently occurring through production. During fiscal 1994, the Company generated approximately 5% of its revenues from its oil and gas operations.

HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF MAJOR DIVISIONS

The following table summarizes historical revenues, operating results (before net interest expense, other income and income taxes), identifiable assets, depreciation, depletion and amortization and capital expenditures for the Company's continuing operations, by major division, for the periods indicated (in thousands). As a result of the decision to sell the marine protein operations, the Company's financial statements have been restated in 1994 to reflect the Company's marine protein operations as a discontinued operation.

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	REVENUES	OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
1994					
Natural gas services-- compression.....	\$ 72,522	\$ 7,970	\$102,626	\$ 4,867	\$ 8,638
Natural gas services-- gathering, processing and marketing.....	156,141	(1,063)	36,742	1,855	4,083
Oil and gas.....	12,549	(28,285)(2)	20,062	33,770(2)	11,792
Corporate.....		(8,767)	44,444(1)	2,321	67
	<u>\$241,212</u>	<u>\$(30,145)</u>	<u>\$203,874</u>	<u>\$42,813</u>	<u>\$24,580</u>
1993					
Natural gas services-- gathering, processing and marketing.....	\$186,291	\$ (552)	\$ 40,871	\$ 460	\$ 1,757
Oil and gas.....	20,189	6,032	41,630	7,688	1,327
Corporate.....		(6,769)	169,888(1)	378	8
	<u>\$206,480</u>	<u>\$(1,289)</u>	<u>\$252,389</u>	<u>\$ 8,526</u>	<u>\$ 3,092</u>
1992					
Oil and gas.....	\$ 30,094	\$ 11,248	\$ 50,191	\$10,303	\$ 3,963
Corporate.....		(5,076)	170,066(1)	372	3,018
	<u>\$ 30,094</u>	<u>\$ 6,172</u>	<u>\$220,257</u>	<u>\$10,675</u>	<u>\$ 6,981</u>

- (1) Includes Zapata's investment in Tidewater, a substantial portion of which was sold in fiscal 1994 and 1993.
(2) Includes a \$29,152,000 provision for oil and gas property valuation as a result of low gas prices and a revision of estimated future costs.

The net amounts of interest expense (net of interest income), other income and income tax expense (benefit) from continuing operations were as set forth below (in thousands).

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	INTEREST EXPENSE	OTHER INCOME	INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)
1994.....	\$4,095	\$33,051(1)	\$(494)
1993.....	8,673	23,571(1)	3,800
1992.....	8,910	6,231	678

- (1) Includes pretax gains of \$37.5 million and \$32.9 million in fiscal 1994 and 1993 respectively, from sales of Tidewater common stock.

NATURAL GAS SERVICES--COMPRESSION

In November 1993, Zapata purchased the natural gas compression businesses of Energy Industries. Energy Industries is engaged in the business of renting, fabricating, selling, installing and servicing natural gas compressor packages. Total consideration paid for the purchase of Energy Industries and for a related noncompetition agreement (collectively, the "Energy Industries Acquisition") was \$90.2 million. The purchase price consisted of \$74.5 million in cash and 2.7 million shares of Common Stock valued at \$5.80 per share, which approximated the average trading price prior to closing of the acquisition.

Operations. A natural gas compressor package consists of a compressor, a natural gas engine or electric motor, a heat exchanger, a control panel and assorted piping and tubing. Natural gas compression is used in the production, processing and delivery of natural gas. Energy Industries primarily supplies natural gas compressor packages in natural gas production and processing applications. In natural gas production applications, natural gas compression is used to increase the flow rate of gas wells with low reservoir pressures. In natural gas processing applications, natural gas compression is used in the process of separating the various hydrocarbon components of the wellhead natural gas stream. In interstate natural gas pipeline applications, natural gas compression is used to increase the pressure of natural gas from reservoir levels to interstate pipeline standards. Additionally, Energy Industries manufactures heat exchangers used in fabricating natural gas compressor packages and other industrial applications; the Company expects to dispose of the heat exchanger manufacturing operation in fiscal 1995. The heat exchanger operation does not have a material impact on the operating results or financial position of the Company.

Energy Industries fabricates natural gas compressor packages at its Corpus Christi, Texas fabrication facility from components which are acquired from various suppliers at market prices. Energy Industries maintains an inventory of compressor and engine components at its Corpus Christi facility to support the fabrication and repair of natural gas compressor packages.

Including its Corpus Christi, Texas location, Energy Industries maintains eleven branch offices in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico. Branch office personnel negotiate natural gas compressor package rentals and sales, perform maintenance services for Energy Industries' fleet of rental compressors and other natural gas compressor packages on a contract basis and recondition Energy Industries' rental fleet packages when rental contracts expire. Energy Industries also has facilities for fabricating natural gas compressor packages at its branches in Midland and Houston, Texas and Lafayette, Louisiana, if market conditions require.

The following table identifies major categories of Energy Industries' natural gas compression revenue for fiscal years 1992 through 1994. The Company acquired Energy Industries in November 1993, therefore Zapata's consolidated financial results include only eleven months of Energy Industries operations. For comparative purposes, however, the 1994 revenues presented in the following tables are for the twelve months ended September 30, 1994.

	1994	1993	1992
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Compressor rentals.....	\$17,575	\$15,256	\$13,456
Fabrication and sales.....	29,842	22,020	21,943
Parts and service.....	21,138	16,662	11,008
Other.....	9,981	9,334	8,260
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$78,536	\$63,272	\$54,667
	=====	=====	=====

Natural Gas Compressor Package Rentals. Energy Industries maintains a fleet of approximately 700 natural gas compressor packages of various capacities for rental to natural gas producers and processors. Energy Industries rents natural gas compressor packages to its customers under contracts which require monthly payments based on a fixed fee or on the volume of gas compressed. The initial fixed term of a natural

gas compressor package rental is generally between one and 36 months and thereafter continues on a month-to-month basis. It is typical for a customer to continue to rent a package for a period substantially longer than the initial term of the contract. Contract compression pricing, which is based on prevailing market conditions, generally contains provisions for periodic rate adjustments to reflect market changes.

Natural gas compressor package rental utilization is affected primarily by the number and age of producing oil and gas wells, the volume of natural gas consumed and natural gas prices. Rental rates for natural gas compressor packages are determined primarily by the demand for packages and secondarily by the size and horsepower of a natural gas compressor package. The following table compares utilizations and rental rates (on a horsepower basis) and fleet size for the Energy Industries fleet of natural gas compressor packages as of the end of each of the past three years.

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,		
	1994	1993	1992
FLEET UTILIZATION:			
Horsepower.....	82.6%	74.4%	69.5%
MONTHLY RENTAL RATE, BASED ON:			
Horsepower.....	\$16.61	\$17.25	\$17.71
FLEET SIZE:			
Number of units.....	706	681	653
Horsepower.....	113,786	106,175	91,069

Utilization of compressor packages increased from 1992 to 1994 in response to generally strengthening natural gas markets, a return of producer confidence and greater emphasis being placed on the rental operations. Changes in rental rates are primarily caused by the changes in the mix between smaller and higher horsepower natural gas compressor packages in the fleet. Growth in the fleet between 1992 and 1994 resulted from the 1994 acquisition of 41 additional compressors and the construction of new compressor packages each year, net of retirements and sales of older equipment from the rental fleet.

Natural Gas Compressor Package Sales. In addition to operating a fleet of natural gas compressor packages for rental purposes, Energy Industries designs, fabricates and sells natural gas compressor packages designed to customer specifications. Energy Industries sells compressor packages to natural gas producers, gatherers and transmission companies which expect the long life of their associated reserves or pipeline to justify the capital cost of acquiring, rather than renting, a natural gas compressor package. Most of Energy Industries' natural gas compressor package sales are for larger, high-horsepower packages.

Because of the relatively high capital costs associated with these units, Energy Industries provides a capital lease financing option to its customers. Under the terms of a typical capital lease, a purchaser will lease the natural gas compressor package from Energy Industries for a period of between three and four years at monthly lease rates. At the termination of the lease, the lessee has the option to purchase the natural gas compressor package for a nominal amount or return the natural gas compressor package to Energy Industries.

The following table compares natural gas compressor package sales and cost of sales for fiscal years 1992 through 1994.

	1994	1993	1992
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PERCENTAGE AMOUNTS)			
Compressor package sales.....	\$29,842	\$22,020	\$21,943
Cost of sales.....	24,596	16,867	18,910
Gross margin.....	\$ 5,246	\$ 5,153	\$ 3,033
Gross margin/percentage.....	17.6%	23.4%	13.8%

The gross margin percentage in 1993 increased due to certain sales that generated high gross margins.

Parts and Service. Energy Industries provides on-site maintenance services to its rental and sales customers and to users of other natural gas compressor packages. Maintenance services provided by Energy Industries include regular monitoring of compressor package operations and performance of a standardized, routine maintenance program for equipment in the field. Energy Industries sells compressor parts and engines in connection with maintenance service operations. Each branch location and each field technician maintains a small inventory of commonly used natural gas compressor package parts to support routine repairs to natural gas compressor packages covered under maintenance contracts.

Natural Gas Compression Markets. Energy Industries conducts the majority of its operations in established natural gas producing regions of the United States, located in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. Its customers include natural gas companies and pipelines which are involved in the production, processing and transmission of natural gas.

A substantial majority of the demand for natural gas compression (on a horsepower basis) is met through the use of natural gas compressor packages owned by the companies that use them. Energy Industries competes with other fabricators of natural gas compressors for sales in this market. The demand for newly constructed natural gas compressor packages is a function of growth in the consumption of natural gas and the age of producing wells. Natural gas compression is required to maintain production rates and to maximize recoverable reserves as natural gas reservoirs age and field pressure declines.

The remaining demand for natural gas compression is met through rental of natural gas compressor packages. In addition to well age and natural gas consumption, a structural shift in U.S. oil and gas operations has affected demand for natural gas compression package rentals. Many of the major oil companies have directed their focus toward international operations and away from domestic natural gas reserves. Accordingly, these companies recently have been selling their domestic natural gas reserves and minimizing staff in domestic operations. As a result, demand for rental packages of natural gas compressors is expected to increase as buyers of natural gas reserves or producers with reduced staffs are less likely to own and operate natural gas compressor packages and more likely to rent natural gas compressor packages to meet their natural gas compression needs.

International Operations. While most of Energy Industries' operations are domestic, Energy Industries sells natural gas compressor packages and parts in Canada through ENSERV, Inc. ("Enserv") and outside the U.S. and Canada through Atlas Copco Airpower, N.V. ("Atlas Copco"). The following table compares domestic and international revenues for 1992 through 1994.

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PERCENTAGE AMOUNTS)		
COMPRESSOR PACKAGE SALES:			
Domestic.....	\$21,397	\$16,727	\$16,359
International.....	8,445	5,293	5,584
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$29,842	\$22,020	\$21,943
	=====	=====	=====
PERCENT OF TOTAL SALES:			
Domestic.....	71.7%	76.0%	74.6%
International.....	28.3%	24.0%	25.4%

Energy Industries has entered into an agreement whereby it is an exclusive supplier of gas compressor packages and parts to Enserv in Canada. This agreement runs through October 1996.

Additionally, Energy Industries has entered into a marketing agreement with Atlas Copco, headquartered in Belgium, for package sales outside North America. As compensation for use of its worldwide marketing and distribution network, Atlas Copco receives a commission on all such international sales of Energy Industries' equipment. This agreement runs through 1998 and also is subject to automatic annual renewal unless notice is given of a party's desire to terminate the relationship.

Competition. The principal competitive factors in natural gas compression markets are price, service, availability and delivery time. Energy Industries operates in a highly competitive environment and competes with a large number of companies, some of which are larger and have greater resources than Energy Industries.

Facilities and Real Estate. Energy Industries own facilities and related real estate in Houston, Midland and Corpus Christi, Texas, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Lafayette, Louisiana. The main fabrication facility is in Corpus Christi, Texas, and the other properties are currently being used for branch offices. Other branch facilities are leased from third parties.

NATURAL GAS SERVICES--GATHERING, PROCESSING AND MARKETING

This segment of the Company's natural gas services operations involves two major categories of business activities: the gathering and processing of natural gas and its constituent products and the marketing and trading of natural gas liquids ("NGL"). The Company purchased all of the stock of Cimarron in November 1992 for \$3.8 million, consisting of \$2.5 million in cash and 437,333 shares of Common Stock. For purposes of recording the acquisition, the stock consideration was valued at \$1.3 million. Two of the three sellers remain as officers of Cimarron, and all of the Cimarron employees became employees of the Company.

In September 1993, Cimarron acquired the interests of Stellar, a group of companies engaged in natural gas gathering and processing, for an aggregate purchase price of \$16.4 million. The purchase price included \$6.3 million in cash, the redemption of \$3.7 million of notes payable to former Stellar shareholders and the assumption of \$6.4 million of indebtedness of Stellar.

The following table shows revenues and operating results for the two major categories of business activities for fiscal 1994 and 1993 (in thousands):

	REVENUES		OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
Gathering and Processing.....	\$ 22,867	\$ 11,671	\$ 718	\$ 427
NGL Marketing.....	133,274	174,620	703	1,345
Selling and Administrative.....			(2,484)	(2,324)
Total.....	\$156,141	\$186,291	\$(1,063)	\$ (552)

Gathering and Processing. Following the acquisition of Stellar and the construction of the Elm Grove gathering system in Oklahoma, Cimarron owns and operates approximately 487 miles of natural gas gathering systems in West Texas and Oklahoma and a gas processing plant in Sutton County, Texas. The systems gather approximately 50 MMcf (million cubic feet) of natural gas per day and the Sutton plant is capable of processing 25 MMcf of natural gas per day following the expansion of the plant's capacity during 1994.

Cimarron's other gathering and processing activities consist of ownership interests in two natural gas gathering systems, one in Smith County, Texas, and one in Texas and Beaver Counties, Oklahoma, and ownership interests in related gas processing plants. The gathering system in Smith County includes approximately eight miles of eight-inch gathering lines with capacity of about 30 MMcf per day. Five wells owned by others are currently connected to the system. The related skid-mounted cryogenic gas processing plant, which began operations in August 1992, has a throughput capacity of approximately 23 MMcf per day. The gathering system in Oklahoma includes approximately 170 miles of four- to ten-inch gathering lines with capacity of about 25 MMcf per day. That system is connected to 34 wells owned by third parties. The related turbo expander plant, with a throughput capacity of approximately 14 MMcf per day, began operations in 1979.

A comparison of average daily volumes of gas, measured in thousands of cubic feet, gathered and processed during fiscal 1994 and 1993 is shown below.

	1994	1993
	-----	-----
Gathering.....	45,500	14,382
Processing.....	22,200	10,063

Marketing and Trading. Cimarron provides marketing services to natural gas liquids processing plant owners and operators. The services include transportation, fractionation, distribution, accounting, price forecasting and sales of natural gas liquids for the account of such owners and operators. Cimarron also actively markets natural gas liquids for its own account, with volumes of approximately 28,000 barrels per day of natural gas liquids in the Midwest and Gulf Coast markets.

Successful results from Cimarron's marketing activities are dependent upon the ability of Cimarron's marketers to perform an intermediary service for sellers and buyers of natural gas liquids without exposing the Company to undue financial risk through unanticipated price changes. Other marketing services are carried out on a contract basis, with little financial risk to the Company.

In addition, Cimarron maintains a fleet of approximately 128 leased and 3 owned railcars which transport feedstocks (butane, isobutane, gasoline, MTBE and various aromatic mixtures) to refineries and petrochemical plants, and Cimarron supplies wholesale propane in truckload quantities to propane retailers and wholesalers.

Competition. Cimarron's Smith County gathering system and processing plant, which are operated by Cimarron's joint venture partner, face competition for new well additions and additional gas processing from one nearby competing system. However, the Company believes that Cimarron's processing plant has superior liquid extraction capabilities. The gathering system and processing plant in Oklahoma, which are operated by Cimarron, face competition for new well additions and additional gas processing from several nearby competing systems.

Cimarron's marketing activities face significant competition. Cimarron's competitors in its marketing efforts include other oil and gas production companies, major interstate pipelines and their marketing affiliates, and national and local gas gatherers, brokers, marketers and distributors of varying sizes, financial resources and experience. Certain competitors, such as major oil and gas production companies, have financial and other resources substantially in excess of those available to Cimarron. Cimarron's marketing activities are also affected by the actions of governmental regulatory authorities such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"). Cimarron is not, however, directly subject to regulation by the FERC. It is impossible to predict how future regulatory actions will impact Cimarron's marketing activities.

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS

The Company's principal oil and gas exploration and production activity is the production of natural gas. The Company conducts oil and gas operations in the United States and in Bolivia through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Zapata Exploration Company ("Zapex"). In September 1994, Zapata announced that its Board of Directors had determined that the Company should immediately undertake efforts to sell its U.S. natural gas producing properties. The six properties in the Gulf of Mexico, representing all of Zapata's domestic oil and gas producing operations, may be sold individually or as a package depending upon the interest expressed by prospective buyers. Zapata's Bolivian oil and gas operations will not be impacted by this decision. Zapata's domestic natural gas reserves have been declining for a number of years, as no exploratory efforts have been undertaken to offset gas production. The Board's decision to sell the properties is simply an acceleration of the liquidation of the gas reserves currently occurring through production. Sales proceeds are estimated to equal or exceed the net book value of the properties.

The Company's major development projects were completed by the end of fiscal 1988. Other than the \$9.3 million and \$12.2 million oil and gas workover and recompletion programs of the Company's Wisdom gas field completed in 1994 and 1992, the Company has not participated in any significant new domestic exploration or development projects or acquired any additional significant properties since 1988. However, since 1993, the Company committed to participate in the drilling of three exploratory wells in its Bolivian operation, two of which were drilled in 1994.

The Company's oil and gas operations are subject to all of the risks and hazards typically associated with the exploration for, and production of, oil and gas and the additional risks of offshore operations, including blowouts, cratering, oil spills and fires, each of which could result in damage to or destruction of oil and gas wells, production facilities or other property or the environment or injury to persons. Although the Company maintains customary insurance coverage, it is not fully insured against such risks, either because such insurance is not available or because of high premium costs. In addition, certain of the Company's investments in oil and gas properties are those of a minority interest owner. Accordingly, others who hold interests in such properties may determine the details of any exploration and development drilling program.

Oil and Gas Reserves. The following table sets forth information as to the Company's proved and proved developed reserves of oil and natural gas as of September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992:

	UNITED STATES		BOLIVIA	
	GAS (MMCF)	LIQUIDS (MBBL)	GAS (MMCF)	LIQUIDS (MBBL)
TOTAL PROVED RESERVES AS OF:				
September 30, 1994.....	34,736	366.8	27,317	744.4
September 30, 1993.....	40,735	360.4	22,534	721.9
September 30, 1992.....	48,467	448.6	21,210	665.2
TOTAL PROVED DEVELOPED RESERVES AS OF:				
September 30, 1994.....	27,386	221.3	27,317	744.4
September 30, 1993.....	28,181	200.9	22,534	721.9
September 30, 1992.....	40,964	297.6	21,210	665.2

As used herein, the term "Mcf" means thousand cubic feet, the term "MMcf" means million cubic feet, the term "Bbl" means barrel and the term "MBbl" means thousand barrels. Liquids include crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids.

The reserve estimates presented herein were prepared by Huddleston & Co., Inc. ("Huddleston"), independent petroleum reserve engineers. Since September 30, 1994, no major favorable or adverse event has occurred which the Company believes significantly affects or changes estimated reserve quantities as of that date. See, however, "Significant Property" below. Zapata is not a party to any contracts which include an obligation to provide a fixed and determinable quantity of oil and gas in the future. No estimates of the Company's proved net oil or gas reserves have been filed with or included in reports to any federal authority or agency other than the Securities and Exchange Commission since October 1, 1993.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves, including many factors beyond the control of the producer. The reserve data set forth herein represent only estimates. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner, and the accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. As a result, estimates of different engineers often vary. In addition, results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of an estimate may justify revision of such estimate. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of crude oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered. The meaningfulness of such estimates is highly dependent upon the accuracy of the assumptions upon which they were based.

During fiscal 1994, the Company recorded a \$29.2 million pretax writedown of its oil and gas properties in the Gulf of Mexico. The writedown was the result of several factors: lower natural gas prices, additional capitalized costs incurred recently in connection with several workover wells at the Company's Wisdom gas field and an increase in estimated future costs.

Significant Property. At September 30, 1994, the Company owned interests in six separate domestic producing properties, all of which were located in federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico offshore Texas and Louisiana. The Company owns 100% of the working interest in a single property, the Wisdom gas field, consisting of two blocks on the Outer Continental Shelf, East Breaks 109 and 110, located approximately 100 miles south of Galveston, Texas. This property includes a production platform from which nine development wells have been drilled. The development was completed during fiscal 1988. During fiscal 1994, the Wisdom gas field provided approximately 47% of the Company's U.S. gas production and as of September 30, 1994, the Wisdom field represented approximately 87% of the Company's remaining U.S. proved gas reserves. None of the five other properties individually accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total proved reserves as of September 30, 1994.

In April 1993, one of the wells in the Wisdom gas field was shut-in when it started producing sand. Prior to the failure, this well was capable of producing 6.5 MMcf per day. After some minor repairs, the well was returned to production at a significantly reduced level. Efforts to restore production from this well have been deferred.

In early September 1993, an additional well in the Wisdom gas field ceased production as a result of an influx of sand and water. Immediately prior to the time the well ceased producing, this well was capable of producing approximately 5.5 MMcf per day. After some minor repairs, the well was returned to production at a significantly reduced level. Efforts to restore production commenced in February 1994 and the workover/recompletion of this well and one additional well successfully restored production of these two wells to acceptable levels. The Company undertook the recompletion of a third well in the Wisdom gas field which was abandoned after a series of mechanical failures. The Wisdom gas field was producing 10.8 MMcf per day in August 1994 before curtailing production in September due to low gas prices.

Bolivian Joint Venture. In 1987, the Company wrote off its remaining investment in its oil and gas properties in Bolivia (held by a joint venture in which the Company has a 25% interest), and all cash proceeds received by the Company thereafter have been recognized as revenues. The write-off resulted from the failure of the Bolivian state-owned petroleum company to honor its commitment to pay the joint venture for gas deliveries on a timely basis and to remit past-due payments on an agreed schedule. The Bolivian properties continue to be operated by the joint venture, which began receiving payments with respect to current and past-due invoices on June 30, 1991. The Company received cash payments with respect to its 25% interest in the joint venture of \$10.1 million during fiscal 1992 and \$3.2 million during fiscal 1993. These amounts, which were recorded as revenues in fiscal 1992 and 1993, respectively, include the collection of past-due amounts and may not be indicative of future cash flows from the Company's Bolivian interest. Based on the Bolivian oil and gas company's performance under renegotiated contracts and improved operating conditions, Zapata returned to the accrual method of accounting for its Bolivian oil and gas operations beginning in October 1993; outstanding receivables related to production from prior months will continue to be recognized as revenue when received. The Company recorded revenues of \$4.1 million in fiscal 1994 from its Bolivian interest.

Production and Sales. The following table sets forth the Company's production of oil and gas, net of all royalties, overriding royalties and other outstanding interests, for the three years ended September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992. Natural gas production refers only to marketable production of gas on an "as sold" basis.

PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED:	UNITED STATES		BOLIVIA	
	GAS (MMCF)	LIQUIDS (MBBL)	GAS (MMCF)	LIQUIDS (MBBL)
September 30, 1994.....	3,456	73.0	1,967	68.9
September 30, 1993.....	7,067	47.1	1,665	55.3
September 30, 1992.....	10,197	58.6	1,682	54.3

The following table shows the average sales prices received by the Company for its production for the three years ended September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992:

AVERAGE SALES PRICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED:	UNITED STATES		BOLIVIA	
	GAS (MCF)	LIQUIDS (BBL)	GAS (MCF)	LIQUIDS (BBL)
September 30, 1994.....	\$2.08	\$14.67	\$1.34	\$12.64
September 30, 1993.....	2.32	16.53	1.15	17.41
September 30, 1992.....	1.82	18.45	1.70	17.00

The following table shows the average production (lifting) costs per unit of production of liquids and gas based on equivalent Mcf for the three years ended September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992:

AVERAGE PRODUCTION COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED:	UNITED STATES		BOLIVIA	
September 30, 1994.....		\$1.42		\$.22
September 30, 1993.....		.77		.05
September 30, 1992.....		.75		.03

Production (lifting) costs are costs incurred to operate, maintain and workover certain wells and related equipment and facilities. They do not include depreciation, depletion and amortization of capitalized acquisition, exploration and development costs, exploration expenses, general and administrative expenses, interest expense or income tax. Production costs for fiscal 1992 and 1994 include the effects of \$3.0 million and \$600,000, respectively, in workover expense incurred as a part of the Wisdom gas field workover and recompletion programs completed in May 1992 and September 1994. Differences between sales prices and production (lifting) costs do not represent profit.

Productive Wells and Acreage. On September 30, 1994, the Company's U.S. oil and gas properties consisted of working interests in 40 gross oil and gas wells (17 net wells) capable of production, of which the Company operated 15. The following table shows the number of producing wells and wells capable of production as of September 30, 1994:

PRODUCTIVE OIL AND GAS WELLS:	UNITED STATES		BOLIVIA	
	OIL	GAS	OIL	GAS
Gross.....	3	37	--	17
Net.....	1	15.75	--	4.37

One or more completions in the same bore hole are counted as one well. Eleven gross (6.61 net) gas wells in the United States and 12 gross (3.00 net) gas wells in Bolivia are dual completions. A "gross well" is a well in which the Company owns a working interest. A "net well" is deemed to exist when the sum of the fractional working interests owned by the Company in gross wells equals

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the developed and undeveloped acreage of the Company as of September 30, 1994:

ACREAGE	DEVELOPED(1)		UNDEVELOPED(2)		TOTAL	
	GROSS(3)	NET(4)	GROSS(3)	NET(4)	GROSS(3)	NET(4)
United States						
Offshore.....	7,012	3,661	32,803	13,739	39,815	17,400
Foreign						
Bolivia.....	5,440	1,360	1,262,240	337,724	1,267,680	339,084
Total.....	12,452	5,021	1,295,043	351,463	1,307,495	356,484

- (1) Developed acreage is acreage spaced or assignable to productive wells.
- (2) Undeveloped acreage is acreage on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas, regardless of whether such acreage contains proved reserves. All of the Company's undeveloped acreage is held under leases which are currently held by production except for undeveloped Bolivian acreage.
- (3) A "gross acre" is an acre in which a working interest is owned. The number of gross acres represents the sum of acres in which a working interest is owned.
- (4) A "net acre" is deemed to exist when the sum of the fractional working interests in gross acres equals one. The number of net acres is the sum of the fractional working interests in gross acres expressed in whole numbers or fractions thereof.

Drilling Activity. Other than the \$9.3 million and \$12.2 million workover and recompletion programs during 1994 and 1992, respectively, with respect to the Company's Wisdom gas field, the Company did not participate in any domestic exploratory or development drilling during the years ended September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992. However, since September 30, 1993, the Company has participated in drilling two exploratory wells in its Bolivian operation which has achieved total depth. The first well, the Los Suris #2, was successful. The second well, the San Antonio #1, has been temporarily abandoned.

Marketing. The revenues generated by the Company's exploration and production operations are highly dependent upon the prices of, and demand for, natural gas, and, to a lesser extent, oil. For the last several years, prices of oil and gas have reflected a worldwide surplus of supply over demand. From time to time, the Company has curtailed its gas production in response to the low price of gas.

Market conditions for oil and gas are the result of a number of factors outside the control of the Company, including changing economic conditions, seasonal weather conditions, loss of markets to alternative fuels, increased foreign production, government regulation and the failure or success of members of OPEC to agree to and maintain price and production controls. Historically, demand for, and prices of, natural gas are seasonal, generally peaking in the winter when heating requirements are highest.

Substantially all of the Company's natural gas production in the United States is sold on the spot market, principally to independent natural gas marketers. During each of the last three fiscal years, no purchaser of the Company's oil and gas production accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total consolidated revenues (including revenues attributable to the Company's discontinued marine protein operations). The Company believes that the loss of any individual purchaser would not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Competition. The Company faces significant competition in its oil and gas operations. The Company's competitors in its producing efforts include major oil and gas production companies and numerous independent oil and gas companies, individuals and drilling and income programs. The Company's competitors in its marketing efforts include other oil and gas production companies, major interstate pipelines

and their marketing affiliates, and national and local gas gatherers, brokers, marketers and distributors of varying sizes, financial resources and experience. Certain competitors, such as major oil and gas production companies, have financial and other resources substantially in excess of those available to the Company.

Governmental Regulation. Because its producing properties are located on the federally controlled Gulf Coast portions of the Outer Continental Shelf, various aspects of the production and sale of the Company's oil and gas are regulated by federal authorities. Offshore operations and attendant government royalty matters are within the jurisdiction of the Minerals Management Service, an agency within the Department of the Interior. Historically, all of the Company's domestic natural gas was sold in so-called "first sales" and was subject to certain of the pricing and other provisions of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (the "NGPA"), the Natural Gas Act (the "NGA"), and the regulations and orders issued by the FERC in implementing those Acts. Under the Natural Gas Wellhead Decontrol Act of 1989 ("Decontrol Act"), all remaining natural gas wellhead pricing, sales certificate and abandonment regulation of first sales by the FERC was terminated on January 1, 1993. Prior to statutory deregulation, the Company utilized the procedures contained in FERC Order No. 490, issued in early 1988, to achieve the required abandonment of some of its previous gas sales, and subsequently used the automatic FERC certificate authority of that order to sell those volumes for resale in interstate commerce. Order No. 490 has been on appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit for a considerable length of time; however, in light of favorable Supreme Court review of relevant portions of other analogous FERC rulemakings, motions have been filed at the Sixth Circuit seeking termination of that appeal. Further action on those motions is pending. The Company cannot predict whether Order No. 490 will be upheld, if reviewed by the appellate court, but does not anticipate any material adverse effect upon the marketing of the Company's natural gas production as a result of that review.

The FERC also regulates interstate natural gas pipeline transportation rates and service conditions, which affect the marketing of gas produced by the Company, as well as the revenues received by the Company for sales of such natural gas. This regulation is pursuant to the NGA, the NGPA and, to the extent of operations on the Outer Continental Shelf, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (the "OCSLA"). Under the OCSLA, all gathering and transporting of gas on the Outer Continental Shelf must be performed on an "open and nondiscriminatory" basis. While the NGA and NGPA do not contain precisely the same standard, since the latter part of 1985, through its Order No. 436 and Order No. 500 rulemakings, the FERC has endeavored to make on-shore natural gas transportation more accessible to gas buyers and sellers on an open and nondiscriminatory basis, and the FERC's efforts have significantly altered the marketing and pricing of natural gas. The FERC has also taken action to require those interstate pipelines which operate offshore on the Outer Continental Shelf to operate in a manner consistent with the FERC's regulations governing onshore operations. Another related effort has been made with respect to intrastate pipeline operations pursuant to the FERC's NGPA 311 authority, under which the FERC establishes rules by which intrastate pipelines may participate in certain interstate activities without becoming subject to full NGA jurisdiction. These Orders have gone through various permutations, due in part to the FERC's response to court review, but have generally remained intact as promulgated. Parts of Order No. 500 pertaining to the FERC's abandonment authority remain subject to court review, however, and the Company is unable to predict the impact on the Company's natural gas operations of further judicial action concerning that Order. The FERC's jurisdiction over natural gas transportation is unaffected by the Decontrol Act.

On April 8, 1992, the FERC issued Order No. 636 requiring further restructuring of the sales and transportation services provided by interstate pipeline companies. Order 636 amended certain existing regulations and adopted certain new regulations governing all interstate pipelines that perform open access transportation (defined to include storage), under either the NGA or the NGPA within Part 284 of the FERC's regulations. The FERC considered the changes necessary to improve the competitive structure of the interstate natural gas pipeline industry and to create a regulatory framework that will put gas sellers into more direct contractual relations with gas buyers than has historically been the case. Order 636 reflected the FERC's finding that under the preexisting regulatory structure, such interstate pipelines and other gas merchants, including producers, did not compete on an equal basis. Order 636 was designed to equalize that

marketplace. This equalization process was implemented through negotiated settlements in individual pipeline service restructuring proceedings, designed specifically to "unbundle" those services (e.g., transportation, sales and storage) provided by many interstate pipelines so that producers, consumers, marketers and other industry participants could secure services from the most economical source, whether interstate pipelines or other parties. The result of the FERC initiatives has been to substantially reduce or bring to an end the interstate pipelines' traditional role as wholesalers of natural gas in favor of providing only natural gas storage, transportation and related services. The restructuring proceedings resulting from Order 636 continued throughout 1994, with all pipelines having received FERC orders approving their compliance filings, subject to conditions, and all such pipelines having implemented these new services.

Although Order 636 does not regulate gas producers such as the Company, Order 636 was intended to foster increased competition within all phases of the natural gas industry. It is unclear what impact, if any, increased competition within the natural gas industry under Order 636 will have on the Company as a producer. Furthermore, although the FERC earlier denied a stay of the effectiveness of Order 636, thus assuring that its requirements will be implemented, because the requirements of Order 636 were implemented through individual restructuring proceedings on a pipeline-by-pipeline basis, it is impossible to predict what effect, if any, Order 636 ultimately will have on the Company and its gas marketing efforts. Numerous petitions seeking judicial review of the FERC's Order 636 series of orders have been filed and remain pending. Because the restructuring requirements that have emerged to date from this lengthy administrative and judicial review process are in some instances different from those of Order 636, as originally promulgated and modified on rehearing, it is not possible to predict what effect, if any, the final rule resulting from these Orders will have on the Company.

Under the NGA, facilities used for and operations involving the processing of natural gas are exempt from FERC jurisdiction. Facilities used for and operations involving the production and gathering of natural gas are exempt from the FERC's NGA jurisdiction, while facilities used for and operations involving interstate transmission are not. State regulation of gathering facilities generally includes various safety, environmental and, in some circumstances, nondiscriminatory take requirements. While some states provide for the rate regulation of pipelines engaged in the intrastate transportation of natural gas, such regulation has not generally been applied against gatherers of natural gas. However, Oklahoma has recently enacted legislation that prohibits the imposition of unjustly or unlawfully discriminatory gathering rates. Natural gas gathering, especially when performed by interstate pipelines or their affiliates, has received greater regulatory scrutiny following the pipeline industry restructuring under Order No. 636, but state and federal agencies have been receptive to a broader examination of all gathering service providers, and the Company cannot predict whether, or to what extent, this scrutiny will lead to further regulatory action affecting Cimarron's independent gathering business.

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA '90") and regulations promulgated thereunder impose a variety of regulations on "responsible parties" related to the prevention of oil spills and liability for damages resulting from such spills. A "responsible party" includes the owner or operator of a facility or vessel, or the lessee or permittee of the area in which an offshore facility is located. OPA '90 assigns liability to each responsible party for oil removal costs and a variety of public and private damages. While liability limits apply in some circumstances, a responsible party for an Outer Continental Shelf facility must pay all spill removal costs incurred by a federal, state or local government. OPA '90 also imposes ongoing requirements on a responsible party, including proof of financial responsibility to cover at least some costs in a potential spill and preparation of an oil spill contingency plan. The effect of OPA '90 on offshore oil and gas operators is uncertain because the Minerals Management Service ("MMS") has not yet finalized implementing regulations under OPA '90. The Company cannot predict the final form of the financial responsibility regulations that will be adopted by the MMS, but such regulations have the potential to result in the imposition of material costs.

The Company's domestic oil and gas operations are subject to extensive state and federal regulations which have increased the cost of doing business by requiring additional equipment or methods to eliminate

or reduce pollution and have increased financial exposure as in the case of federal laws and regulations which may result in absolute liability for cleanup and removal of offshore oil spills. Governments may from time to time suspend or curtail operations considered to be detrimental to the ecology or which may jeopardize public safety. The Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its financial or competitive position as a result of compliance with such laws and regulations.

MARINE PROTEIN OPERATIONS

The Company's marine protein operations involve the production and sale of a variety of protein and oil products from menhaden, a species of fish found along the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts.

In July 1994, Zapata announced that it intended to separate its marine protein operations from its energy-related businesses. Alternatives for a sale of the marine protein operations or a spin-off of the business to the stockholders of Zapata were considered. In September 1994, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of Zapata's stockholders would best be served by a sale of the marine protein operations. As a result, the operating results related to the marine protein operations are reported under the discontinued operations classification. Based on preliminary offers to purchase the marine protein operations, the Company has recorded an \$8.9 million after-tax book loss.

Because the magnitude of the fish catch depends on the availability of the natural resource, which is affected by various factors beyond the Company's control, and because the prices for the Company's products are established by worldwide supply and demand relationships over which the Company has no control, the Company cannot predict the profitability of this business segment in any given year.

Fishing. The Company owns a fleet of 51 fishing vessels and 27 spotter aircraft for use in its fishing operations and also leases or charters additional vessels and aircraft where necessary to facilitate operations. During the 1994 fishing season in the Gulf of Mexico, where the fishing season runs from mid-April through October, the Company operated 35 fishing vessels and 26 spotter aircraft. The fishing area in the Gulf stretches from the south Texas coastline to the panhandle of western Florida, with a concentration off the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts. The fishing season on the Atlantic coast begins in early May and usually extends into December. The Company operated 9 fishing vessels and 8 spotter aircraft along the mid-Atlantic coast, concentrated in and around the Chesapeake Bay.

Menhaden usually school in large, tight clusters and are commonly found in warm, shallow waters. Spotter aircraft locate the schools and direct the fishing vessels to them. The principal fishing vessels are steamers. Each steamer transports two 40-foot purse boats, each carrying several fishermen and one end of a 1,500-foot net. The purse boats encircle the school and capture the fish in the net. The fish are then pumped from the net into refrigerated holds of the steamer, which unloads the fish at the Company's processing plants.

Processing. The Company owns five processing plants--three in Louisiana, one in Mississippi and one in Virginia--where the menhaden are processed into fish meal, fish oil and fish solubles. The fish are unloaded from the vessels into storage boxes and then conveyed into steam cookers. The fish are then passed through presses to remove most of the oil and water. The solid portions of the fish are dried and then ground into fish meal. The liquid that is produced in the cooking and pressing operations contains oil, water, dissolved protein and some fish solids. This liquid is decanted to remove the solids and is then put through a centrifugal oil/water separation process. The separated fish oil is a finished product. The separated water and protein mixture is further processed through evaporators to remove the soluble protein, which can be sold as a finished product or added to the solid portions of the fish for processing into fish meal.

Fish meal, the principal product made from menhaden, is sold primarily as a high-protein ingredient. It is also used as a protein supplement in feed formulated for pigs and other livestock. Each use requires certain standards to be met regarding quality and protein content, which are determined by the freshness of the fish and by processing conditions such as speed and temperatures. Fish solubles are a liquid protein product used

as an additive in fish meal and also marketed as an independent product to animal feed formulators and the fertilizer industry.

Fish oil from menhaden is widely used for human consumption as an edible fat. Refined and hydrogenated menhaden oils have a wide variety of applications as ingredients of margarine, cooking oil and solid cooking fats used in baked goods. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved the use of fully hydrogenated menhaden oil and partially hydrogenated menhaden oil for human consumption in the United States and is considering a petition for use of refined unhydrogenated menhaden oil for human consumption in the United States.

In August 1993, the Company acquired a 60% equity interest in Venture Milling Company ("Venture"), a Delaware corporation involved in the milling of animal feeds and protein-ingredient products for the poultry, hog and dairy industries. Venture leases and operates a feed mill in Seaford, Delaware and manages its processing operations and sales activities independent of the Company. The Company's financial results for the 1994 or 1993 fiscal years were not materially impacted by activity related to Venture.

Marketing. Most of the Company's products are sold directly to about 300 customers by the Company's marketing department, while a smaller amount is sold through independent sales agents. Total product inventory (at the lower of average cost or market) was \$34,143,000 as of September 30, 1994 compared to \$33,504,000 on September 30, 1993. While the fishing season usually extends from April into December, sales from inventory continue throughout the year.

The Company's fish meal is primarily sold to domestic feed producers for utilization as a high-protein ingredient for the poultry industry. Fish oil sales primarily involve export markets where the fish oil is refined for use as an edible oil.

Competition. The principal competition for the Company's fish meal and fish solubles are other protein sources such as soybean meal and other vegetable or animal products. The Company believes, however, that these other sources are not complete substitutes because fish meal offers nutritional values not contained in such sources. Vegetable fats and oils, such as soybean and palm oils, provide the primary market competition for fish oil. In addition, the Company competes against domestic, privately owned menhaden fishing companies as well as international producers of fish meal and fish oil derived from species such as anchovy and mackerel.

Fish meal prices generally bear a direct relationship to prevailing soybean meal prices, while prices for fish oil are generally influenced by prices for vegetable fats and oils, such as soybean and palm oils. Thus, the prices for the Company's products are established by worldwide supply and demand relationships over which the Company has no control, and tend to fluctuate to a significant extent over the course of a year and from year to year.

Regulation. The Company's marine protein operations are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the location and periods in which fishing may be conducted, as well as environmental and safety matters. The Company, through its operation of fishing vessels, is subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Transportation Safety Board, and the U.S. Customs Service. The U.S. Coast Guard and the National Transportation Safety Board set safety standards and are authorized to investigate vessel accidents and recommend improved safety standards. The U.S. Customs Service is authorized to inspect vessels at will.

The marine protein operations of the Company also are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which was significantly modified in 1977 to deal with toxic water pollutants and renamed as the Clean Water Act, and which imposes strict controls against the discharge of oil and other water pollutants into navigable waters. The Clean Water Act provides penalties for any discharge of pollutants in reportable

quantities and, along with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, imposes substantial liability for the costs of oil removal, remediation and damages. The Company's marine protein operations also are subject to the federal Clean Air Act, as amended; the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which regulates treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes; the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which imposes liability, without regard to fault, on certain classes of persons that contributed to the release of a "hazardous substance" into the environment; and the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA"). The OSHA hazard communications standard, the Environmental Protection Agency community right-to-know regulations under Title III of the federal Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and similar state statutes require the Company to organize information about hazardous materials used or produced in its operations. Certain of this information must be provided to employees, state and local governmental authorities and local citizens. Numerous other environmental laws and regulations, along with similar state laws, also apply to the marine protein operations of the Company, and all such laws and regulations are subject to change.

The Company has made, and anticipates that it will make in the future, expenditures in the ordinary course of its business in connection with environmental matters. Such expenditures have not been material in the past and are not expected to be material in the future. However, there is no assurance that environmental laws and regulations enacted in the future will not adversely affect the Company's marine protein operations.

TIDEWATER OWNERSHIP INTEREST

The Company now owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock. Zapata sold 3.5 million shares of Tidewater common stock in 1993 and 4.1 million shares in 1994.

Tidewater, an international energy services company with headquarters in New Orleans, has two principal lines of business: offshore marine services and compression services. Tidewater's offshore marine services division principally provides support services to the domestic and international offshore petroleum industry. Tidewater's compression services division principally provides the domestic energy industry with a broad range of engineered products and technical services used primarily in production, enhanced recovery and transmission of natural gas and in natural gas processing.

EMPLOYEES

On September 30, 1994, the Company and its subsidiaries employed approximately 1,600 persons. Approximately 120 employees of the Company are represented by an affiliate of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union. The Company considers its employee relations to be generally satisfactory.

On November 17, 1994, a majority of the Company's shore-based employees at the Company's Moss Point, Mississippi plant voted against union representation by the United Paperworkers International Union. On November 28, 1994, the results of that election were certified by the National Labor Relations Board.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Certain geographical information with respect to the Company's business is set forth in Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The names, ages and current offices of the executive officers of the Company, who are to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors to be held in 1995, are set forth below. Also indicated is the date when each such person commenced serving as an executive officer of the Company.

NAME AND AGE -----	OFFICE -----	DATE BECAME EXECUTIVE OFFICER -----
Malcolm I. Glazer (66)..	Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer	July 1994
Ronald C. Lassiter (62).	Acting Chief Operating Officer	December 1994
Lamar C. McIntyre (56)..	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	October 1994
Bruce K. Williams (46)..	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Zapex	July 1987
Robert W. Jackson (51)..	President and Chief Executive Officer of Cimarron	November 1992

A description of the business experience during the past five years for each of the executive officers of Zapata is set forth below.

Malcolm I. Glazer, a director since 1993, has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since July 1994, and as President and Chief Executive Officer since August 1994. He also is a self-employed, private investor whose diversified portfolio consists of investments in television broadcasting, restaurants, health care, banking, real estate, stocks, government securities and corporate bonds. He is a director and Chairman of the Board of Gilbert/Robinson, Inc.

Ronald C. Lassiter, who has served as acting Chief Operating Officer of Zapata since December 1994, has been a director since 1974 and was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Zapata from December 1985 to July 1994. From January 1983 to July 1994, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Zapata, and from July 1994 until December 1994, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Zapata Protein, Inc. He served as President of Zapata from July 1978 until December 1985, when the office was eliminated. He has served in various positions with Zapata since 1970, and he served as a director of Zapata Gulf Marine Corporation from November 1984 to January 1992. Mr. Lassiter also serves as a director of Daniel Industries, Inc.

Lamar C. McIntyre has served as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since October 1994. He served as Vice President, Tax and Treasurer from 1989 through September 1994.

Bruce K. Williams has served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Zapex since January 1991. He served as President of Zapex from July 1987 to January 1991, as Executive Vice President of Zapex from January 1986 to July 1987 and as Vice President-Business Development and Administration of Zapex from January 1983 to January 1986.

Robert W. Jackson has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Cimarron since its acquisition by Zapata in November 1992, and for at least the five years prior thereto he was the principal stockholder and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cimarron and its predecessors.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

In addition to the properties discussed above with respect to each business segment, the Company leases office space in Houston, Texas for its executive offices pursuant to a lease which will expire in 2002. The Company believes its facilities are adequate and suitable for its current level of operations. The Company maintains customary compensation, liability, property and marine insurance for all of its operations. Coverage also includes control of well coverage for oil and gas exploration and production activities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, the Company is involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of its business. The Company maintains insurance coverage against potential claims in an amount which it believes to be adequate. The Company believes that it is not presently a party to any litigation the outcome of which would have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

Debentures Action. On July 9, 1991, a purported class action lawsuit styled Armand A. Vari, et al. v. Zapata Corporation, et al. was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Miami Division (Civil Action No. 91-1455), naming as defendants Zapata, each of its directors and two of its executive officers, and IBJ Schroder Bank & Trust Company. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants violated or aided and abetted violations of various provisions of the federal securities laws and state law in connection with tender offers initiated by Zapata on November 5, 1990 with respect to its then-outstanding Debentures. The plaintiffs, acting on behalf of themselves and purportedly all other persons who either tendered Debentures to Zapata or sold Debentures in the market during the period from November 5, 1990 through December 31, 1990, claimed that the defendants made materially false and misleading statements in connection with the tender offers, and sought damages in an unspecified amount. In November 1991, the U.S. District Court in Miami granted a motion filed by the defendants to transfer the lawsuit to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas in Houston.

In April 1994, the Court granted Zapata's and the individual defendants' motion for summary judgment. In granting the motion for summary judgment, the Court dismissed with prejudice all federal claims filed against Zapata and the individual defendants. The plaintiffs did not appeal the judgment, which became final in May 1994. Moreover the plaintiffs did not elect to re-file their state law claims in the appropriate state courts.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matter was submitted to a vote of Zapata's stockholders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 1994.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Zapata's Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. On April 27, 1994, Zapata's stockholders approved the Reverse Stock Split effective May 3, 1994, which reduced the number of common shares outstanding from approximately 158.3 million to approximately 31.7 million. The number of authorized shares remained at 165.0 million and par value of the Common Stock was unchanged. The high and low sales prices for the Common Stock as reported in the consolidated transactions reporting system and adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split for each quarterly period for the last two fiscal years, as well as the amount per share of dividends declared during such periods, are shown in the following table.

QUARTER ENDED	SEPTEMBER 30, 1994	JUNE 30, 1994	MARCH 31, 1994	DECEMBER 31, 1993	SEPTEMBER 30, 1993	JUNE 30, 1993	MARCH 31, 1993	DECEMBER 31, 1992
High sales price.....	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.25	\$6.88	\$8.13	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$5.63
Low sales price.....	4.00	4.00	5.63	5.00	4.38	5.00	3.75	3.43
Dividends declared.....	0.035	0.035	--	--	--	--	--	--

The Company announced in December 1994 that its Board of Directors had determined to discontinue the payment of dividends on its Common Stock and \$2 Noncumulative Convertible Preference Stock ("Preference Stock").

The rights of holders of the Common Stock to receive dividends or other payments with respect thereto are subject to the prior and superior rights of holders of Zapata's Preferred Stock and Preference Stock, then outstanding. As of the date of this Report, Zapata had outstanding 22,498 shares of \$6 Cumulative Preferred Stock ("Preferred Stock") and 2,627 shares of Preference Stock.

As of June 30, 1994, Zapata redeemed one-half of the approximately 45,000 outstanding shares of the Company's Preferred Stock at \$100 per share. The Company will redeem the balance of its outstanding Preferred Stock in January 1995.

On December 28, 1994, there were 10,148 holders of record of Common Stock.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth certain selected financial information for the periods presented and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and the related notes thereto and with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in this Report. In connection with the 1990 Restructuring and effective as of October 1, 1990, the Company implemented, for accounting purposes, a "quasi-reorganization," an elective accounting procedure that permits a company which has emerged from financial difficulty to restate its accounts and establish a fresh start in an accounting sense. The Company's financial statements were restated in 1994 to reflect the Company's marine protein operations as a discontinued operation and in 1990 to reflect the Company's offshore drilling operations as a discontinued operation.

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,				
	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE)					
	AFTER QUASI-REORGANIZATION			BEFORE QUASI-REORGANIZATION	
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:					
Revenues.....	\$241,212 (1)	\$206,480 (1)	\$30,094	\$22,496	\$31,431
Operating income (loss).....	(30,145)(2)	(1,289)	6,172	(441)	2,888
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	(695)(3)	9,809 (4)	2,815	2,757	(16,570)
Per common share income (loss) from continuing operations.....	(0.04)	0.34	0.09	0.09	(2.66)
Cash dividends paid...	1,566	2,933	--	--	--
Common Stock dividends declared, per share..	0.07	--	--	--	--
CASH FLOW DATA:					
Capital expenditures..	24,580	3,092	6,981	4,057	2,090

	SEPTEMBER 30, 1994	SEPTEMBER 30, 1993	SEPTEMBER 30, 1992	SEPTEMBER 30, 1991	OCTOBER 1, 1990	SEPTEMBER 30, 1990
(IN THOUSANDS)						
	AFTER QUASI-REORGANIZATION					BEFORE QUASI-REORGANIZATION
BALANCE SHEET DATA:						
Working capital.....	\$88,112	\$157,216(5)	\$72,858	\$88,303	\$99,990	\$(340,262)
Property and equipment, net.....	87,083	56,227	50,876	54,594	61,266	61,266
Net assets of discontinued operations.....	55,000	68,698	60,679	61,415	354,492	364,130
Total assets.....	258,874	321,087	280,936	295,367	557,432	587,120
Current maturities of long-term debt.....	2,478	2,384	19,446	10,484	200,740(6)	639,375
Long-term debt.....	59,860	131,584	112,111	131,557	138,933	1,179
Stockholder's equity..	154,542	146,264	124,880	122,853	112,525	(174,557)

(1) Includes \$156.1 million and \$186.3 million of revenues in 1994 and 1993, respectively, from Cimarron, which was acquired during the first quarter of fiscal 1993. (After \$157.2 million and \$186.8 million in expenses in 1994 and 1993, respectively, Cimarron incurred operating losses of \$1.1 million and \$552,000 in 1994 and 1993, respectively).

(2) Includes a \$29.2 million oil and gas valuation provision.

(3) Includes a \$37.5 million pretax gain from the sale of 4.1 million shares of Tidewater common stock and expenses of \$7.4 million related to the prepayment of Norex indebtedness.

(4) Includes a \$32.9 million pretax gain from the sale of 3.5 million shares of Tidewater common stock, a \$6.4 million prepayment penalty in connection with the senior debt refinancing and a \$5.7 million pretax loss resulting from the disposition of Zapata's investment in Arethusa (Offshore) Limited ("Arethusa").

(5) Includes \$75.1 million of restricted cash primarily generated from the sale

of Tidewater common stock in June 1993 which was subsequently used to fund the cash portion of the purchase price of the Energy Industries Acquisition.

- (6) Includes indebtedness of \$173.0 million due to senior creditors, \$26.9 million due to the holders of subordinated debentures classified as debt and related restructuring liabilities and \$985,000 of current maturities of long-term debt.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company appearing under Item 8 herein.

BACKGROUND

Zapata Corporation has undergone a significant transformation during the last four years and the Company's new identity is still in the process of evolving.

In fiscal 1991, the Company sold its offshore drilling business in which it historically had a significant presence to Arethusa (Offshore) Limited ("Arethusa"). The cash proceeds from the sale was the catalyst for a comprehensive financial restructuring which resulted in a significant reduction in Zapata's debt and an increase in the number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock ("Common Stock").

In fiscal 1992, Zapata Gulf Marine Corporation ("Zapata Gulf") of which Zapata owned 34.7% was merged into Tidewater Inc. ("Tidewater"). As a result, Zapata's investment in the marine services sector was represented by 8.3 million shares of Tidewater common stock.

Zapata acquired Cimarron Gas Holding Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, "Cimarron") early in fiscal 1993 for \$3.8 million consisting of \$2.5 million and 437,333 shares of Common Stock. Cimarron was purchased to serve as the vehicle for the Company's expansion into the gathering and processing segments of the natural gas services markets.

In May 1993, Zapata completed a refinancing of its senior debt which enabled the Company to move forward with its strategic plan to redirect its focus into the natural gas services market. Zapata raised a total of \$111.4 million from the issuance of debt and equity pursuant to a Second Amended and Restated Master Restructuring Agreement dated as of April 16, 1993, as amended (the "Norex Agreement"), between Zapata and Norex Drilling Ltd. ("Norex Drilling"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Norex America, Inc. ("Norex America" and collectively with Norex Drilling and other affiliates, "Norex"). The Norex Agreement enabled the Company to refinance its then outstanding senior debt and substantially reduced the amount of required debt service payments for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

Under the terms of the Norex Agreement, Zapata issued \$82.6 million in principal amount of senior notes to Norex, maturing in three years and bearing interest at 13%. In addition, Norex purchased 3 million shares of Common Stock for \$11.25 million and 17.5 million shares of \$1 Preference Stock for \$17.5 million. The \$1 Preference Stock was to pay dividends at an annual rate of 8.5% and was exchangeable into 673,077 shares of Zapata's Tidewater common stock at the option of Norex. In August 1993, Norex exchanged all of its \$1 Preference Stock for \$17.5 million aggregate principal amount of 8.5% unsecured exchangeable notes, maturing in 1996. Such notes are also exchangeable into 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock. Such refinancing transactions are collectively referred to as the "Norex Refinancing."

In June 1993, the Company sold 3.5 million shares of its Tidewater common stock in an underwritten public offering for net proceeds of \$73.5 million. Zapata used the proceeds to invest in the natural gas compression sector.

In September 1993, the Company, through Cimarron, acquired the interests of Stellar Energy Corporation and three affiliated companies (collectively, "Stellar") engaged in natural gas gathering and processing for \$16.4 million. The purchase price included \$6.3 million, the redemption of \$3.7 million of notes payable to former Stellar shareholders and the assumption of \$6.4 million of indebtedness of Stellar. The cash portion of the purchase price was financed with working capital. The acquisition of Stellar significantly expanded the Company's gas gathering and processing capability by adding 350 miles of gathering systems in Texas and Oklahoma as well as a processing plant in West Texas.

In November 1993, Zapata purchased the natural gas compression businesses of Energy Industries, Inc. and certain other affiliated companies as well as certain real estate used by the business (collectively, "Energy Industries"). Energy Industries is engaged in the business of renting, fabricating, selling, installing and servicing natural gas compressor packages. Energy Industries operates the one of the ten largest rental fleets of natural gas compressor packages in the United States. Its compressor fleet is located in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, as well as offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. Total consideration paid for the purchase of Energy Industries and for a related noncompetition agreement (collectively, the "Energy Industries Acquisition") was \$90.2 million. The purchase price consisted of \$74.5 million and 2.7 million shares of the Common Stock valued at \$5.80 per share, which approximated the average trading price prior to closing of the acquisition.

Additionally, in November 1993 Zapata sold 3.75 million shares of its Tidewater common stock for \$77.8 million. In December 1993, \$73.7 million of the proceeds from the November sale of Tidewater common stock was used to prepay \$68.5 million of the 13% senior indebtedness to Norex, along with accrued interest, and to pay a \$3.5 million prepayment premium.

In March 1994, Zapata sold 375,175 additional shares of its Tidewater common stock for a net price of \$21.34 per share generating \$8.0 million. The Company currently owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock all of which are reserved for the possible exchange, at the election of Norex, for the \$17.5 million aggregate principal amount of 8.5% unsecured exchangeable notes of the Company held by Norex.

On April 27, 1994, Zapata's stockholders approved a one-for-five reverse stock split of the Company's outstanding Common Stock effective May 3, 1994 that reduced the number of Common Shares outstanding from approximately 158.3 million to approximately 31.7 million. The number of authorized shares remained at 165.0 million and par value of the Common Stock was unchanged. Zapata's Board of Directors declared two quarterly Common Stock dividends in fiscal 1994 of \$0.035 per share totalling approximately \$1.1 million each that were paid in July 1994 and October 1994.

As of June 30, 1994, Zapata redeemed one-half of the approximately 45,000 outstanding shares of the Company's \$6 Cumulative Preferred Stock (Preferred Stock) at \$100 per share. The Company will redeem the balance of its outstanding Preferred Stock in January 1995. Under terms of the Preferred Stock, Zapata can redeem a maximum of 22,500 shares of the stock in a calendar year.

In July 1994, Zapata announced that it intended to separate its marine protein operations from its energy-related businesses. Alternatives for a sale of the marine protein operations or a spin-off of the business to the stockholders of Zapata were considered. In September 1994, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of Zapata's stockholders would best be served by a sale of the marine protein operations. Based on preliminary offers to purchase the marine protein operations, the Company has recorded an \$8.9 million after tax book loss. As a result of the decision to sell, the Company's financial statements were restated to reflect the marine protein operations as a discontinued operation.

In September 1994, Zapata announced that its Board of Directors had determined that the Company should immediately undertake efforts to sell its U.S. natural gas producing properties. The six properties in the Gulf of Mexico, representing Zapata's domestic oil and gas producing operations, may be sold individually or as a package depending upon the interest expressed by prospective buyers. Zapata's Bolivian oil and gas operations will not be impacted by this decision. Zapata's domestic natural gas reserves have been declining for a number of years as no exploratory efforts have been undertaken to offset gas production. The Board's decision to sell the properties is simply an acceleration of the liquidation of the gas reserves currently occurring through production. Sales proceeds are estimated to equal or exceed the net book value of the properties.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In September 1994, the Company prepaid the remaining \$17.3 million of its 13% senior convertible indebtedness to Norex that was due in 1996, along with accrued interest, and paid a prepayment premium of \$655,000. The prepayment was facilitated by the initial drawdown of \$15 million from a \$30 million bank credit facility with Texas Commerce Bank Association (the "TCB Loan Agreement") that Zapata arranged for its natural gas compression operations, Energy Industries, in September 1994.

At September 30, 1994, Zapata's financial condition is stronger than that of any time in recent history. Long-term debt of \$59.9 million compares favorably to working capital of \$88.1 million and stockholders' equity of \$154.5 million. Additionally, the Company owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock.

As of September 30, 1994, the Company's weighted-average interest rate had been reduced to 8.8% as a result of the Norex debt prepayments. Mandatory principal payments for the next twelve months total \$2.5 million. Depending upon certain conditions, the principal payments due in 1996 may be exchanged for shares of Zapata's Tidewater common stock as provided for in the Norex Agreement.

The Company considers its current liquidity position to be adequate. The TCB Loan Agreement provides Energy Industries with financial flexibility. Additionally, with the acquisition of Energy Industries, Zapata believes that its cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet operating needs and its financial commitments.

The TCB Loan Agreement provides Energy Industries with a revolving credit facility that converts after two years to a three-year amortizing term loan. The TCB Loan Agreement bears interest at a variable interest rate that may be adjusted periodically. Pursuant to the TCB Loan Agreement, Energy Industries has agreed to maintain certain financial covenants and to limit additional indebtedness, dividends, dispositions and acquisitions. The amount of restricted net assets for Energy Industries at September 30, 1994 was approximately \$65.0 million. Additionally, Energy Industries' ability to transfer funds to Zapata Corporation was limited to \$5.0 million at September 30, 1994. The Company remains subject to a covenant in the Norex Agreement which requires it to maintain a consolidated tangible net worth of at least \$100 million.

Reflecting the effects of the Norex Refinancing and the sale in June 1993 of the Tidewater common stock, Zapata's working capital improved \$84.4 million during fiscal 1993 and totalled \$157.2 million as of September 30, 1993. In fiscal 1993, cash and restricted cash components increased \$55.0 million and current maturities of long-term debt were reduced by \$17.1 million to \$2.4 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities during fiscal 1994 totalled \$9.3 million as compared to \$16.7 million used by operating activities in fiscal 1993. The improvement in 1994 was attributable to the positive contribution from the Company's compression operations, reduced interest expense, lower fees associated with Zapata's senior debt and an increase in fish meal and fish oil inventories in 1993.

Net cash used by operating activities in fiscal 1993 totalled \$16.7 million and compared unfavorably to the \$5.2 million provided by operating activities in 1992. The use of cash was attributable to lower operating income, an increase in fish meal and fish oil inventories and the prepayment penalty associated with the Norex Refinancing.

Due to the significant transactions which occurred during fiscal years 1994 and 1993, cash flow from investing activities is combined with financing activities for the following analysis. On a combined basis, these activities used \$11.0 million during fiscal 1994 and \$3.4 million during fiscal 1993. This difference can be attributed to increased capital expenditures and to the redemption of preferred stock. Capital expenditures increased in 1994 due to the combination of the following: workover projects at the Wisdom gas field, the expansion of the natural gas gathering and processing operations and the expansion of the compressor rental fleet.

Net cash used by investing activities of \$4.9 million in fiscal 1993 approximated the \$4.5 million use of cash in 1992. Investing activities in 1993 consisted of the cash received from the disposition of the Company's investment in Arethusa, the cash used in the acquisitions of Cimarron and Stellar and capital expenditures. Capital expenditures were lower in 1993 as a result of the completion of a major oil and gas production capital project in 1992. Reflecting the Norex Refinancing, net cash provided by financing activities of \$1.5 million in fiscal 1993 compared favorably to the net use of cash in fiscal 1992 of \$10.5 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

General

Fiscal 1994--1993

Zapata's net loss of \$8.3 million for fiscal 1994 compared unfavorably to the net income of \$9.4 million in fiscal 1993. A net loss from the discontinued marine protein operation in fiscal 1994 totalled \$7.6 million and compared unfavorably to the \$436,000 net loss in fiscal 1993. The fiscal 1994 loss from discontinued operations includes an estimated loss on disposition of \$8.9 million. The discontinued marine protein results include allocations of interest on general corporate debt of \$2.5 million and \$3.9 million in 1994 and 1993, respectively.

On a continuing operations basis, a loss of \$695,000 in fiscal 1994 compared unfavorably to income of \$9.8 million in fiscal 1993. The fiscal 1994 loss included a \$29.2 million pretax write-down of the Company's oil and gas properties in the Gulf of Mexico as a result of low gas prices and a revision of estimated future costs. Sales of Tidewater common stock generated pretax gains of \$37.5 million in fiscal 1994 and \$32.9 million in fiscal 1993. The fiscal 1994 gain was partially offset by a \$7.4 million expense associated with the Norex debt prepayments; this expense was comprised of debt prepayment penalties totalling \$4.1 million and a \$3.3 million write-off of previously deferred expenses related to the origination of such indebtedness. The fiscal 1993 gain was partially offset by a \$6.4 million prepayment penalty that Zapata was required to pay in connection with refinancing of senior indebtedness and a \$5.7 million loss from the disposal of Zapata's investment in Arethusa. Interest expense was reduced substantially in fiscal 1994 as compared to 1993 reflecting the effects of the restructuring of indebtedness in fiscal 1993 and overall reduction of the Company's indebtedness in fiscal 1994.

Revenues of \$241.2 million and an operating loss of \$30.1 million in fiscal 1994 compared to revenues of \$206.5 million and an operating loss of \$1.3 million in fiscal 1993. The oil and gas valuation provision in fiscal 1994 more than offset the contribution from the newly-acquired natural gas compression operations. The 1994 operating loss also included a \$2.4 million expense related to a reduction in staff at the Company's corporate headquarters and write-off of leasehold improvements.

Fiscal 1993--1992

The Company's net income of \$9.4 million for fiscal 1993 represented a significant improvement from net income of \$2.4 million for fiscal 1992. The discontinued marine protein operations incurred net losses of \$436,000 and \$384,000 in fiscal 1993 and 1992, respectively, which includes allocations of interest on general corporate debt of \$3.9 million and \$3.7 million, respectively.

The Company's income from continuing operations of \$9.8 million in fiscal 1993 compared favorably to the income of \$2.8 million in fiscal 1992. The improvement was due to the \$32.9 million pretax gain from the sale of Tidewater common stock in June 1993.

The Company's operating loss of \$1.3 million for fiscal 1993 compared unfavorably to the fiscal 1992 operating income of \$6.2 million. The shortfall was primarily attributable to reduced receipts from Bolivian oil and gas operations. Fiscal 1993 income included equity income of \$1.1 million from Zapata's investment in Tidewater compared to equity income of \$1.5 million in fiscal 1992.

As a result of Zapata's decision to sell 3.5 million shares of its Tidewater common stock, Zapata changed the method of accounting for its investment in Tidewater from the equity to the cost method of accounting, effective January 1, 1993. Consequently, Zapata's equity interest in Tidewater's results has not been included as equity income since December 31, 1992. Instead, Tidewater's dividends to Zapata have been included in other income when declared.

During 1993, revenues and expenses were significantly higher than those reported for the corresponding 1992 period. The increase resulted from the inclusion of the activities of Cimarron which was acquired during the first quarter of fiscal 1993. Cimarron's natural gas liquids trading business typically generates high revenues, high expenses and low margins. Revenues of \$206.5 million for fiscal 1993 (including \$186.3 million in revenues from Cimarron) were significantly higher than the \$30.1 million of revenues reported for fiscal 1992.

Natural Gas Services Operations--Compression

In November 1993, Zapata purchased Energy Industries, a participant in all segments of the natural gas compression industry. Additionally, in April 1994 Energy Industries acquired 41 additional compressors for \$2.0 million. Energy Industries operates one of the ten largest rental fleets of natural gas compressor packages in the United States. Its compressor fleet is located in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, as well as offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

The major segments of Energy Industries' natural gas compression revenues and operating results for the eleven-month period ended September 30, 1994, in thousands, are identified below.

	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994	
	REVENUES	OPERATING RESULTS
Compressor Rental.....	\$16,252	\$4,866
Fabrication and Sales.....	27,560	5,384
Parts and Service	19,608	3,958
Other.....	9,102	1,492
Selling and Administrative.....	--	(7,730)
	\$72,522	\$7,970
	=====	=====

Natural gas compressor package rental utilization is affected by the number and age of producing oil and gas wells, the volume of natural gas consumed and natural gas prices. Rental rates are determined by the demand for compressor packages and vary by size and horsepower of a compressor package. Utilization of the Company's rental units has improved during fiscal 1994 to a level that now exceeds the reported industry average due primarily to a greater emphasis being placed on rental operations and to the changes in the size of the compressor packages in the rental fleet. Energy Industries' utilization, rental rates and fleet size as of September 30, 1994 are set forth in the following table.

	SEPTEMBER 30, 1994
FLEET UTILIZATION:	
Horsepower.....	82.6%
MONTHLY RENTAL RATE, BASED ON:	
Horsepower.....	\$16.61
FLEET SIZE:	
Number of units.....	706
Horsepower.....	113,786

The Company expects to dispose of its heat exchanger manufacturing operation in fiscal 1995. The sale of the heat exchanger operation will not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Natural Gas Services Operations -- Gathering, Processing and Marketing

Zapata's natural gas gathering, processing and marketing operations are conducted through Cimarron which was acquired early in fiscal 1993 to serve as the vehicle for the Company's expansion into the natural gas services market. As a division of Zapata, Cimarron's operations involve two major categories of business activities: the gathering and processing of natural gas and its constituent products and the marketing and trading of natural gas liquids (NGL).

Revenues and operating results for fiscal 1994 and 1993 are presented in the following table by major category, in thousands.

	REVENUES		OPERATING RESULTS	
	1994	1993	1994	1993
Gathering and Processing.....	\$ 22,867	\$ 11,671	\$ 718	\$ 427
NGL Marketing.....	133,274	174,620	703	1,345
Selling and Administrative.....			(2,484)	(2,324)
	\$156,141	\$186,291	\$(1,063)	\$ (552)

For fiscal 1994, gathering and processing revenues increased as a result of the expansion of the division's gathering and processing operations during fiscal 1994 and 1993 while marketing revenues declined primarily due to the Company's decision to reduce its natural gas trading activities. The gathering and processing operations, however, incurred operating losses in the second and third quarters of fiscal 1994 as processing margins were negatively impacted by an uncharacteristic imbalance in the prices of natural gas and NGL. Subsequent to the end of the third fiscal quarter, liquids prices increased resulting in improved operating results from the gathering and processing operation.

In fiscal 1993, Zapata's natural gas gathering, processing and marketing division incurred an operating loss that was attributable to weak demand for refinery feedstocks, a soft liquids trading market and a write-off of a liquids trading receivable. Additionally, the division undertook a substantial business development effort in 1993 as prospective acquisition candidates and expansion opportunities were examined. These efforts resulted in increased administrative expenses.

In fiscal 1994 and 1993, Cimarron significantly expanded its natural gas gathering and processing activities through the acquisition and expansion of natural gas gathering systems in West Texas and Oklahoma and a gas processing plant in Sutton County, Texas. A comparison of average daily volumes of gas, measured in thousands of cubic feet, gathered and processed during fiscal 1994 and 1993 is shown below.

	1994	1993
Gathering.....	45,500	14,382
Processing.....	22,200	10,063

Oil and Gas Operations

Reflecting the \$29.2 million property valuation provision, as well as lower prices for U.S. natural gas and lower U.S. natural gas production, revenues of \$12.6 million and an operating loss of \$28.3 million for fiscal 1994 compared unfavorably to the fiscal 1993 revenues of \$20.2 million and operating income of \$6.0 million. The valuation provision was the result of several factors: lower natural gas prices, additional capitalized costs incurred recently in connection with several workover wells at the Company's Wisdom gas field and an increase in estimated future costs.

In September 1994, Zapata announced that its Board of Directors had determined that the Company should immediately undertake efforts to sell its U.S. natural gas producing properties. The six properties in the Gulf of Mexico, representing Zapata's domestic oil and gas producing operations, may be sold individually or as a package depending upon the interest expressed by prospective buyers. Zapata's Bolivian oil and gas operations will not be impacted by this decision. Zapata's domestic natural gas reserves have been declining for a number of years as no exploratory efforts have been undertaken to offset gas production. The Board's decision to sell the properties is simply an acceleration of the liquidation of the gas reserves currently occurring through production. Sales proceeds are estimated to equal or exceed the net book value of the properties.

The Bolivian operations contributed approximately \$3.5 million and \$3.2 million to operating income in fiscal 1994 and 1993, respectively. Based on the Bolivian oil and gas company's performance under renegotiated contracts and improved operating conditions, Zapata returned to the accrual method of accounting for its Bolivian oil and gas operations beginning in fiscal 1994.

Zapata's domestic natural gas production for fiscal 1994 was approximately one-half of the fiscal 1993 period's level of production. The decline in production was due to production difficulties encountered during 1993 at the Wisdom gas field, the Company's most significant oil and gas property. U.S. spot gas prices declined during the second half of fiscal 1994 and compared unfavorably to prices in the corresponding fiscal 1993 period. The decline was due primarily to an oversupply of natural gas that resulted from mild weather conditions during the summer and early fall.

In late April 1993 one of the oil and gas division's wells in the Wisdom gas field was shut-in when such well started producing sand. Prior to the failure, this well was capable of producing 6.5 MMcf per day. After some minor repairs, the well was returned to production at a significantly reduced level. Efforts to restore production from this well have been deferred.

In early September 1993 an additional well in the Wisdom gas field ceased production as a result of an influx of sand and water. Immediately prior to the time the well ceased producing, this well was capable of producing approximately 5.5 MMcf per day. After some minor repairs, the well was returned to production at a significantly reduced level. Efforts to restore production commenced in February 1994 and the workover/recompletion of this well and one additional well successfully restored production of these wells to acceptable levels. The Company undertook the recompletion of a third well in the Wisdom gas field which was abandoned after a series of mechanical failures. The Wisdom gas field was producing 10.8 MMcf per day in August 1994 before curtailing production in September due to low gas prices.

Revenues of \$20.2 million and operating income of \$6.0 million for fiscal 1993 were substantially below the fiscal 1992 revenues of \$30.1 million and operating income of \$11.2 million. Despite higher prices for U.S. natural gas and the absence of workover expenses of the Wisdom gas field, the division's 1993 results declined due to the combination of reduced revenues from the Bolivian oil and gas operations and lower U.S. natural gas production. Cash receipts from the Bolivian operation totalled \$3.2 million in 1993 versus \$10.1 million in 1992. Bolivian receipts, recognized as revenues, included collections of certain past-due receivables in fiscal 1992. Results for the fiscal 1992 period included \$3.0 million of Wisdom gas field workover expenses.

U.S. spot gas prices improved during fiscal 1993 and remained substantially higher than the extremely low levels experienced during fiscal 1992. However, Zapata's natural gas production for fiscal 1993 was 31% lower than the fiscal 1992 level of production. A major contributing factor to the decline in production was due to the production difficulties at the Wisdom gas field.

Tidewater

In June 1993, Zapata completed the sale of 3.5 million of its shares of Tidewater common stock through an underwritten public offering. The shares were sold for a net price of \$21.25 per share or \$73.5 million and

the sale generated a 1993 pretax gain of \$32.9 million. The gain is reflected on the statement of operations as other income. In November 1993, Zapata sold an additional 3.75 million shares of its Tidewater common stock for a net price of \$20.75 per share or \$77.8 million and in March 1994, Zapata sold 375,175 additional shares of its Tidewater stock for a net price of \$21.34 per share or \$8.0 million. The fiscal 1994 sales generated pretax gains totaling \$37.5 million; the gains are recorded in other income. As of September 1994, the Company owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock.

As a result of its decision to sell a portion of its Tidewater common stock, effective January 1, 1993, Zapata changed from the equity to the cost method of accounting for its investment in Tidewater. Consequently, Zapata has not included its percentage of Tidewater's results as equity income since December 31, 1992. Instead, Tidewater dividends to Zapata have been included as other income when, as and if declared.

For fiscal 1993, Zapata's reported equity income of \$1.1 million was based on 15.6% of Tidewater's results for the three months ended December 31, 1992. Such percentage represented Zapata's ownership percentage of Tidewater. For fiscal 1992, the Company's equity income of \$1.5 million was based on the combination of 34.7% of Zapata Gulf's results for the three months ended December 31, 1991 and 15.7% of Tidewater's results for the nine months ended September 30, 1992.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

Other expense of \$4.4 million in fiscal 1994 includes expenses of \$7.4 million related to the prepayment of the Norex indebtedness, a \$2.8 million gain related to the settlement of a coal note receivable that had previously been written off and \$700,000 dividend income from Zapata's Tidewater common stock. Also, fiscal 1994 includes a \$1.4 million expense related to a terminated pension plan.

Other expense of \$10.5 million incurred during fiscal 1993 included three significant items: a \$6.4 million prepayment penalty incurred in connection with the refinancing of the Company's senior debt in May 1993, a \$5.7 million loss resulting from the disposition of the Company's investment in Arethusa which Zapata was required to make when the Company's offshore drilling rig fleet was sold, and \$1.3 million dividend income generated by Tidewater common stock.

Other income in 1992 of \$4.7 million was attributable to a \$1.7 million pension plan curtailment and settlement gain associated with the termination of management agreements with Arethusa, and to the receipt of \$2.7 million from notes written down in previous years.

TAXES

The provision for U.S. income tax for 1994 reflects a benefit resulting from a pretax loss from consolidated operations. In 1993 and 1992, the provisions reflect expenses resulting from pretax consolidated income.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS--MARINE PROTEIN

In July 1994, Zapata announced that it intended to separate its marine protein operations from its energy-related businesses. Alternatives for a sale of the marine protein operations or a spin-off of the business to the stockholders of Zapata were considered. In September 1994, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of Zapata's stockholders would best be served by a sale of the marine protein operations. Based on preliminary offers to purchase the marine protein operations, the Company has recorded an \$8.9 million after tax book loss. As a result of the decision to sell, the operating results related to the marine protein operations are reported under the discontinued operations classification.

Revenues of \$96.6 million and operating income of \$5.4 million for fiscal 1994 compared favorably to the fiscal 1993 revenues of \$58.6 million and operating income of \$4.3 million. The improved results were achieved by increased sales volumes that resulted from the combination of a 37% increase in the fiscal 1994 fish catch as compared to 1993 and to higher levels of inventories which were carried over from the fiscal 1993 fishing season. Compared to the prior year, sales volume of fish meal during fiscal 1994 was 55% higher while the average per ton price of \$344 was 9% lower. Likewise, fish oil volumes doubled during 1994 as compared to 1993 while the average per ton price of \$300 was 6% lower.

Although fish catch improved in fiscal 1993, the marine protein division's operating results for 1993 were slightly lower than fiscal 1992 results. Revenues of \$58.6 million and operating income of \$4.3 million for fiscal 1993 compared unfavorably to the fiscal 1992 revenues of \$76.3 million and operating income of \$4.7 million. The shortfall was attributable to the combination of lower sales volumes for fish meal and fish oil, and lower prices for fish meal that offset the positive effects from the improved fish catch.

During 1993, fish meal prices averaged \$376 per ton, down slightly from the 1992 average price of \$380 per ton. However, because of an oversupply of fish meal from South America, prices for prime fish meal (the marine protein division's primary product) temporarily dropped precipitously during 1993. When prices fell, management intentionally stopped selling product until prices recovered later in the year. This decision contributed to lower meal sales volumes during the year and higher inventories at year-end. The average price at which fish oil was sold during fiscal 1993 increased from \$295 per ton in 1992 to \$320 per ton.

The price for fish meal generally bears a relationship to prevailing soybean meal prices, while prices for fish oil are usually based on prices for vegetable fats and oils, such as soybean and palm oils. Thus, the prices for the Company's products are significantly influenced by worldwide supply and demand relationships over which the Company has no control, and tend to fluctuate to a significant extent over the course of a year and from year to year.

The Company's total fish catch for fiscal 1994 improved for the second consecutive year after dropping in fiscal 1992. The fish catch for fiscal 1994 improved approximately 37% from the 1993 level; the fiscal 1993 catch improved approximately 10% from the catch in fiscal 1992. The annual fish catch can vary from year to year depending on weather conditions and other factors outside the Company's control; the Company cannot predict future fish catch.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In the first quarter of fiscal 1994, Zapata was required to adopt Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109"), "Accounting for Income Taxes." The adoption of SFAS 109 changed Zapata's method of accounting for income taxes to an asset and liability approach. The impact of adopting SFAS 109 was to record an increase to capital in excess of par value of \$15.3 million and a net deferred tax asset of \$11.6 million arising from the recognition of previously existing credit carryforward items.

Additionally, in fiscal 1994, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 ("SFAS 115"), "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," which addresses the accounting and reporting for investments in equity securities that have readily determinable fair values and for all investments in debt securities. Zapata currently owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock which had a book value of approximately \$7.9 million. As a result of adopting SFAS 115, this security is reported at fair value at September 30, 1994 and any unrealized gain or loss recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity (net of deferred income taxes). At September 30, 1994 an adjustment was made to increase investments in equity securities by \$6.6 million and increase stockholders equity by \$4.3 million for the unrealized appreciation (net of deferred taxes).

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors,
Zapata Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zapata Corporation and subsidiaries as of September 30, 1994 and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and stockholders' equity for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Zapata Corporation and subsidiaries as of September 30, 1994 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. We also audited the adjustments for discontinued operations described in Note 2 that were applied to restate the 1993 and 1992 consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied to those consolidated financial statements.

As described in Notes 1 and 9, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" in 1994.

Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P.

Houston, Texas
December 16, 1994

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors,
Zapata Corporation:

We have audited the balance sheet of Zapata Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiary companies as of September 30, 1993, and the related income statement, statement of cash flows and reinvested earnings (deficit) and capital in excess of par value for each of the two years in the period ended September 30, 1993 prior to the restatement (and, therefore, are not presented herein) for discontinued operations as described in Note 2 to the restated financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Zapata Corporation and subsidiary companies as of September 30, 1993, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended September 30, 1993, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Arthur Andersen LLP

Houston, Texas
December 17, 1993

ZAPATA CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

A S S E T S

	SEPTEMBER 30, 1994	SEPTEMBER 30, 1993
----- (IN THOUSANDS) -----		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 14,386	\$ 16,008
Restricted cash.....	779	75,083
Receivables.....	27,591	22,201
Inventories:		
Compressor equipment and components.....	17,629	
Gas liquids products.....	414	1,437
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	2,049	1,615
Net assets of discontinued operations.....	55,000	68,698
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	117,848	185,042
	-----	-----
Investments and other assets:		
Notes receivable (net of a \$4.3 million allowance in 1994 and 1993).....	1,925	2,844
Investments in equity securities.....	14,471	56,289
Goodwill.....	25,812	7,455
Deferred income taxes.....	3,315	
Other assets.....	8,420	13,230
	-----	-----
Total investments and other assets.....	53,943	79,818
	-----	-----
Property and equipment:		
Natural gas services--compression.....	56,661	
Natural gas services--gathering and processing...	18,395	14,324
Oil and gas, full cost method.....	77,066	65,274
Corporate.....	5,213	5,184
	-----	-----
	157,335	84,782
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	(70,252)	(28,555)
	-----	-----
	87,083	56,227
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$258,874	\$321,087
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	SEPTEMBER 30, 1994	SEPTEMBER 30, 1993
----- (IN THOUSANDS) -----		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt.....	\$ 2,478	\$ 2,384
Accounts payable.....	13,384	16,186
Accrued liabilities:		
Compensation and employee benefits.....	3,438	1,042
Other.....	9,460	7,431
Income taxes payable.....	976	783
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	29,736	27,826
	-----	-----
Long-term debt.....	59,860	131,584
	-----	-----
Deferred income taxes.....		105
	-----	-----
Other liabilities.....	14,736	15,308
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Stockholders' equity:		
\$6.00 cumulative preferred stock (no par), outstanding: 22,498 shares (1994) and 44,943 shares (1993).....	2,255	4,500
\$2.00 noncumulative convertible preference stock (\$1.00 par), outstanding: 2,627 shares (1994) and 2,637 shares (1993).....	3	3
Common Stock (\$0.25 par), outstanding: 31,716,991 shares (1994) and 28,940,592 shares (1993).....	7,930	36,176
Capital in excess of par value.....	138,293	92,906
Reinvested earnings, from October 1, 1990 (deficit balance prior to quasi-reorganization at September 30, 1990: \$296,850,000).....	1,785	12,679
Investment in equity securities-unrealized gain, net of taxes.....	4,276	
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity...	154,542	146,264
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity...	\$258,874	\$321,087
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	1994	1993	1992
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)		
Revenues.....	\$241,212	\$206,480	\$30,094
Expenses:			
Operating.....	212,450	189,114	7,933
Provision for oil & gas property valuation.....	29,152		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	13,661	8,526	10,675
Selling, general and administrative.....	16,094	10,129	5,314
	271,357	207,769	23,922
Operating income (loss).....	(30,145)	(1,289)	6,172
Other income (expense):			
Interest income.....	2,043	2,403	2,642
Interest expense.....	(6,138)	(11,076)	(11,552)
Gain on sale of Tidewater common stock.....	37,457	32,928	
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates...		1,125	1,497
Other.....	(4,406)	(10,482)	4,734
	28,956	14,898	(2,679)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.....	(1,189)	13,609	3,493
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	(494)	3,800	678
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	(695)	9,809	2,815
Discontinued marine protein operations (Note 2):			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes.....	1,273	(436)	(384)
Loss on disposition, net of income taxes.....	(8,897)		
	(7,624)	(436)	(384)
Net income (loss).....	(8,319)	9,373	2,431
Preferred and preference stock dividends.....	356	404	404
Net income (loss) to Common Stockholders.....	\$ (8,675)	\$ 8,969	\$ 2,027
Per share data:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.09
Loss from discontinued operations.....	(0.24)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income (loss) per share.....	\$ (0.28)	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	1994	1993	1992
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Cash flow provided (used) by operating activities:			
Continuing operations:			
Net income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ (695)	\$ 9,809	\$ 2,815
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and valuation provision.....	42,813	8,526	10,675
Gain on sale of assets, net.....	(37,457)	(27,198)	(55)
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates.....		(1,125)	(1,497)
Cash dividends received.....		1,238	620
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables.....	1,113	5,926	1,588
Inventories.....	976	2,997	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	(3,617)	(4,867)	(6,769)
Deferred income taxes.....	(4,137)	1,738	295
Other assets and liabilities.....	4,263	(5,253)	(2,799)
Total adjustments.....	3,954	(18,018)	2,058
Cash flow provided (used) by continuing operations.....	3,259	(8,209)	4,873
Discontinued operations:			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations..	1,273	(436)	(384)
Loss on disposition.....	(8,897)		
Decrease (increase) in net assets of discontinued operations.....	13,698	(8,019)	736
Cash flow provided (used) by discontinued operations.....	6,074	(8,455)	352
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities.....	9,333	(16,664)	5,225
Cash flow provided (used) by investing activities:			
Proceeds from disposition of investments and other.....	88,533	84,466	79
Restricted cash investments.....	74,304	(75,083)	
Proceeds from notes receivable.....	1,061	994	2,359
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired..	(73,222)	(12,139)	
Capital expenditures.....	(24,580)	(3,092)	(6,981)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities.....	66,096	(4,854)	(4,543)
Cash flow provided (used) by financing activities:			
Borrowings.....	15,000	101,375	
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock.....		11,250	
Principal payments of long-term obligations...	(88,240)	(108,216)	(10,484)
Preferred stock redemption.....	(2,245)		
Dividend payments.....	(1,566)	(2,933)	
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities.....	(77,051)	1,476	(10,484)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents.....	(1,622)	(20,042)	(9,802)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year..	16,008	36,050	45,852
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 14,386	\$ 16,008	\$ 36,050

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	PREFERRED STOCK	PREFERENCE STOCK	COMMON STOCK	CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF PAR VALUE	REINVESTED EARNINGS	INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES
(IN THOUSANDS)						
Balance at September 30, 1991.....	\$ 4,500	\$ 3	\$ 31,698	\$ 84,969	\$1,683	\$
Net income.....					2,431	
Preferred stock dividends declared.....					(404)	
Other.....			(1)	1		
Balance at September 30, 1992.....	4,500	3	31,697	84,970	3,710	
Net income.....					9,373	
Preferred stock dividends declared.....					(404)	
Refinancing of bank debt (3.0 million shares)...			3,750	7,041		
Acquisition of Cimarron (437,333 shares).....			547	741		
Other.....			182	154		
Balance at September 30, 1993.....	4,500	3	36,176	92,906	12,679	
Net loss.....					(8,319)	
Cash dividends declared:						
Common stock.....					(2,219)	
Preferred stock.....					(354)	
Preference stock.....					(2)	
Common Stock one-for- five reverse split.....			(31,657)	31,657		
Preferred stock redemption.....	(2,245)					
Unrealized gain (net of taxes).....						4,276
Reclassification of deferred tax asset.....				1,585		
Acquisition of Energy Industries (2.7 million shares).....			3,375	12,285		
Other.....			36	(140)		
Balance at September 30, 1994.....	\$ 2,255	\$ 3	\$ 7,930	\$138,293	\$1,785	\$4,276
	=====	===	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation

The financial statements include Zapata Corporation and its wholly and majority owned domestic and foreign subsidiaries (collectively, "Zapata" or the "Company"). Investments in affiliated companies and joint ventures representing a 20% to 50% voting interest are accounted for using the equity method, while interests of less than 20% are accounted for using the cost method, except for investments in oil and gas properties. All investments in oil and gas properties and joint ventures are proportionately consolidated. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications of prior year information have been made to conform with the current year presentation. Additionally, prior year information and footnotes have been restated to reflect the Company's marine protein operation as a discontinued operation.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash includes cash held in short-term investments to collateralize letters of credit totalling \$779,000 and \$1.0 million in fiscal 1994 and 1993, respectively, that will expire in one year or less. Additionally, in fiscal 1993, \$74.1 million from the sale of Tidewater Inc. ("Tidewater") common stock was held in restricted short-term investments for the purpose of consummating the Energy Industries, Inc. acquisition as discussed in Note 4.

Inventories

Materials, parts and supplies are stated at average cost. Compressor, fish product and gas liquids inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or market.

The marine protein division allocates costs to production from its fish catch using a standard cost that is based on the total fish catch and total costs associated with each fishing season. The costs incurred during the off season months of December to April are deferred to the next fishing season (April to December) and then allocated to production as the fish catch is processed.

Investments in equity securities

In fiscal 1994, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115 ("SFAS 115"), "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," which addresses the accounting and reporting for investments in equity securities that have readily determinable fair values and for all investments in debt securities. Zapata currently owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock. As a result of adopting SFAS 115, these securities are considered available for sale and reported at fair value with any unrealized gain or loss recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity (net of deferred income taxes). Cost of the Tidewater common stock is determined on the average cost method. At September 30, 1994 an adjustment has been made to increase investments in equity securities by \$6.6 million to \$14.5 million based on the value of such shares at the close of trading on September 30, 1994 of \$21.50 per share, with an increase of \$4.3 million to stockholders' equity for the unrealized appreciation (net of deferred taxes).

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over fair value of net assets acquired. Management assesses whether there has been a permanent impairment in the value of goodwill and the amount of such impairment by comparing anticipated undiscounted future cash flows with the carrying value of goodwill. Goodwill associated with the acquisition of Energy Industries, Inc. in fiscal 1994 totalled \$19.3 million and is being amortized over 40 years using the straight-line method. Goodwill related to the

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES--(CONTINUED)

acquisitions of Cimarron Gas Holding Company ("Cimarron") and the Stellar Companies ("Stellar") in fiscal 1993 totalled \$7.5 million and is being amortized over 20 years using the straight-line method. Accumulated goodwill amortization totalled \$949,000 and \$124,000 as of September 30, 1994 and 1993.

Property, equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. However, the Company effected an accounting quasi-reorganization as of October 1, 1990 at which time the historical cost basis of the Company's property and equipment was adjusted to the fair value of such property and equipment. The carrying value of the assets utilized in the marine protein operations was reduced to estimated fair value.

Depreciation of property and equipment, other than that related to oil and gas operations, is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of assets acquired new, determined as of the date of acquisition, are as follows:

	USEFUL LIVES ----- (YEARS)
Natural gas compressors.....	15
Gas gathering systems and gas processing plants.....	15
Fishing vessels and fish processing plants.....	15-20
Furniture and fixtures.....	3-10

Gains and losses resulting from sales and retirements of property and equipment are included in operating income. Property and equipment no longer in service pending disposition is classified as other assets and is recorded at estimated net realizable value.

Oil and gas operations

Under the full cost accounting method all costs associated with property acquisition and exploration for, and development of, oil and gas reserves are capitalized within cost centers established on a country-by-country basis. Capitalized costs within a cost center, as well as the estimated future expenditures to develop proved reserves and estimated net costs of dismantlement and abandonment, are amortized using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved oil and gas reserves. All costs relating to production activities are charged to expense as incurred.

Capitalized oil and gas property costs, less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization and related deferred income taxes, are limited to an amount (the ceiling limitation) equal to the sum of (a) the present value (discounted at 10%) of estimated future net revenues from the projected production of proved oil and gas reserves, calculated at prices in effect as of the balance sheet date (with consideration of price changes only to the extent provided by fixed and determinable contractual arrangements), and (b) the lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproved and unevaluated properties, less (c) income tax effects related to differences in the book and tax basis of the oil and gas properties.

Revenue recognition

The Company utilizes the sales method of accounting for sales of natural gas whereby revenues are recognized based on the amount of gas sold to purchasers. The amount of natural gas sold may differ from the amount to which the Company is entitled based on its working interests in the properties. The Company's reserve estimates are adjusted accordingly to reflect any imbalance positions. The gas imbalance position was not significant to the Company's financial position at September 30, 1994.

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES--(CONTINUED)

All of the Company's oil and gas production from its Bolivian properties is sold to Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos ("YPFB"), Bolivia's state-owned oil company. Because of YPFB's improved performance under renegotiated contracts and improved operating conditions in Bolivia, Zapata returned to the accrual method of accounting for its Bolivian oil and gas operations in fiscal 1994. Prior to 1994, the Company used cash-basis revenue recognition for sales from its Bolivian oil and gas properties. The effect of changing to accrual accounting in 1994 increased revenues by \$1.8 million. Fiscal 1994, 1993 and 1992 revenues include \$4.1 million, \$3.2 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, related to the Bolivian oil and gas properties.

Revenues related to the natural gas services marketing activities are recognized when all obligations to deliver products are satisfied. Revenues related to natural gas processing activities are recognized when products are produced and sold, while revenues related to the gathering activities are recognized as gas flows through the Company's pipelines.

The Company's natural gas compression operation sells, leases and rents gas compressors in the oil and gas industry. Leases are accounted for as either sales-type or operating. Revenue from sales-type leases is recognized at the inception of the lease, whereas, revenue from operating leases is recognized over the lease term.

Futures Contracts

The Company's natural gas gathering and processing operation periodically enters into futures contracts to hedge its exposure to price fluctuations on natural gas and natural gas liquids transactions. Recognized gains and losses on hedge contracts are reported as a component of the related transaction. In fiscal 1994 and 1993, the Company recognized a loss of \$34,000 and a gain of \$178,000, respectively, related to such hedge transactions. At September 30, 1994, such unrealized losses on open hedge transactions were insignificant.

Income taxes

Zapata adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109"), "Accounting for Income Taxes" as of October 1, 1993. The adoption of SFAS 109 changed Zapata's method of accounting for income taxes to the asset and liability approach. This approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of existing temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax reporting basis of assets and liabilities, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards for tax purposes.

Earnings per share

Income per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during each year. Common share equivalents include the average shares issuable for convertible preference stock and stock options. Income used for purposes of this calculation has been reduced by accruals for preferred and preference stock dividends.

Loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year. No common share equivalents are incorporated in fiscal 1994 calculations because to do so would be antidilutive. Preferred stock dividends are considered as their effect is to increase the loss per share.

The average shares used in the per share calculations were 31,377,498 in 1994, 27,324,993 in 1993 and 25,723,048 in 1992.

NOTE 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES--(CONTINUED)

Quasi-reorganization

In connection with the comprehensive restructuring accomplished in 1991, the Company implemented, for accounting purposes, a "quasi-reorganization," an elective accounting procedure that permits a company which has emerged from previous financial difficulty to restate its accounts and establish a fresh start in an accounting sense. After implementation of the accounting quasi-reorganization, the Company's assets and liabilities were revalued and its deficit in reinvested earnings was charged to capital in excess of par value. The Company effected the accounting quasi-reorganization as of October 1, 1990.

Common Stock

On April 27, 1994, Zapata's stockholders approved a one-for-five reverse stock split of Zapata's outstanding common stock (the "Common Stock") effective May 3, 1994 which reduced the number of common shares outstanding from approximately 158.3 million to approximately 31.7 million. The number of authorized shares remained at 165.0 million and the par value of the Common Stock was unchanged. All references to Common Stock, earnings per share, per share price and average number of shares outstanding have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split.

NOTE 2. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS OF MARINE PROTEIN

In July 1994, Zapata announced that it intended to separate its marine protein operations from its energy-related businesses. Alternatives for a sale of the marine protein operations or a spin-off of the business to the stockholders of Zapata were considered. In September 1994, the Board of Directors determined that the interests of Zapata's stockholders would best be served by a sale of the marine protein operations. Based on preliminary offers to purchase the marine protein operations, the Company has recorded an \$8.9 million after tax book loss.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 2. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS OF MARINE PROTEIN--(CONTINUED)

The consolidated financial statements have been restated to report separately the net assets and operating results of these discontinued operations. Summarized results and financial position of the discontinued operations are shown below (amounts in thousands):

	YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	1994	1993	1992
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Revenues.....	\$96,614	\$58,565	\$76,319
Expenses.....	94,273	59,151	76,621
Income (loss) before taxes.....	2,341	(586)	(302)
Income tax provision.....	1,068	(150)	82
Net income (loss) *.....	\$ 1,273	\$ (436)	\$ (384)

	SEPTEMBER 30,	
	1994	1993
FINANCIAL POSITION		
Current assets.....	\$ 49,016	\$42,775
Investments and other.....	8,022	5,938
Property and equipment, net.....	43,134	44,010
	100,172	92,723
Debt.....	9,749	8,392
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes.....	26,526	15,633
	36,275	24,025
Net book value.....	63,897	68,698
Reserve for loss on disposition.....	(8,897)	
Estimated net value.....	\$ 55,000	\$68,698

* Net income (loss) includes allocations of interest expense on general corporate debt of \$2.5 million in 1994, \$3.9 million in 1993 and \$3.7 million in 1992. Interest expense was allocated to discontinued operations based on a ratio of net assets to be sold to the sum of total net assets of the Company plus general corporate debt.

NOTE 3. DISPOSITION OF OIL & GAS ASSETS

In September 1994, Zapata announced that its Board of Directors had determined that the Company should immediately undertake efforts to sell its U.S. natural gas producing properties. The six properties in the Gulf of Mexico, representing Zapata's domestic oil and gas producing operations, may be sold individually or as a package depending upon the interest expressed by prospective buyers. Zapata's Bolivian oil and gas operations will not be impacted by this decision. Management of the Company estimates the sales proceeds from the disposition of these assets will equal or exceed the net book value of these properties.

The net book value of the domestic properties to be sold totalled \$14.1 million at September 30, 1994. Following is a summary of the results of operations of the Company's domestic oil and gas operations (amounts in thousands):

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994
Revenues.....	\$ 8,432
Expenses *.....	(40,260)

Loss before income taxes.....	----- \$(31,828) =====
-------------------------------	------------------------------

- -----
* Expenses include a \$29.2 million valuation provision.

NOTE 4. ACQUISITIONS

In November 1993, Zapata purchased the natural gas compression business of Energy Industries, Inc. and certain other affiliated companies ("Energy Industries"), as well as certain real estate used by the business. Energy Industries is in the business of renting, fabricating, selling, installing and servicing natural gas compressor packages. Total consideration paid for the purchase of Energy Industries and certain real estate, and for a related noncompetition agreement (collectively, the "Energy Industries Acquisition") was \$90.2 million consisting of \$74.5 million in cash and 2.7 million shares of Common Stock based on an assigned value of \$5.80 per share which approximated the average trading price prior to closing of the acquisition. Additionally, the Company incurred approximately \$2.0 million in fees associated with the Energy Industries Acquisition. Zapata accounted for the acquisition using the purchase method of accounting and recorded \$19.3 million of goodwill in connection therewith. The goodwill is being amortized over 40 years.

The following assets and liabilities were acquired in connection with the Energy Industries Acquisition effective November 1, 1993 (in millions):

Cash.....	\$ 3.5
Receivables.....	9.3
Inventory.....	16.2

	29.0
Goodwill & other assets.....	19.7
Property & equipment, net.....	49.6

	\$98.3
	=====
Current Liabilities.....	\$ 5.8
Long-term debt.....	.2

	\$ 6.0
	=====

The following pro forma information for Zapata for the twelve months ended September 30, 1994 and September 30, 1993 includes the historical results of Zapata, adjusted for the results of Energy Industries as if the Energy Industries Acquisition had been consummated on October 1, 1992 (unaudited) (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	1994	1993
	-----	-----
Revenues.....	\$247,226	\$269,752
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes.	(891)	20,180
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	(501)	14,000
Income (loss) per share from continuing operations....	(0.03)	0.45

The pro forma adjustments to Zapata's results for fiscal 1994 to reflect the Energy Industries Acquisition increased revenues by \$6,014,000, as well as reducing the loss from continuing operations before taxes by \$174,000. Additional pro forma adjustments for fiscal 1994 included the elimination of \$124,000 of various operating and administrative expenses that were charged to Energy Industries from an affiliate, additional depreciation of \$120,000 and \$41,000 of goodwill amortization, a reduction in net interest expense of \$161,000 related to notes receivable and payable that were not acquired by Zapata and a federal tax provision of \$104,000.

The pro forma adjustments to Zapata's results for fiscal 1993 to reflect the Energy Industries Acquisition increased revenues by \$63,272,000, as well as income before tax by \$3,737,000. Additional pro forma

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 4. ACQUISITIONS--(CONTINUED)

adjustments for fiscal 1993 included the elimination of \$2,696,000 of various operating and administrative expenses that were charged to Energy Industries from an affiliate, additional depreciation of \$1,440,000 and \$429,000 of goodwill amortization, a reduction in net interest expense of \$2,007,000 related to notes receivable and payable that were not acquired by Zapata, a federal tax provision of \$2,380,000 and the issuance of 2.7 million shares of Common Stock.

The pro forma amounts presented above may not be indicative of the results that would have actually resulted if the transactions had occurred on the date indicated or which may be obtained in the future.

The Company expects to dispose of its heat exchanger manufacturing operation in fiscal 1995. These operations were acquired as part of the Energy Industries acquisition. The sale of the heat exchanger operation is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

During the first quarter of fiscal 1993, Zapata acquired the common stock of Cimarron for \$3.8 million consisting of \$2.5 million and 437,333 shares of Common Stock. Cimarron through its subsidiaries is involved in natural gas and natural gas liquids related businesses. Zapata accounted for the acquisition using the purchase method of accounting and recorded \$2.0 million of goodwill in connection therewith. The goodwill is being amortized over 20 years. The following assets and liabilities were acquired effective October 1, 1992 (in millions):

Current assets.....	\$20.3
Property and equipment, net.....	2.0

	\$22.3
	=====
Current liabilities.....	\$19.6
Long-term debt.....	.7

	\$20.3
	=====

In September 1993, Cimarron acquired the natural gas gathering and processing plant interests of Stellar for approximately \$16.4 million. The purchase price reflects an upward adjustment of \$200,000 related to the net working capital of Stellar as of August 31, 1993. The acquisition was financed through the use of working capital cash and assumption of certain existing indebtedness of Stellar. The acquisition of Stellar is not significant to the Company's results of operations or financial position. Zapata accounted for the acquisition using the purchase method of accounting and recorded \$5.5 million of goodwill in connection therewith. The goodwill is being amortized over 20 years.

NOTE 5. UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

In January 1992, Zapata exchanged its 34.7% interest in Zapata Gulf Marine Corporation ("Zapata Gulf") for approximately 8.3 million shares of Tidewater common stock. Zapata sold 4.1 million and 3.5 million shares of its Tidewater common stock in fiscal 1994 and 1993, respectively. Initially, Zapata followed the equity method of accounting for its investment in Tidewater based on its percent ownership and proxies that allowed the Company to have voting control of 20% of the total shares of Tidewater common stock outstanding.

Effective January 1, 1993, Zapata changed from the equity to the cost method of accounting for its investment in Tidewater as a result of Zapata's decision to sell 3.5 million of its 8,258,220 shares of Tidewater

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 5. UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES--(CONTINUED)

common stock. Consequently, Zapata has not reported its percentage of Tidewater's results since such time. Instead, Tidewater's dividends of approximately \$826,000 and \$480,000 that were declared in March 1993 and July 1993, respectively, were included in other income. Zapata received dividends from Tidewater totalling \$719,000, \$2.5 million and \$620,000 in fiscal 1994, 1993 and 1992, respectively.

The Company was also engaged directly in the offshore drilling business until October 31, 1990, when its offshore drilling rigs were sold to Arethusa (Offshore) Limited ("Arethusa"). In conjunction with the sale, the Company made a \$17.5 million investment in Arethusa. In fiscal 1993, the Company disposed of its investment in Arethusa for \$11.8 million resulting in a pretax loss of \$5.7 million. The Company accounted for its investment in Arethusa using the cost method of accounting.

A summary of equity in net income of and investments in unconsolidated affiliates is shown below:

	EQUITY IN INVESTMENTS	
	NET	AS OF
	INCOME	SEPTEMBER 30

	(IN THOUSANDS)	
1994		
Tidewater.....	\$ --	\$ 14,471
	=====	=====
1993		
Tidewater.....	\$1,125	\$ 56,289
	=====	=====
1992		
Zapata Gulf and Tidewater.....	\$1,497	\$ 96,957
Arethusa.....		17,500
	-----	-----
	\$1,497	\$114,457
	=====	=====

In June 1993, Zapata completed a sale of 3.5 million shares of its Tidewater stock through an underwritten public offering. The Tidewater shares were sold at a net price of \$21.25 per share or \$73.5 million and the sale generated a third-quarter 1993 pretax gain of \$32.9 million. In November 1993, Zapata sold 3.75 million shares of its Tidewater common stock through an underwritten public offering for a net price of \$20.75 per share or \$77.8 million; the sale resulted in a pretax gain of \$33.8 million. Additionally, in March 1994, Zapata sold 375,175 shares of its Tidewater common stock for a net price of \$21.34 per share or \$8.0 million resulting in a pretax gain of \$3.6 million. These gains are reflected on the statement of operations as other income. The Company now owns 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock all of which are reserved for the possible exchange for \$17.5 million of senior indebtedness held by Norex. See Note 6.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 6. DEBT

At September 30, 1994 and 1993, Zapata's consolidated debt consisted of the following:

	1994	1993

	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Senior debt:		
Norex senior secured notes due in 1996 at 13%.....	\$	\$ 50,000
Norex senior convertible notes due in 1996 at 13%.....		34,234
Norex unsecured exchangeable notes due in 1996 at 8.5%.....	17,500	17,500
Texas Commerce Bank revolving/term credit facility for Energy Industries, interest at prime or Eurodollar rates, 7.75% at September 30, 1994, due in quarterly installments beginning in 1997 through 1999, collateralized by certain compression assets.....	15,000	
Debt due in monthly installments through 1996, collateralized by certain gas gathering systems, average interest at prime plus 0.5% (8.25% and 6.5% at September 30, 1994 and 1993, respectively).....	3,775	6,371
Other debt at 7.7%.....	200	
	-----	-----
	36,475	108,105
	-----	-----
Subordinated debt:		
10 1/4% debentures due 1997.....	15,621	15,621
10 7/8% debentures due 2001.....	10,242	10,242
	-----	-----
	25,863	25,863
	-----	-----
Total Debt.....	62,338	133,968
	-----	-----
Less current maturities.....	2,478	2,384
	-----	-----
Long-term debt.....	\$59,860	\$131,584
	=====	=====

The fair value of total long term debt at September 30, 1994 approximates book value and at September 30, 1993 was estimated to be \$136.7 million.

On May 17, 1993, Zapata completed certain financial transactions with Norex Drilling Ltd. ("Norex Drilling"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Norex America, Inc. ("Norex America" and collectively with Norex Drilling and other affiliates, "Norex"), through which Zapata raised \$111.4 million from the issuance of debt and equity pursuant to a Second Amended and Restated Master Restructuring Agreement dated as of April 16, 1993, as amended (the "Norex Agreement"). The Norex Agreement enabled Zapata to refinance its then outstanding senior debt and substantially reduce the amount of required debt service payments for the following two years.

Under the terms of the Norex Agreement, Zapata issued \$50.0 million of senior secured notes and \$32.6 million of senior convertible notes to Norex. In addition, Norex purchased 3 million shares of Common Stock for \$11.25 million and 17.5 million shares of \$1 Preference Stock for \$17.5 million. The \$1 Preference Stock was to pay dividends at an annual rate of 8.5% and was exchangeable into 673,077 shares of Zapata's Tidewater common stock at the option of Norex. In August 1993, Norex exchanged all of its \$1 Preference Stock for \$17.5 million aggregate principal amount of 8.5% unsecured exchangeable note, maturing May 16, 1996. Such notes are also exchangeable into 673,077 shares of Tidewater common stock. An officer of Norex was elected to the Zapata Board of Directors in July 1993 and was an executive officer of Zapata from July 1994 to December 1994.

In December 1993, \$73.7 million of the proceeds from the sale of 3.75 million shares of Zapata's Tidewater common stock were used to prepay \$68.5 million of the Company's 13% senior indebtedness to

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 6. DEBT--(CONTINUED)

Norex, along with accrued interest, and to pay a \$3.5 million prepayment premium. Also, Zapata wrote-off \$3.3 million of previously deferred expenses related to the origination of such indebtedness. In September 1994, Zapata repaid the remaining balance of its 13% senior convertible indebtedness to Norex and a required prepayment premium of \$655,000 with proceeds from the initial drawdown of \$15 million from a \$30 million bank credit facility that Zapata arranged with Texas Commerce Bank National Association (the "TCB Loan Agreement") for its natural gas compression operations, Energy Industries.

The TCB Loan Agreement provides Energy Industries with a \$30 million revolving credit facility that converts after two years to a three year amortizing term loan. The TCB Loan Agreement bears interest at a variable interest rate that may be adjusted periodically based upon prime or Eurodollar interest rates. Pursuant to the TCB Loan Agreement, Energy Industries agreed to maintain certain financial covenants and to limit additional indebtedness, dividends, dispositions and acquisitions. The amount of restricted net assets for Energy Industries at September 30, 1994 was approximately \$65.0 million. Additionally, Energy Industries' ability to transfer funds to Zapata Corporation was limited to \$5.0 million at September 30, 1994. The Company remains subject to a covenant in the Norex debt agreement that requires Zapata to maintain a consolidated tangible net worth as defined in such agreement of at least \$100 million. As of September 30, 1994, the Company was in compliance with all provisions governing its outstanding indebtedness.

Annual maturities

The annual maturities of long-term debt for the five years ending September 30, 1999 are as follows (in thousands):

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$2,478	\$18,996	\$20,622	\$5,000	\$5,000

NOTE 7. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Net cash provided (used) by operating activities reflects cash payments of interest and income taxes.

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
(IN THOUSANDS)			
Cash paid during the fiscal year for:			
Interest.....	\$7,142	\$12,836	\$15,328
Income tax payments (refund).....	4,507	(10)	158

In fiscal 1994 and 1993, interest expense of \$1.3 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, associated with the Norex senior secured and convertible notes was deferred to the maturity date of such notes. As discussed in Note 6, these notes were prepaid in full in fiscal 1994.

NOTE 8. PREFERRED, PREFERENCE AND COMMON STOCK

Preferred stock

Zapata has authorized two million shares of preferred stock issuable in one or more series. On June 7, 1994, Zapata announced that it would redeem one-half of the approximately 45,000 outstanding shares of the Company's preferred stock. The preferred stock was redeemed at \$100 a share. The Company will redeem the balance of its outstanding preferred stock in January 1995. The 22,498 outstanding shares are entitled to vote on all matters submitted to stockholders, are recorded at the involuntary liquidation preference of \$100

NOTE 8. PREFERRED, PREFERENCE AND COMMON STOCK--(CONTINUED)

per share, and are redeemable at \$100 per share. The stated quarterly dividend is \$2.25 per share. On September 30, 1993, Zapata paid the accumulated and unpaid balance of preferred dividends totalling \$2.9 million. Quarterly dividends were declared and paid in fiscal 1994.

Preference stock

Zapata has authorized 18 million shares of preference stock issuable in one or more series. The 2,627 outstanding shares are entitled to vote on all matters submitted to stockholders, are redeemable at \$80 per share and \$30.00 per share in liquidation. The stated quarterly dividend, which is non-cumulative, is \$.50 per share. Dividends were paid July 1, 1994 and October 1, 1994, the first such quarterly dividends since the second quarter of 1986. Each outstanding share is convertible at any time into 2.1 shares of Common Stock. The Company announced in December 1994 that its Board of Directors had determined to discontinue the payment of dividends on its Common Stock and preference stock.

Common stock

Zapata has authorized 165 million shares of Common Stock, of which 31,716,991 were issued and outstanding at September 30, 1994.

On April 27, 1994, Zapata's stockholders approved a one-for-five reverse stock split of the Company's outstanding Common Stock effective May 3, 1994 that reduced the number of common shares outstanding from approximately 158.3 million to approximately 31.7 million. The number of authorized shares remained at 165.0 million and par value of the Common Stock was unchanged.

Under the 1981 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1981 Plan"), options may be granted at prices equivalent to the market value of the Company's Common Stock at the date of the grant. Options become exercisable in annual installments equal to one-third of the shares covered by the grant beginning one year from the grant date. Options not exercised in the period they become exercisable may be carried forward and exercised in subsequent periods.

During 1986, the Company amended and restated the 1981 Plan to provide for the award of restricted shares of Common Stock. All shares of Common Stock awarded to participants as restricted stock are subject to certain conditions. At the time of each award, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Committee") establishes a restricted period of not less than one and not more than five years within which the shares covered by the award cannot be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered. Except for such transfer restrictions, the participant as the owner of such shares has all the rights of a holder of Common Stock, including the right to receive dividends paid on such shares and the right to vote the shares. The total of restricted shares issued and shares issued upon the exercise of options granted under the 1981 Plan cannot exceed 140,000, which was the number of shares authorized for issuance prior to the amendment and restatement. No shares of Common Stock are available for further grants of stock options or awards of restricted stock under the 1981 Plan. During 1994, options to purchase 24,000 shares under the 1981 Plan were exercised at \$3.13. At September 30, 1994, options to purchase 30,000 shares under the 1981 Plan at \$3.13 were outstanding and exercisable.

Zapata's Special Incentive Plan (the "1987 Plan") provides for the granting of stock options and the awarding of restricted stock. Under the 1987 Plan, options may be granted at prices equivalent to the market value of the Common Stock at the date of grant. Options become exercisable on dates as determined by the Committee, provided that the earliest such date cannot occur before six months after the date of grant. Unexercised options will expire on varying dates, up to a maximum of 10 years from the date of grant. The

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 8. PREFERRED, PREFERENCE AND COMMON STOCK--(CONTINUED)

awards of restricted stock have a restriction period of not less than six months and not more than five years. The 1987 Plan provided for the issuance of up to 600,000 shares of the Common Stock. During 1992, the stockholders approved an amendment to the 1987 Plan that provides for the automatic grant of a nonqualified stock option to directors of Zapata who are not employees of Zapata or any subsidiary of Zapata. At September 30, 1994, a total of 163,666 shares of Common Stock were reserved for the future granting of stock options or the awarding of restricted stock under the 1987 Plan. During 1994, options to purchase 20,000 shares under the 1987 Plan at \$7.19 were granted and an option to purchase 20,000 shares at \$4.22 was exercised. At September 30, 1994, 172,000 options were outstanding under the 1987 Plan at prices ranging from \$3.13 to \$7.19 and 98,667 options were exercisable.

On December 6, 1990, the stockholders approved a new stock option plan (the "1990 Plan"). The 1990 Plan provides for the granting of non-qualified stock options to key employees of the Company. Under the 1990 Plan, options may be granted by the Committee at prices equivalent to the market value of the Common Stock on the date of grant. Options become exercisable in one or more installments on such dates as the Committee may determine, provided that such date cannot occur prior to the expiration of one year of continued employment with the Company following the date of grant. Unexercised options will expire on varying dates up to a maximum of 10 years from the date of grant. The 1990 Plan provides for the issuance of options to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock. At September 30, 1994, a total of 32,666 shares of Common Stock were reserved for the future granting of stock options under the 1990 Plan. During 1994, options to purchase 35,622 shares under the 1990 Plan at \$3.13 were exercised and options to purchase 104,478 shares at \$3.13 were cancelled. At September 30, 1994, a total of 663,900 options at a price of \$3.13 were outstanding and exercisable under the 1990 Plan. No options were granted in 1994 under the 1990 Plan.

NOTE 9. INCOME TAXES

Zapata adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109"), "Accounting for Income Taxes" as of October 1, 1993. The adoption of SFAS 109 changed Zapata's method of accounting for income taxes to the asset and liability approach. This approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of existing temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax reporting basis of assets and liabilities, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards for tax purposes. The impact of adopting SFAS 109 was to record an increase to capital in excess of par value of \$15.3 million and a net deferred tax asset of \$11.6 million arising from the recognition of previously existing credit carryforward items. Subsequently, the Company announced its decision to sell its marine protein operation, which reduced the amount of tax credit carryforward items that are expected to be utilized, resulting in an adjustment that reduced capital in excess of par and the deferred tax asset by \$13.7 million. Due to the implementation of the quasi-reorganization as of October 1, 1990, the Company was required to adjust capital in excess of par value for the recognition of deductible temporary differences and credit carryforward items which existed at the date of the quasi-reorganization. Future reductions in the deferred tax valuation allowance, if any, will be allocated to capital in excess of par value.

Zapata and its domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. The provision for income tax expense (benefit) consisted of the following:

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Current:			
State.....	\$ 650	\$	\$
U.S.	3,585	636	
Deferred:			
U.S.	(4,729)	3,164	678
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (494)	\$3,800	\$678
	=====	=====	=====

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 9. INCOME TAXES--(CONTINUED)

Income tax expense (benefit) was allocated to operations as follows:

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Continuing Operations.....	\$(494)	\$3,800	\$678
Discontinued Operations.....	1,068	(150)	82
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$ 574	\$3,650	\$760
	=====	=====	=====

The provision for deferred taxes results from timing differences in the recognition of revenues and expenses for tax and financial reporting purposes. The sources and income tax effects of these differences were as follows:

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Book depreciation in excess of tax depreciation.....	\$ 616	\$(1,379)	\$(2,077)
Tax deduction related to oil and gas exploration and production over (under) book expenses.....	(6,277)	(163)	1,254
Tax gain in excess of book gain on stock sale.....	(10,116)	(8,065)	
Changes to tax carryforwards and other.....	7,806	12,771	1,501
Amortization of intangibles.....	452		
Charge off uncollectible note.....	2,790		
	-----	-----	-----
	\$(4,729)	\$ 3,164	\$ 678
	=====	=====	=====

For federal income tax purposes, Zapata has \$16.6 million of investment tax credit carryforwards expiring in 1995 through 2001, and has \$11.4 million of alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards. The use of tax credits may be limited as a result of a change of ownership as calculated for tax purposes. Investment tax credit carryforwards are reflected in the balance sheet as a reduction of deferred taxes using the flow-through method.

The following table reconciles the income tax provisions for 1994, 1993 and 1992 computed using the U.S. statutory rate of 35%, 34% and 34%, respectively, to the provisions reflected in the financial statements.

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Taxes at statutory rate.....	\$(416)	\$4,627	\$1,188
Recovery of nondeductible book losses.....		(259)	
Amortization of intangibles not deductible for tax.....	185		
Other.....	(737)	(1)	(64)
Equity/dividend income not recognized for tax purposes.....	(176)	(567)	(446)
State taxes.....	650		
	-----	-----	-----
	\$(494)	\$3,800	\$ 678
	=====	=====	=====

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 9. INCOME TAXES--(CONTINUED)

Temporary differences and tax credit carryforwards that gave rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 1994 are as follows:

	SEPTEMBER 30, 1994
	----- (IN THOUSANDS)
Deferred Tax Assets:	
Asset write-downs not yet deductible.....	\$ 3,640
Investment tax credit carryforwards.....	16,603
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards.....	11,409
Other.....	2,154

Total deferred tax assets.....	33,806
Valuation allowance.....	(19,321)

Net deferred tax assets.....	14,485

Deferred Tax Liabilities:	
Property and equipment.....	(1,444)
Basis difference on stock investment.....	(1,650)
Pension.....	(2,472)
Unrealized investment gain on Tidewater common stock.....	(2,302)
Other.....	(3,302)

Total deferred tax liabilities.....	(11,170)

Net deferred tax asset.....	\$ 3,315
	=====

The valuation allowance represents managements estimates of tax credit carryforwards that may not be ultimately utilized given current facts and circumstances. Management believes that the net deferred tax asset will be realized through future taxable income.

NOTE 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Sales-type leases receivable

Energy Industries provides a capital lease financing option to its customers. Future minimum lease payments receivable resulting from the sale of compression packages under sales-type leases are due to Zapata as follows: \$3,769,000 in 1995, \$241,000 in 1996 and \$77,000 in 1997; deferred interest totalling \$51,000 is included in such amounts. Energy Industries periodically sells a portion of its lease receivables. Certain lease receivables are sold with partial recourse to Energy Industries. At September 30, 1994 the total amount of recourse to Energy Industries on the unpaid balance of all previously sold lease receivables was \$1.7 million. During 1994, Energy Industries sold a total of \$8.3 million of lease receivables.

Operating leases receivable

Energy Industries maintains a fleet of natural gas compressor packages for rental under operating leases. At September 30, 1994 the net book value of such property was \$46.3 million (accumulated depreciation totalled \$3.5 million). Future minimum lease payments receivable under remaining noncancellable operating leases as of September 30, 1994 are as follows: \$3,256,000 in 1995, \$782,000 in 1996 and \$190,000 in 1997.

Operating leases payable

Future minimum payments under operating lease obligations aggregate \$7.6 million, and for the five years ending September 30, 1999 are:

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Lease obligations.....	\$1,906	\$1,244	\$1,048	\$902	\$700

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES--(CONTINUED)

Rental expenses for operating leases were \$2.8 million, \$723,000 and \$38,000 in 1994, 1993 and 1992, respectively.

Litigation

On July 9, 1991, a purported class action lawsuit styled Armand A. Vari, et al. v. Zapata Corporation, et al. was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Miami Division (Civil Action No. 91-1455), naming as defendants Zapata, each of its directors and two of its executive officers, and IBJ Schroder Bank & Trust Company. The lawsuit was dismissed on summary judgment in 1994.

Zapata is defending various claims and litigation arising from continuing and discontinued operations. In the opinion of management, uninsured losses, if any, resulting from these matters and from the matter discussed above will not have a material adverse effect on Zapata's results of operations or financial position.

NOTE 11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Concentrations of Credit Risk

As indicated in the industry segment information which appears in Note 15, the market for the Company's services and products is primarily the natural gas industry. The Company's customers consist primarily of major integrated international oil companies and independent natural gas marketers and producers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require material collateral. The Company maintains reserves for potential credit losses, and such losses have been within management's expectations.

At September 30, 1994 and 1993 the Company had cash deposits concentrated primarily in three major banks. In addition, the Company had certificates of deposits, commercial paper and Eurodollar time deposits with a variety of companies and financial institutions with strong credit ratings. As a result of the foregoing, the Company believes that credit risk in such instruments is minimal.

NOTE 12. PENSION PLANS

Qualified Pension Plans

Zapata has a noncontributory pension plan covering certain U.S. employees. Plan benefits are generally based on employees' years of service and compensation level. All of the costs of this plan are borne by Zapata. The plan has adopted an excess benefit formula integrated with covered compensation. Participants are 100% vested in the accrued benefit after five years of service.

Net pension credits for 1994, 1993 and 1992 included the following components:

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Service cost--benefits earned during the year..	\$ 190	\$ 189	\$ 549
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations.	1,146	939	1,457
Actual loss (gain) on plan assets.....	(1,477)	728	(3,012)
Amortization of transition asset and other deferrals.....	(176)	(3,207)	(65)
	-----	-----	-----
Net pension credit of continuing operations..	\$ (317)	\$(1,351)	\$(1,071)
	=====	=====	=====

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 12. PENSION PLANS--(CONTINUED)

The Company's funding policy is to make contributions as required by applicable regulations. No contributions to the plan have been required since 1984. The plan's funded status and amounts recognized in the Company's balance sheet at September 30, 1994 and 1993 is presented below:

	1994	1993
	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Fair value of plan assets.....	\$21,452	\$20,943
	-----	-----
Actuarial present value of benefit obligations:		
Vested benefits.....	17,460	14,505
Nonvested benefits.....	381	446
	-----	-----
Accumulated benefit obligation.....	17,841	14,951
Additional benefits based on projected salary increases.....	684	760
	-----	-----
Projected benefit obligations.....	18,525	15,711
	-----	-----
Excess of plan assets over projected benefit obligations.....	2,927	5,232
Unrecognized transition asset.....	(3,928)	(4,419)
Unrecognized prior service cost.....	13	15
Unrecognized net loss.....	7,949	7,177
	-----	-----
Prepaid pension cost.....	\$ 6,961	\$ 8,005
	=====	=====

The unrecognized transition asset at October 1, 1987 was \$10.6 million, which is being amortized over 15 years. For 1994 and 1993 the actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligation was based on a 4.75% weighted average annual increase in salary levels and a 7.5% discount rate. For 1992 the actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligations was based on a 5.5% annual increase in salary levels and an 8.0% discount rate. Pension plan assets are invested in cash, common and preferred stocks, short-term investments and insurance contracts. The projected long-term rate of return on plan assets was 9.0% in 1994, 1993 and 1992.

The effect of the assumption changes in 1993 resulted in an increase in the projected benefit obligation and a corresponding increase in the unrecognized net loss. The combined unrecognized net loss of \$7.9 million at September 30, 1994 is expected to be reduced by future returns on plan assets and through decreases in future net pension credits.

In 1986, Zapata terminated the Dredging Pension Plan (the "Dredging Plan") in connection with the sale of the assets of its dredging operations. Annuities were purchased with Executive Life Insurance Co. ("Executive Life") for terminated participants of the Dredging Plan. Subsequently, Executive Life experienced financial difficulties resulting in a reduction of payments to the former participants of the Dredging Plan. The Company is currently negotiating a settlement with the U.S. Department of Labor that the Zapata Corporation Pension Plan would assume the liability associated with the reduction in benefits of the Dredging Plan participants. The accumulated benefit obligation at September 30, 1994 that would be assumed by the plan is estimated to be \$2.1 million, of which \$1.4 million has been expensed in the 1994 statement of operations as other expense.

During 1992, Zapata terminated agreements with Arethusa and its subsidiaries, pursuant to which Zapata managed the operation of Arethusa's rigs. In connection therewith, Arethusa agreed to establish a pension plan into which Zapata transferred its pension obligation with respect to certain employees who terminated their employment with Zapata and became employees of Arethusa. A gain of \$1.7 million associated with this curtailment and settlement is included in the 1992 statement of operations as other income.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 12. PENSION PLANS--(CONTINUED)

Supplemental Pension Plan

Effective April 1, 1992, Zapata adopted a supplemental pension plan, which provides supplemental retirement payments to senior executives of Zapata. The amounts of such payments will be equal to the difference between the amounts received under the applicable pension plan, and the amounts that would otherwise be received if pension plan payments were not reduced as the result of the limitations upon compensation and benefits imposed by federal law. Effective December 1994, the supplemental pension plan was terminated.

For 1994, 1993 and 1992 the actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligations was based on weighted-average annual increase in salary levels of 2.1%, 2.1% and 5.5%, respectively, and discount rates of 7.5%, 7.5% and 8.0%, respectively.

Net pension expense for 1994, 1993 and 1992 included the following components:

	1994	1993	1992
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Service cost--benefits earned during the year.....	\$ 68	\$ 86	\$28
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations.....	72	53	25
Amortization of prior service cost.....	487	87	44
	-----	-----	---
Net pension expense.....	\$627	\$226	\$97
	=====	=====	===

No contributions to the plan have been required since the plan is unfunded. The plan's funded status and amounts recognized in the Company's balance sheet at September 30, 1994 and 1993 are presented below:

	1994	1993
	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Fair value of plan assets.....	\$	\$
Actuarial present value of benefit obligations:		
Vested benefits.....	935	831
Nonvested benefits.....		34
	-----	-----
Accumulated benefit obligation.....	935	865
Additional benefits based on projected salary increases.....		90
	-----	-----
Projected benefit obligation.....	935	955
	-----	-----
Excess of projected benefit obligations over plan assets.....	(935)	(955)
Unrecognized net loss.....		154
Unrecognized prior service costs.....		479
Additional minimum liability.....		(543)
	-----	-----
Unfunded accrued liability.....	\$ (935)	\$ (865)
	=====	=====

NOTE 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During 1994, Zapata made purchases totalling \$7.3 million from a company owned by a director and shareholder of Zapata. At September 30, 1994, Zapata owed \$663,000 related to these purchases.

Zapata received \$317,000, \$249,000 and \$187,000 in 1994, 1993 and 1992, respectively, from a director of the Company for use of the Company's executive aircraft under an arrangement which provided for full recovery of expenses associated with such use.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS--(CONTINUED)

During 1994 and 1993, Zapata received \$104,000 and \$31,000, respectively, from Norex associated with an administrative services arrangement pursuant to which Zapata provided office space and certain administrative services to Norex. See Note 6 for additional transactions with Norex.

NOTE 14. OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

The following information concerning Zapata's oil and gas operations has been prepared in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 69, "Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities," ("SFAS No. 69") and applicable Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") regulations.

The information concerning capitalized costs of oil and gas properties, costs incurred in property acquisition, exploration and development, and operating results from oil and gas producing activities is taken from Zapata's accounting records with the exception of income taxes. Income tax provisions are calculated using statutory tax rates and reflect permanent differences and tax credits and allowances relating to oil and gas operations that are reflected in the Company's consolidated income tax provision for each period. The pretax income from oil and gas producing activities does not agree with the oil and gas operations operating income in the industry segment information in Note 15 due to the exclusion of certain nonoperating expenses from the information shown as required by SFAS No. 69.

CAPITALIZED COSTS OF OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

	UNITED STATES	BOLIVIA	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
1994			
Capitalized costs			
Evaluated properties.....	\$74,872	\$2,195	\$77,067
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization....	60,794	55	60,849
	-----	-----	-----
Net capitalized costs.....	\$14,078	\$2,140	\$16,218
	=====	=====	=====
1993			
Capitalized costs			
Evaluated properties.....	\$65,274		\$65,274
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization....	27,078		27,078
	-----	-----	-----
Net capitalized costs.....	\$38,196		\$38,196
	=====	=====	=====

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 14. OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)--(CONTINUED)

COSTS INCURRED IN PROPERTY ACQUISITION,
EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

	UNITED STATES	BOLIVIA	TOTAL

	(IN THOUSANDS)		
1994			
Expenditures:			
Development.....	\$9,598	\$2,195	\$11,793
	=====	=====	=====
1993			
Expenditures:			
Acquisition of unproved properties.....	\$ 12		\$ 12
Development.....	(466)		(466)
	-----		-----
	\$ (454)		\$ (454)
	=====		=====
1992			
Expenditures:			
Acquisition of unproved properties.....	\$ 18		\$ 18
Development.....	3,945		3,945
	-----		-----
	\$3,963		\$ 3,963
	=====		=====

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES

	UNITED STATES	BOLIVIA	TOTAL

	(IN THOUSANDS)		
1994			
Revenues.....	\$ 8,432	\$ 4,117	\$ 12,549
Production costs.....	5,749	519	6,268
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	33,715	55	33,770
	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes*.....	(31,032)	3,543	(27,489)
Income taxes.....	(10,551)	1,205	(9,346)
	-----	-----	-----
Net income *.....	\$(20,481)	\$ 2,338	\$(18,143)
	=====	=====	=====
1993			
Revenues.....	\$ 17,011	\$ 3,178	\$ 20,189
Production costs.....	5,642	107	5,749
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	7,688		7,688
	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes*.....	3,681	3,071	6,752
Income taxes.....	1,252	1,044	2,296
	-----	-----	-----
Net income *.....	\$ 2,429	\$ 2,027	\$ 4,456
	=====	=====	=====
1992			
Revenues.....	\$ 19,984	\$10,110	\$ 30,094
Production costs.....	7,877	56	7,933
Depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	10,303		10,303
	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes*.....	1,804	10,054	11,858
Income taxes.....	613	3,419	4,032
	-----	-----	-----
Net income *.....	\$ 1,191	\$ 6,635	\$ 7,826
	=====	=====	=====

* Before deducting selling, general, administrative and interest expenses.

NOTE 14. OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)--(CONTINUED)

Oil and gas reserves

During fiscal 1994, the Company recorded a \$29.2 million pretax writedown of its oil and gas properties in the Gulf of Mexico. The writedown was the result of several factors: lower natural gas prices, additional capitalized costs incurred recently in connection with several workover wells at the Company's Wisdom gas field and an increase in estimated future costs.

Zapata's domestic natural gas production for fiscal 1994 was approximately one half of the fiscal 1993 period's level of production which was 31% lower than the fiscal 1992 level of production. The decline in production was due to production difficulties encountered during 1993 at the Wisdom gas field, the Company's most significant oil and gas property.

In late April 1993, one of the oil and gas division's wells in the Wisdom gas field was shut-in when the well began producing sand. Prior to the failure, this well was capable of producing 6.5 MMcf per day. After some minor repairs, the well was returned to production at a significantly reduced level. Efforts to restore production from this well have been deferred.

In early September 1993 an additional well in the Wisdom gas field ceased production as a result of an influx of sand and water. Immediately prior to the time the well ceased producing, this well was capable of producing approximately 5.5 MMcf per day. After some minor repairs, the well was returned to production at a significantly reduced level. Efforts to restore production commenced in February 1994 and the workover/recompletion of this well and one additional well successfully restored production of these wells to acceptable levels. The Company undertook the recompletion of an additional well in the Wisdom gas field which was abandoned after a series of mechanical failures. The Wisdom gas field was producing 10.8 MMcf per day in August 1994 before curtailing production in September due to low gas prices.

The following table contains estimates of proved oil and gas reserves attributable to Zapata's interest in oil and gas properties which were prepared primarily by independent petroleum reserve engineers (Huddleston & Co., Inc.). Proved reserves are the estimated quantities of natural gas and liquids (crude oil and condensate) which, based upon analysis of geological and engineering data, appear with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Reservoirs are considered proved if economic productivity is supported by actual production or conclusive formation testing. Proved developed reserves are reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

These reserve quantities are estimates and may be subject to substantial upward or downward revisions as indicated by past experience. The estimates are based on the most current and reliable information available; however, additional information obtained through future production experience and additional development of existing reservoirs may significantly alter previous estimates of proved reserves. Future changes in the level of hydrocarbon prices relative to the costs to develop and produce reserves can also result in substantial revisions to proved reserve estimates.

These estimates relate only to those reserves which meet the SEC's definition of proved reserves and do not consider probable reserves and the likelihood of their recovery which, if considered, could result in substantial increases in reported reserves. Future secondary recovery efforts could also yield additional reserves.

NOTE 14. OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)--(CONTINUED)

NATURAL GAS AND LIQUIDS RESERVES

	UNITED STATES		BOLIVIA		TOTAL	
	LIQUIDS	GAS	LIQUIDS	GAS	LIQUIDS	GAS
(LIQUIDS IN MILLIONS OF BARRELS, GAS IN BILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET)						
Proved reserves as of September 30, 1991...	.6	61.8	.7	23.7	1.3	85.5
Revisions of previous estimates.....	(.1)	(3.1)		(.8)	(.1)	(3.9)
Production.....	(.1)	(10.2)		(1.7)	(.1)	(11.9)
Proved reserves as of September 30, 1992...	.4	48.5	.7	21.2	1.1	69.7
Revisions of previous estimates.....		(1.1)		3.0		1.9
Production.....		(7.0)		(1.7)		(8.7)
Purchase of reserves in place.....		.4				.4
Proved reserves as of September 30, 1993...	.4	40.8	.7	22.5	1.1	63.3
Revisions of previous estimates.....	.1	(2.8)	.1	6.7	.2	3.9
Production.....	(.1)	(3.3)	(.1)	(1.9)	(.2)	(5.2)
Proved reserves as of September 30, 1994...	.4	34.7	.7	27.3	1.1	62.0
Proved developed reserves as of September 30, 1991...	.4	53.5	.7	23.7	1.1	77.2
September 30, 1992....	.3	41.0	.7	21.2	1.0	62.2
September 30, 1993....	.2	28.2	.7	22.5	.9	50.7
September 30, 1994....	.2	27.4	.7	27.3	.9	54.7

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows

The information presented below concerning the net present value of aftertax cash flows for Zapata's oil and gas producing operations is required by SFAS No. 69 in an attempt to make comparable information concerning oil and gas producing operations available for financial statement users. The information is based on proved reserves as of September 30 for each fiscal year and has been prepared in the following manner:

1. Estimates were made of the future periods in which proved reserves would be produced based on year-end economic conditions.
2. The estimated future production streams of proved reserves have been priced using year-end prices with the exception that future prices of gas have been increased for fixed and determinable escalation provisions in existing contracts.
3. The resulting future gross cash inflows have been reduced by the estimated future costs to develop and produce the proved reserves at year-end cost levels.
4. Income tax payments have been computed at statutory rates based on the net future cash inflows, the remaining tax basis in oil and gas properties and permanent differences between book and tax income and tax credits or other tax benefits available related to the oil and gas operations.
5. The resulting after-tax future net cash flows are discounted to present value amounts by applying a 10% annual discount factor.

NOTE 14. OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)--(CONTINUED)

Effective April 1, 1984, the Company changed from accrual to cash basis revenue recognition for sales from its Bolivia properties in light of economic and political conditions in Bolivia. On September 30, 1987, the Company wrote off its remaining \$17.2 million investment in its oil and gas properties in Bolivia. However, based on the Bolivian oil and gas company's performance under renegotiated contracts and improved operating conditions, Zapata returned to the accrual method of accounting for its Bolivian oil and gas operations in fiscal 1994. Additionally, in 1994 Zapata participated in drilling two exploratory wells in its Bolivian operation. The standardized measure information below excludes cash flow information relating to the Bolivian properties prior to 1994.

The net present value of future cash flows, computed as prescribed by SFAS No. 69, should not be construed as the fair value of Zapata's oil and gas operations. The computation is based on assumptions that in some cases may not be realistic and estimates that are subject to substantial uncertainties. Since the discounted cash flows are based on proved reserves as defined by the SEC, they are subject to the same uncertainties and limitations inherent in the reserve estimates, which include among others, no consideration of probable reserves and stable hydrocarbon prices at year-end levels. Additionally, the timing of future production and cash flows, given the current state of the U.S. natural gas market, is subject to significant uncertainty. The use of a 10% discount factor by all companies does not provide a basis for quantifying differences in risk with respect to oil and gas operations among different companies. The computations also ignore the impact future exploration and development activities may have on profitability.

STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE NET CASH FLOWS
RELATING TO PROVED RESERVES

	UNITED STATES	BOLIVIA	TOTAL
	----- (IN THOUSANDS) -----		
1994			
Estimated future cash flows Revenues from hydrocarbon sales.....	\$ 51,380	\$44,473	\$ 95,853
Production costs.....	19,132	12,010	31,142
Development costs.....	7,899	825	8,724
Dismantlement and abandonment.....	7,924		7,924

Future net cash flows before income taxes.....	16,425	31,638	48,063
Estimated income tax payments.....	941	10,165	11,106

Future net cash flows.....	15,484	21,473	36,957
10% discount.....	1,570	10,142	11,712

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.....	\$ 13,914	\$11,331	\$ 25,245
	=====	=====	=====
1993			
Estimated future cash flows			
Revenues from hydrocarbon sales.....	\$104,889		\$104,889
Production costs.....	28,399		28,399
Development costs.....	14,960		14,960

Future net cash flows before income taxes.....	61,530		61,530
Estimated income tax payments.....	11,283		11,283

Future net cash flows.....	50,247		50,247
10% discount.....	12,345		12,345

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.....	\$ 37,902		\$ 37,902
	=====		=====

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 14. OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)--(CONTINUED)

	UNITED STATES	BOLIVIA	TOTAL
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
1992			
Estimated future cash flows Revenues from			
hydrocarbon sales.....	\$106,284		\$106,284
Production costs.....	27,059		27,059
Development costs.....	8,860		8,860
	-----	---	-----
Future net cash flows before income taxes.....	70,365		70,365
Estimated income tax payments.....	12,545		12,545
	-----	---	-----
Future net cash flows.....	57,820		57,820
10% discount.....	10,818		10,818
	-----	---	-----
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.....	\$ 47,002		\$ 47,002
	=====	===	=====

CHANGES IN STANDARDIZED MEASURE OF DISCOUNTED FUTURE
NET CASH FLOWS RELATING TO PROVED RESERVES

	1994	1993	1992
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Standardized measure, beginning of year--U.S.....	\$37,902	\$47,002	\$58,780
Standardized measure, beginning of year--Bolivia....	10,312		
Change in sales prices, net of production costs...	(24,990)	8,163	(3,038)
Costs incurred or transferred into the amortization pool during the period that reduced estimated future development costs.....	4,975		2,188
Changes in estimated future development and abandonment costs.....	(4,638)	(4,679)	(660)
Sales, net of production costs.....	(6,281)	(11,369)	(12,107)
Revisions of quantity estimates.....	3,243	(1,800)	(4,260)
Purchase of reserves in-place.....		1,098	
Accretion of discount.....	4,283	5,397	7,004
Net change in income taxes.....	(149)	2,048	4,291
Changes in production rates and other.....	588	(7,958)	(5,196)
	-----	-----	-----
Standardized measure, end of year.....	\$25,245	\$37,902	\$47,002
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 15. INDUSTRY SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Zapata's continuing businesses are comprised of three industry segments operating in the U.S. and one foreign country. The natural gas compression segment rents, fabricates, sells, installs and services natural gas compressor packages. The natural gas gathering, processing and marketing segment gathers and processes natural gas and its constituent products, and markets and trades in natural gas liquids in the U.S. The oil and gas segment is engaged in the production of crude oil and natural gas in the U.S. and Bolivia. Export sales of compressors and related equipment in 1994 totalled \$9.9 million. Such sales were made primarily to Canadian markets.

INDUSTRY SEGMENT INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	REVENUES	OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
(IN THOUSANDS)					
1994					
Natural gas services-- compression.....	\$ 72,522	\$ 7,970	\$102,626	\$ 4,867	\$ 8,638
Natural gas services-- gathering, processing and marketing.....	156,141	(1,063)	36,742	1,855	4,083
Oil and gas.....	12,549	(28,285)(2)	20,062	33,770(2)	11,792
Corporate.....		(8,767)	44,444(1)	2,321	67
	<u>\$241,212</u>	<u>\$(30,145)</u>	<u>\$203,874</u>	<u>\$42,813</u>	<u>\$24,580</u>
1993					
Natural gas services-- gathering, processing and marketing.....	\$186,291	\$ (552)	\$ 40,871	\$ 460	\$ 1,757
Oil and gas.....	20,189	6,032	41,630	7,688	1,327
Corporate.....		(6,769)	169,888(1)	378	8
	<u>\$206,480</u>	<u>\$(1,289)</u>	<u>\$252,389</u>	<u>\$ 8,526</u>	<u>\$ 3,092</u>
1992					
Oil and gas.....	\$ 30,094	\$ 11,248	\$ 50,191	\$10,303	\$ 3,963
Corporate.....		(5,076)	170,066(1)	372	3,018
	<u>\$30,094</u>	<u>\$ 6,172</u>	<u>\$220,257</u>	<u>\$10,675</u>	<u>\$ 6,981</u>

(1) Includes Zapata's investment in Tidewater, a substantial portion of which was sold in fiscal 1994 and 1993.

(2) Includes a \$29,152,000 provision for oil and gas property valuation as a result of low gas prices and a revision of estimated future costs.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)

NOTE 16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

CONSOLIDATED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			
	DEC. 31	MAR 31	JUN 30	SEP 30
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)			
FISCAL 1994				
Revenues.....	\$59,539	\$53,285	\$ 66,793	\$ 61,595
Operating income (loss)..	\$ 338	\$ (775)	\$(18,180)(3)	\$(11,528)(4)
Other income (expense), net.....	25,867 (1)	3,113 (2)	2,201	(2,225)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	9,190	984	(5,499)	(5,169)
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	17,015	1,354	(10,480)	(8,584)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations....	313	918	906	(9,761)(5)
Net income (loss).....	\$17,328	\$ 2,272	\$ (9,574)	\$(18,345)
Per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.27)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations....	0.01	0.03	0.03	(0.31)
Net income (loss).....	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.58)
FISCAL 1993				
Revenues.....	\$57,971	\$62,137	\$ 45,203	\$ 41,169
Operating income (loss)..	\$ 1,983	\$ (725)	\$ (984)	\$ (1,563)
Other income (expense), net.....	(307)	(1,054)	17,451 (6)	(1,192)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	191	(888)	5,599	(1,102)
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	1,485	(891)	10,868	(1,653)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations....	(447)	(651)	(378)	1,040
Net income (loss).....	\$ 1,038	\$(1,542)	\$ 10,490	\$ (613)
Per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.06)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations....	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	0.04
Net income (loss).....	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.02)

(1) Includes a pretax gain of \$33.9 million from the sale of 3.75 million shares of Tidewater common stock and a \$6.8 million prepayment penalty in connection with the partial prepayment of Zapata's Norex indebtedness.

(2) Includes a pretax gain of \$3.6 million from the sale of 375,175 shares of Tidewater common stock.

(3) Includes an \$18.8 million valuation provision for oil and gas property valuation.

(4) Includes a \$10.4 million valuation provision for oil and gas property valuation.

(5) Includes the estimated loss to be realized on disposal of the marine protein operations including a fourth quarter adjustment to insurance claims of \$590,000, net of tax.

(6) Includes a pretax gain of \$32.9 million from the sale of 3.5 million shares of Tidewater common stock, a \$6.4 million prepayment penalty in connection with the refinancing of Zapata's senior indebtedness and a \$6.0 million write-down of Zapata's investment in Arethusa to approximate estimated market value. A \$300,000 gain was recorded in the fourth quarter when Zapata disposed of its investment in Arethusa.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

To the Stockholders, Zapata Corporation:

The management of Zapata Corporation has prepared and is responsible for the financial statements and related financial data contained in this report. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and by necessity include certain amounts determined using management's best estimates and judgements.

Management is responsible for and maintains accounting and internal control systems which provide reasonable assurance that, among other things, assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly authorized and recorded to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The accounting and internal control systems are supported by written policies and procedures. Management believes that as of this date, the Company's system of internal controls is adequate to accomplish the objectives discussed herein.

The financial statements have been audited by independent public accountants nominated by the Board of Directors and elected by the stockholders. Their audits were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly, they have obtained an overall understanding of the Company's system of internal accounting controls and have conducted other tests as they consider necessary to support their opinion on the financial statements.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee composed exclusively of outside directors, is responsible for reviewing and monitoring the financial statements and accounting practices. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and the independent public accountants to ensure that each is properly discharging its duties. The independent public accountants have full and free access to, and meet with, the Audit Committee, with or without the presence of management.

Malcolm I. Glazer
Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer

Lamar C. McIntyre
Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer,
and Treasurer

December 29, 1994

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 10 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 1995 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Company (the "1995 Proxy Statement") to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), in response to Items 401 and 405 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Exchange Act ("Regulation S-K"), or if the 1995 Proxy Statement is not so filed within 120 days after September 30, 1994 such information will be included in an amendment to this report filed not later than the end of such period. Reference is also made to the information appearing in Item 1 of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Business--Executive Officers of the Registrant."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 11 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the 1995 Proxy Statement in response to Item 402 of Regulation S-K, or if the 1995 Proxy Statement is not so filed within 120 days after September 30, 1994 such information will be included in an amendment to this report filed not later than the end of such period.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 12 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the 1995 Proxy Statement in response to Item 403 of Regulation S-K, or if the 1995 Proxy Statement is not so filed within 120 days after September 30, 1994 such information will be included in an amendment to this report filed not later than the end of such period.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 13 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the 1995 Proxy Statement in response to Item 404 of Regulation S-K, or if the 1995 Proxy Statement is not so filed within 120 days after September 30, 1994 such information will be included in an amendment to this report filed not later than the end of such period.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(A) LIST OF DOCUMENTS FILED.

	PAGE

(1) Consolidated Financial statements, Zapata Corporation and subsidiary companies--	
Report of Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P., independent public accountants.	30
Report of Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, dated December 17, 1993	31
Consolidated balance sheet--September 30, 1994 and 1993.....	32
Consolidated statement of operations for the years ended Septmeber 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992.....	34
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992.....	35
Consolidated statement of stockholders' equity for the years ended September 30, 1994, 1993 and 1992.....	36
Notes to consolidated financial statements.....	37
(2) Supplemental Schedule:	
Report of Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P., independent public accountants.	68
III--Zapata Corporation (parent company condensed financial statements).....	69

All schedules, except those listed above, have been omitted since the information required to be submitted has been included in the financial statements or notes or has been omitted as not applicable or not required.

(3) Exhibits

The exhibits indicated by an asterisk (*) are incorporated by reference.

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT -----
3(a)*	--Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Zapata filed with Secretary of State of Delaware May 3, 1994 (Exhibit 3(a) to Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 27, 1994 (File No. 1-4219)).
3(b)*	--Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of \$1 Preference Stock (Exhibit 3(c) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 1993 (File No. 1-4219)).
3(c)*	--Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of \$100 Preference Stock (Exhibit 3(d) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 1993 (File No. 1-4219)).
3(d)	--By-laws of Zapata, as amended effective August 17, 1994.
4(a)*	--Second Amended and Restated Master Restructuring Agreement, dated as of April 16, 1993 between Zapata and Norex Drilling Ltd. (Exhibit 12 to Zapata's Amendment No. 3 to Schedule 13D dated April 30, 1993).
4(b)*	--First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Master Restructuring Agreement dated as of May 17, 1993 between Zapata and Norex Drilling, Ltd. (Exhibit 4(c) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-68034)).
4(c)*	--Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Master Restructuring Agreement, dated as of December 17, 1993 between Zapata and Norex Drilling, Ltd. (Exhibit 4(c) to Zapata's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1993 (File No. 1-4219)).
4(d)*	--Securities Liquidity Agreement, dated as of December 19, 1990, by and among Zapata and each of the securities holders parties thereto (Exhibit 4(b) to Zapata's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1990 (File No. 1-4219)).
Certain instruments respecting long-term debt of Zapata and its subsidiaries have been omitted pursuant to Regulation S-K, Item 601. Zapata hereby agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Commission upon request.	
10(a)*+	--Zapata 1990 Stock Option Plan (Exhibit 10(b) to Zapata's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1990 (File No. 1-4219)).
10(b)*+	--First Amendment to Zapata 1990 Stock Option Plan (Exhibit 10(c) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 33-40286)).
10(c)*+	--Zapata Special Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective February 6, 1992 (Exhibit 10(a) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1992 (File No. 1-4219)).
10(d)*+	--Zapata 1981 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective February 12, 1986 (Exhibit 19(a) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 1986 (File No. 1-4219)).
10(e)*+	--Zapata Supplemental Pension Plan effective as of April 1, 1992 (Exhibit 10(b) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1992 (File No. 1-4219)).
10(f)*+	--Zapata Annual Incentive Plan effective January 1, 1991 (Exhibit 10(h) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 33-40286)).
10(g)*+	--Employment Agreement dated as of April 15, 1991 between Zapata and Marvin Migura (Exhibit 10(n) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 33-40268)).
10(h)*+	--Employment Agreement dated as of April 15, 1991 between Zapata and David W. Skarke (Exhibit 10 m) to Zapata's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1991 (File No. 1-4219)).

EXHIBIT
NUMBER

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT

-
- 10(i)*+ --Incentive Appreciation Agreement, dated November 12, 1992, between Cimarron Gas Companies, Inc. and Robert W. Jackson (Exhibit 2(b) to Zapata's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 24, 1992 (File No. 1-4219)).
- 10(j)*+ --Cimarron Gas Companies, Inc. Incentive Appreciation Plan, effective as of September 30, 1992 (Exhibit 2(c) to Zapata's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 24, 1992 (File No. 1-4219)).
- 10(k)*+ --Employment Agreement, dated November 12, 1992, between Cimarron Gas Companies, Inc. and Robert W. Jackson (Exhibit 10 to Zapata's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 24, 1992 (File No. 1-4219)).
- 10(l)*+ --Consulting Agreement between Ronald C. Lassiter and Zapata Corporation dated as of July 15, 1994 (Exhibit 10(a) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1994 (File No. 1-4219)).
- 10(m)* --Agreement dated as of July 1, 1993 among Zapata Corporation, Malcolm I. Glazer, Avram A. Glazer and Norex Drilling Ltd. (Exhibit 1 to Zapata's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1993 (File No. 1-4218)).
- 10(n)* --Release Agreement dated as of July 1, 1993 among Zapata Corporation, Malcolm I. Glazer and Avram A. Glazer (Exhibit 10(b) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1993 (File No. 1-4219)).
- 10(o)* --Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of August 5, 1993 by and among Zapata, Zapata Compression Investments, Inc., Zapata Rentals, Inc., Zapata Energy Industries, Inc. and EII, Rentals, Cormar Enerquip, Holt Company of Louisiana and the shareholder thereof (Exhibit 10(f) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1993 (File No. 1-4219)).
- 10(p)* --Real Property Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of August 5, 1993 by and between Zapata Energy Industries, Inc., as Purchaser, and Holt Commercial Properties Ltd., as Seller, (Exhibit 10(g) to Zapata's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1993).
- 10(q)+ --Noncompetition Agreement dated as of November 9, 1993 by and among Zapata Corporation and Peter M. Holt and Benjamin D. Holt, Jr.
- 10(r)*+ --Consulting Agreement dated as of November 9, 1993 between Zapata Corporation and Peter M. Holt.
- 10(s)* --Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of September 14, 1993 by and among Cimarron Gas Holding Company, Zapata, and those shareholders of Stellar Energy Corporation, Stellar Pipeline Company, Stellar Transmission Corporation, and Kodiak Compression, Inc. (Exhibit 10(ai) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-68034)).
- 10(t)+ --Employment Agreement between Lamar C. McIntyre and Zapata Corporation dated as of October 1, 1994.
- 10(u)+ --Consulting Agreement dated as of July 1, 1994 between Zapata Corporation and Thomas H. Bowersox.
- 10(v)* --Amendment No. 1 to the Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of November 4, 1993 by and among Zapata, Zapata Compression Investments, Inc., Zapata Rentals, Inc., Zapata Energy Industries, Inc. and EII, Rentals, Cormar, Enerquip, Holt Company of Louisiana and the Shareholders thereof (Exhibit 10(aj) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-68034)).
- 10(w)*+ --Participation Agreement dated as of November 12, 1992 between Cimarron Gas Companies, Inc. and Robert W. Jackson (Exhibit 10(am) to Zapata's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-68034)).

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT
-------------------	------------------------

21	--Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23(a)	--Consent of Huddleston & Co., Inc.
23(b)	--Consent of Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P.
23(c)	--Consent of Arthur Andersen LLP
24	--Powers of attorney.
27	--Financial Data Schedule

- - - - -
+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit pursuant to the requirements of Item 14(c) of Form 10-K.

(B) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

Current Report of Form 8-K dated July 11, 1994 with respect to a press release announcing the separation of Zapata Protein, Inc., the Company's menhaden fishing and marine protein subsidiary; and the change in the management of Zapata.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 18, 1994 with respect to a press release announcing the initiation of a stock repurchase plan for holders of Zapata Common Stock with less than 100 shares.

(C) FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

Filed herewith as financial statement schedules is the schedule supporting Zapata's consolidated financial statements listed under paragraph (a) of this Item, and the Independent Public Accountants' Report with respect thereto.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors,
Zapata Corporation:

Our report on the consolidated financial statements of Zapata Corporation and subsidiaries as of and for the year ended September 30, 1994, is included on page 30 of this Form 10-K. In connection with our audit of such financial statements, we have also audited the related financial statement schedule for the year ended September 30, 1994 listed in Item 14(a)(2) of this Form 10-K.

In our opinion, the financial statement schedule referred to above, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information required to be included therein.

Coopers & Lybrand L.L.P.

Houston, Texas
December 16, 1994

SCHEDULE III

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

SEPTEMBER 30,
1994

(IN
THOUSANDS)

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 11,096
Receivables.....	700
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	1,918

Total current assets.....	13,714

Investments and other assets:	
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries*.....	174,629
Investment in equity securities.....	14,471
Other assets.....	6,026

Total investments and other assets.....	195,126

Property and equipment:	
Cost.....	5,213
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization.....	(3,316)

	1,897

Total assets.....	\$210,737
	=====
Current liabilities:	
Accrued liabilities.....	\$ 2,871
Accrued interest.....	533
Income taxes payable.....	268

Total current liabilities.....	3,672

Long-term debt.....	43,363

Other liabilities.....	9,160

Stockholders' equity.....	154,542

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$210,737
	=====

- - - - -
* Eliminated in consolidation.

This condensed statement should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto which are included in Item 8 herein.

SCHEDULE III
(CONTINUED)

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994
	----- (IN THOUSANDS) -----
Expenses:	
Depreciation.....	\$ 2,321
General and administrative.....	4,127

	6,448

Operating loss.....	(6,448)

Other income (expense):	
Interest income.....	841
Interest expense.....	(5,714)
Gain on sale of Tidewater common stock.....	37,457
Equity in loss of subsidiaries.....	(29,452)
Other.....	(4,429)

	(1,297)

Loss before income taxes.....	(7,745)
Provision for income taxes.....	574

Net loss.....	\$ (8,319)
	=====

This condensed statement should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto which are included in Item 8 herein.

SCHEDULE III
(CONTINUED)

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994
	----- (IN THOUSANDS)
Cash flow used by operating activities:	
Net loss.....	\$ (8,319)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Depreciation.....	2,321
Gain on sale of assets.....	(37,457)
Equity in loss of subsidiaries.....	29,452
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Receivables.....	(700)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	(991)
Deferred income taxes.....	(4,137)
Other assets and liabilities.....	5,844
Total adjustments.....	(5,668)
Net cash used by operating activities.....	(13,987)
Cash flow provided by investing activities:	
Proceeds from sale of Tidewater common stock.....	85,853
Restricted cash investments.....	74,083
Advances from subsidiaries.....	17,582
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired.....	(73,222)
Capital expenditures.....	(67)
Net cash provided by investing activities.....	104,229
Cash flow used by financing activities:	
Principal payments of long-term obligations.....	(85,524)
Preferred stock redemption.....	(2,245)
Dividend payments.....	(1,566)
Net cash used by financing activities.....	(89,335)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	907
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	10,189
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 11,096
	=====

This condensed statement should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto which are included in Item 8 herein.

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. LONG-TERM OBLIGATION

Zapata Corporation leases office space in accordance with an agreement that expires in August 2002. Annual payments are approximately \$480,000 until August 31, 1997 and approximately \$629,000 thereafter.

NOTE 2. ANNUAL MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM DEBT

The annual maturities of long-term debt for the five years ending September 30, 1999 are as follows (in thousands):

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
----	-----	-----	----	----
\$ --	\$17,500	\$15,621	\$ --	\$ --

This condensed statement should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto which are included in Item 8 herein.

SIGNATURES

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, THE REGISTRANT HAS DULY CAUSED THIS REPORT TO BE SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY THE UNDERSIGNED, THEREUNTO DULY AUTHORIZED.

ZAPATA CORPORATION
(Registrant)

By:Lamar C. McIntyre

(Lamar C. McIntyre, Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer)

December 1, 1994

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, THIS REPORT HAS BEEN SIGNED BELOW BY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ON BEHALF OF THE REGISTRANT AND IN THE CAPACITIES AND ON THE DATES INDICATED.

SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

Malcolm I. Glazer*

Principal Executive Officer
and Director of the
Registrant

December 1, 1994

(Malcolm I. Glazer)

Lamar C. McIntyre

Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer of the
Registrant

December 1, 1994

(Lamar C. McIntyre)

Peter M. Holt*

(Peter M. Holt)

Avram A. Glazer*

(Avram A. Glazer)

Ronald C. Lassiter *

Directors of the Registrant

December 1, 1994

(Ronald C. Lassiter)

Kristian Siem*

(Kristian Siem)

*By: Lamar C. McIntyre
(Lamar C. McIntyre, Attorney-in-
Fact)

ADOPTED: July 29, 1969
 AMENDED: December 15, 1969
 AMENDED: December 7, 1970
 AMENDED: January 11, 1971
 AMENDED: May 3, 1971
 AMENDED: December 27, 1971
 AMENDED: April 22, 1975
 AMENDED: January 14, 1976
 AMENDED: December 17, 1976
 AMENDED: December 14, 1978
 AMENDED: June 25, 1979
 AMENDED: December 19, 1979
 AMENDED: February 18, 1981
 AMENDED: October 7, 1981
 AMENDED: December 15, 1982
 AMENDED: February 16, 1983
 AMENDED: May 18, 1983
 AMENDED: February 17, 1984
 AMENDED: December 31, 1985
 AMENDED: April 2, 1987
 AMENDED: July 10, 1987
 AMENDED: February 10, 1988
 AMENDED: March 20, 1992
 AMENDED: February 26, 1993
 AMENDED: July 1, 1993
 AMENDED: January 20, 1994
 AMENDED: February 23, 1994
 AMENDED: August 17, 1994

AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAWS

OF

ZAPATA CORPORATION

(a Delaware corporation)

ARTICLE I

Offices

SECTION 1. Registered Office. The registered office of ZAPATA CORPORATION (hereinafter called the Corporation) shall be in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware, and the resident agent in charge thereof shall be The Corporation Trust Company.

SECTION 2. Other Offices. The Corporation may have an office or offices at such other place or places, either within or without the State of Delaware, as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine or as shall be necessary or appropriate for the conduct of the business of the Corporation.

ARTICLE II

Meetings of Stockholders

SECTION 1. Place of Meeting. All meetings of the stockholders of the Corporation shall be held at such place or places, within or without the State of Delaware, as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors, or as shall be specified or fixed in the respective notices or waivers of notice thereof.

SECTION 2. Annual Meetings. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting shall be held on such date in each year and at such time as shall be designated by the Board of Directors and stated in the notice of the meeting.

SECTION 3. Special Meetings. A special meeting of the stockholders, or of any class thereof entitled to vote, for any purpose or purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute or by the Certificate of Incorporation, may be called at any time by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or by order of the Board of Directors and shall be called by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Board of Directors upon the written request of stockholders holding of record at least 80% of the outstanding shares of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting as of the date of such request. Such written request shall state the purpose or purposes for which such meeting is to be called. Business transacted at any such special meeting shall be limited to the purposes stated in the notice.

SECTION 4. Notice of Meetings. Except as otherwise expressly required by law, notice of each meeting of stockholders, whether annual or special, shall be given at least ten (10) days before the date on which the meeting is to be held, to each stockholder of record entitled to vote thereat by delivering a typewritten or printed notice thereof to him personally, or by mailing such notice in a postage prepaid envelope directed to him at his address as it appears on the stock book of the Corporation. Every notice of a special meeting of the stockholders, besides stating the time and place of the meeting, shall state briefly the objects or purposes thereof. Notice of any adjourned meeting of the stockholders shall not be required to be given, except where expressly required by law.

SECTION 5. Record Date. The Board of Directors may fix, in advance, a date as the record date for the purpose of determining stockholders entitled to notice of, or to vote at, any meeting of stockholders, or stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or the allotment of any rights, or in order to make a determination of stockholders for any other proper purpose. Such date, in any case, shall be not more than sixty days, and in case of a meeting of stockholders not less than ten days, prior to the date on which the particular action requiring such determination of stockholders is to be taken. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

SECTION 6. List of Stockholders. It shall be the duty of the Secretary or other officer of the Corporation who shall have charge of the stock ledger, either directly or through a transfer agent appointed by the Board, to prepare and make, at least ten (10) days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting, arranged in alphabetical order. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder at the place where said meeting is to be held for said ten (10) days, and shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and subject to the inspection of any stockholder who may be present. The original or a duplicate stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine such list or the books of the Corporation or to vote in person or by proxy at such meeting.

SECTION 7. Quorum. At each meeting of the stockholders, the holders of record of a majority of the issued and outstanding stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except where otherwise provided by these By-laws, by the Certificate of Incorporation or by law. In the absence of a quorum, any officer entitled to preside at, or act as Secretary of such meeting, shall have the power to adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be constituted. At any such adjourned meeting at which a quorum shall be present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally called.

SECTION 8. Voting at Meetings. Any holder of shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote shall be entitled to one vote for each such share, either in person or by proxy executed in writing by him or by his duly authorized attorney in fact. No proxy shall be valid after eleven months from the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy. Each proxy shall be revocable unless expressly provided therein to be irrevocable and unless it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. Stockholders of the Corporation shall not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

ARTICLE III

Board of Directors

SECTION 1. General Powers. The property, business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors which may exercise all such powers of the Corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by statute or by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-laws directed or required to be exercised or done by the stockholders.

SECTION 2. Number and Term of Office. The number of directors constituting the whole Board of Directors shall be seven (7). Effective with the Corporation's 1995 annual meeting of stockholders, the number of directors constituting the Board of Directors shall be six (6). Directors need not be stockholders. Each director shall hold office for the full term of office to which he shall have been elected and until his successor shall have been duly elected and shall qualify, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

SECTION 3. Place of Meetings. The Board of Directors may hold its meetings, have one or more offices, and keep the books and records of the Corporation, at such place or places within or without the State of Delaware, as the Board may from time to time determine.

SECTION 4. First Meeting. After each annual election of Directors and on the same day or as soon thereafter as convenient, the Board of Directors shall meet for the purpose of organization, the election of officers and the transaction of other business at the place where such annual election is held. Notice of such meeting need not be given. Such meeting may be held at any other time or place as shall be specified in a notice given as hereinafter provided for special meetings of the Board of Directors or in a consent and waiver of notice thereof signed by all the directors.

SECTION 5. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held without notice at such time and place as shall from time to time be determined by the Board.

SECTION 6. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time upon the call of the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the Secretary or any two directors of the Corporation. Notice shall be given, either personally or by mail or telegram at least twenty-four hours before the meeting. Notice of the time, place and purpose of such meeting may be waived in writing before or after such meeting, and shall be equivalent to the giving of notice. Attendance of a director at such meeting shall also constitute a waiver of notice thereof, except where he attends for the announced purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

SECTION 7. Quorum. A majority of the directors at the time in office present at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; except that in no case shall a quorum be less than one-third of the total number of directors authorized; and, except as otherwise required by statute, by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-laws, the act of a majority of the directors present at any such meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum shall be present. Notice of any adjourned meeting need not be given.

SECTION 8. Vacancies and Newly Created Directorships. Any vacancy that shall occur in the Board of Directors by reason of death, resignation, disqualification or removal or any other cause whatever, and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors, may be filled by a majority of the remaining directors (though less than a quorum) or by the stockholders of the Corporation at the next annual meeting or any special meeting called for the purpose, and, except as otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation with respect to newly created directorships filled by the Board of Directors, each director so chosen shall hold office until the annual meeting at which the term of the class to which he shall have been elected expires and until his

successor shall be duly elected and shall qualify, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

SECTION 9. Committees. The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole Board, designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of two or more of the directors of the Corporation. The Board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. Any such committee, to the extent provided by the Board, shall have and may exercise the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation, and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it; provided, however, that in the absence or disqualification of any member of such committee or committees, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Such committee or committee shall have such name or names as may be determined from time to time by resolution adopted by the Board of Directors. Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and report the same to the Board of Directors when required.

SECTION 10. Action Without a Meeting. Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting, if prior to such action a written consent thereto is signed by all members of the Board or of such committee as the case may be, and such written consent is filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or of such committee.

SECTION 11. Compensation of Directors. Directors, as such, shall not receive any stated salary for their services, but may be paid for their services such amounts as may be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board. Expenses of attendance, if any, may be paid for attendance at each regular or special meeting of the Board. No such payments shall preclude any director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefor. Members of special or standing committees may be allowed like compensation for attending committee meetings.

SECTION 12. Vote of Directors. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these By-laws, the following actions shall require the vote of six (6) Directors: (a) any alteration, amendment or repeal of these By-laws; (b) the issuance of, or the adoption of any agreement or plan for the issuance of, any stock, rights, or other securities (including, without limitation, securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for stock of the Company) to the stockholders or any class thereof generally, any term of which is contingent upon or effective upon the acquisition by any person of any of or all of the Company's stock or upon any other action by any person with respect to such stock; (c) the creation of any committee of the Board of Directors; (d) the filling of vacancies on the Board of Directors or any committee thereof created by the death, resignation or removal of Malcolm I. Glazer or Avram A. Glazer; or (e) any action

to remove Malcolm I. Glazer or Avram A. Glazer from any committee of the Board of Directors. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these By-laws, effective with the Corporation's 1995 annual meeting of stockholders, the action in this Section 12 shall require the vote of five (5) Directors.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

SECTION 1. Title, Number and Salaries. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and shall consist of a Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate, all of whom shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. Two or more offices, except the office of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer and the office of the Secretary, may be held by the same person, but no officer shall execute, acknowledge or verify any instrument in more than one capacity. The salaries of the officers shall be determined by the Board of Directors or committee duly designated thereby, and may be altered from time to time except as otherwise provided by contract. All officers shall be entitled to be paid or reimbursed for all cost and expenditures incurred in the Corporation's business.

SECTION 2. Vacancies. Whenever any vacancies shall occur in any office by death, resignation, increase in the number of officers of the Corporation, or otherwise, the same shall be filled by the Board of Directors, and the officer so elected shall hold office until his successor is chosen and qualified.

SECTION 3. Removal. Any officer or agent elected or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Board of Directors whenever in its judgment the best interests of the Corporation will be served thereby, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed. Election or appointment of an officer or agent shall not of itself create contract rights.

SECTION 4. Chairman of the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meeting of the stockholders and directors, shall be ex officio a member of all standing committees to which he is not otherwise appointed, shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board are carried into effect, and, subject to the directions of the Board, shall have general and active management of the business of the Corporation and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board.

SECTION 5. Chief Executive Officer and President. The Chief Executive Officer and President shall be the chief administrative officer of the Corporation, and subject to the provisions of SECTION 4 of this ARTICLE IV, shall perform all the duties incident to the office of Chief Executive Officer and President of a corporation and, subject to the direction of the Board, shall have general and active management of the business of the Corporation and shall perform all

duties incident to the office of Chief Executive Officer and President of a corporation and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board. At the request of the Chairman of the Board or of the Board, or in the absence or disability of the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and President shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Chairman of the Board.

SECTION 6. Vice Presidents. In the absence or disability of the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the Vice Presidents, in the order of their seniority, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, other than as otherwise provided in the first sentence of SECTION 4 of this ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 7. Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the stockholders and Board of Directors, to record correctly the proceedings had at such meetings in a book suitable for that purpose and to perform like duties for standing committees when required. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary to attest with his signature and the seal of the Corporation all stock certificates issued by the Corporation and to keep a stock ledger in which shall be correctly recorded all transactions pertaining to the capital stock of the Corporation. He shall also attest with his signature and the seal of the Corporation all deeds, conveyances or other instruments requiring the seal of the Corporation. The person holding the office of Secretary shall also perform, under the direction and subject to the control of the Board of Directors, such other duties as may be assigned to him. The duties of the Secretary may also be performed by any Assistant Secretary.

SECTION 8. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep such funds of the Corporation as may be entrusted to his keeping and account for the same. He shall be prepared at all times to give information as to the condition of the Corporation and shall make a detailed annual report of the entire business and financial condition of the Corporation. The person holding the office of Treasurer shall also perform, under the direction and subject to the control of the Board of Directors, such other duties as may be assigned to him. The duties of the Treasurer may also be performed by any Assistant Treasurer.

SECTION 9. Delegation of Authority. In the case of any absence of any officer of the Corporation or for any other reason that the Board may deem sufficient, the Board of Directors may delegate some or all of the powers or duties of such officer to any other officer or to any director, employee, stockholder or agent for whatever period of time seems desirable, providing that a majority of the entire Board concurs therein.

ARTICLE V

Indemnification and Insurance

SECTION 1. General Indemnification. Subject to the provisions of SECTION 3 of this ARTICLE V, the Corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation) by reason of the fact that he is or was a director or officer of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

SECTION 2. Indemnification in Actions by or in the Right of the Corporation. Subject to the provisions of SECTION 3 of this ARTICLE V, the Corporation shall indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the Corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that he is or was a director or officer of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made in respect to any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable (i) for any breach of his duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or (iv) for any transaction from which he derived an improper personal benefit unless and only to the extent that the Delaware Court of Chancery or the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all of the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the Delaware Court of Chancery or such other court shall deem proper.

SECTION 3. Determination of Standard of Conduct. Any indemnification under SECTIONS 1 and 2 of this ARTICLE V (unless

ordered by a court) shall be made by the Corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director or officer is proper in the circumstances because he had met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in said SECTIONS 1 and 2. Such determination shall be made (1) by the Board of Directors, by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to such action, suit or proceeding, or (2) if such quorum is not obtainable or, even if obtainable and a quorum of disinterested directors so directs, by independent legal counsel (who may be counsel to the Corporation) in a written opinion, or (3) by the stockholders.

SECTION 4. Successful Defense. If a director or officer of the Corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise as a party to any action, suit or proceeding referred to in SECTIONS 1 and 2 of this ARTICLE V, or with respect to any claim, issue or matter therein (to the extent that a portion of his expenses can be reasonably allocated thereto), he shall be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection therewith.

SECTION 5. Expenses During Proceeding. Expenses incurred in defending a civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding, or threat thereof, may be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized by the Board of Directors in the specific case upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer to whom or on whose behalf any such amount is paid to repay such amount unless it shall ultimately be determined that he is entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized in this ARTICLE V.

SECTION 6. Exclusivity. The indemnification provided by this ARTICLE V shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which any person indemnified may be entitled under any other By-Law, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person.

SECTION 7. Insurance. The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this ARTICLE V or of Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

SECTION 8. Definitions. For the purposes of this ARTICLE V, references to "the Corporation" include all constituent corporations absorbed in a consolidation or merger as well as the resulting or surviving corporation so that any person who is or was a director or officer of such a constituent corporation or is or was

serving at the request of such constituent corporation as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise shall stand in the same position under the provisions of this ARTICLE V with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation as he would if he had served the resulting or surviving corporation in the same capacity. For purposes of this ARTICLE V, references to "other enterprises" shall include employee benefit plans; references to "fines" shall include any excise taxes assessed on a person with respect to an employee benefit plan; and references to "serving at the request of the corporation" shall include any service as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation which imposes duties on, or involves services by, such director, officer, employee, or agent with respect to an employee benefit plan, its participants, or beneficiaries; and a person who acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan shall be deemed to have acted in a manner "not opposed to the best interests of the corporation" as referred to in this ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE VI

Shares of Capital Stock and Their Transfer

SECTION 1. Certificates for Stock. Every owner of stock of the Corporation shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates, to be in such form as the Board shall prescribe, certifying the number and class of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation owned by him. The certificates for the respective classes of such stock shall be numbered in the order in which they shall be issued and shall be signed in the name of the Corporation by the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer or any Vice President and the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation and its seal be affixed thereto; provided, however, that, where such certificate is signed by a transfer agent or an assistant transfer agent or by a transfer clerk acting on behalf of the Corporation and a registrar, if the Board shall by Resolution so authorize, the signature of such Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Assistant Treasurer or Assistant Secretary and the seal of the Corporation may be facsimile. In case any officer or officers of the Corporation who shall have signed, or whose facsimile signature or signatures shall have been used on, any such certificate or certificates shall cease to be such officer or officers, whether by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, before such certificate or certificates shall have been delivered by the Corporation, such certificate or certificates may nevertheless be adopted by the Corporation and be issue and delivered as though the person or persons who signed such certificate or certificates, or whose facsimile signature or signatures shall have been affixed thereto, had not ceased to be such officer or officers. A record shall be kept by the Secretary, transfer agent or by any other officer, employee or agent designated by the Board of the name of the person, firm or corporation owning the stock represented by such certificates, the number and class of shares represented by such certificates, respectively, and the respective dates thereof, and in case of cancellation, the respective dates of cancellation. Every certificate surrendered to the Corporation for exchange or transfer

shall be cancelled, and no new certificate or certificates shall be issued in exchange for any existing certificate until such existing certificate shall have been so cancelled, except in cases provided for in SECTION 5 of this ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 2. Classes and Series of Classes of Stock. If the Corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class, the designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and/or rights shall be set forth in full or summarized on the face or back of the certificate which the Corporation shall issue to represent such class or series of stock; provided that, in lieu of the foregoing requirements, there may be set forth on the face or back of the Certificate which the Corporation shall issue to represent such class or series of stock, a statement that the Corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who so requests the designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and/or rights.

SECTION 3. Transfer of Stock. Transfers of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation shall be made only on the books of the Corporation by the registered holder thereof, or by his attorney thereunto authorized by power of attorney duly executed and filed with the Secretary of the Corporation, or with a transfer agent appointed as in SECTION 4 of this ARTICLE VI provided, and on surrender of the certificate or certificates for such shares properly endorsed and the payment of all taxes thereon. The person in whose name shares of stock stand on the books of the Corporation shall be deemed the owner thereof for all purposes as regards the Corporation; provided, however, that whenever any transfer of shares shall be made for collateral security, and not absolutely, such fact, if known to the Secretary of the Corporation, shall be so expressed in the entry of transfer.

SECTION 4. Regulations. The Board may make such rules and regulations as it may deem expedient, not inconsistent with the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, concerning the issue, transfer and registration of certificates for shares of the stock of the Corporation. It may appoint, or authorize any principal officer or officers to appoint, one or more Transfer Agents and one or more Registrars, and may require all certificates of stock to bear the signature or signatures of any of them.

SECTION 5. Lost, Destroyed or Mutilated Certificates. In case of loss, destruction or mutilation of any certificates of stock, another certificate or certificates may be issued in place thereof upon proof of such loss, destruction, or mutilation and upon the giving of a bond of indemnity to the Corporation in such form and in such sum as the Board may direct; provided, however, that a new certificate may be issued without requiring any bond when, in the judgment of the Board, it is proper so to do.

SECTION 6. Dividends. Dividends upon the capital stock of the Corporation, subject to the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation, if any, may be declared by the Board of Directors at any

regular or special meeting, pursuant to law. Dividends may be paid in cash, in property, or in shares of the capital stock, subject to the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation. Before payment of any dividend, there may be set aside out of any funds of the Corporation available for dividends such sum or sums as the directors from time to time, in their absolute discretion, think proper as a reserve or reserves to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining any property of the Corporation, or for such other purpose as the directors shall think conducive to the interest of the Corporation, and the directors may modify or abolish any such reserve in the manner in which it was created.

ARTICLE VII

Miscellaneous Provisions

SECTION 1. Corporate Seal. The seal of the Corporation shall be circular in form with the words "Corporate SEAL Delaware" in the center and the name of the Corporation around the margin thereof.

SECTION 2. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall end at the close of business on the 30th day of September in each year.

SECTION 3. Annual Reports. The Board of Directors shall present at each annual meeting of the stockholders a full report of the business and condition of the Corporation.

SECTION 4. Execution of Contracts. The Board may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name and on behalf of the Corporation, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances; and, unless so authorized by the Board or expressly authorized by these By-laws, no officer, agent or employee shall have any power or authority to bind the Corporation by any contract or other engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniarily for any purpose or in any amount.

SECTION 5. Loans. No loan shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation, and no negotiable paper shall be issued in its name, unless authorized by the Board or by a committee of the Board to whom the Board has delegated such power.

SECTION 6. Checks, Drafts, Etc. All checks, drafts, bills, notes and other negotiable instruments and orders for the payment of money issued in the name of the Corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, employee or employees, agent or agents, of the Corporation and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board.

SECTION 7. Deposits. All funds of the Corporation not otherwise employed shall be deposited from time to time to the credit of the Corporation in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board may designate, or as may be designated by any officer or officers, agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, of the Corporation

to whom power in that respect shall have been delegated by the Board. For the purpose of deposit and for the purpose of collection for the account of the Corporation, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, or any Vice President, or the Treasurer (or any other officer or agent or employee or attorney of the Corporation to whom such power shall be delegated by the Board) may endorse, assign and deliver checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of money which are payable to the order of the Corporation.

SECTION 8. General and Special Bank Accounts. The Board may from time to time authorize the opening and keeping of general and special bank accounts with such banks, trust companies or other depositaries as it may designate or as may be designated by any officer or officers, agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, of the Corporation to whom power in that respect shall have been delegated by the Board. The Board may make such special rules and regulations with respect to such bank accounts, not inconsistent with the provisions of these By-laws, as it may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

All By-laws of the Corporation shall be subject to alteration or repeal, and new By-laws shall be adopted, either by the affirmative votes of the holders of record of 80% or more of the issued and outstanding stock of the Corporation entitled to vote in respect thereof, given at any annual or special meeting, or by the vote provided for in SECTION 12 of ARTICLE III hereof given at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors, provided that notice of the proposal so to alter or repeal or to make such By-laws be included in the notice of such meeting of the stockholders or the Board, as the case may be. By-laws, whether made or altered by the stockholders or by the Board of Directors, shall be subject to alteration or repeal by the stockholders by the vote hereinabove specified.

NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT

THIS NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT, dated as of November 9, 1993 ("Agreement"), is entered into by and among Zapata Corporation, a Delaware corporation ("Zapata"), and Peter M. Holt and Benjamin D. Holt, Jr. (individually and collectively, the "Holts");

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, Zapata and the Holts are parties to the Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of August 5, 1993, as amended (as so amended, the "Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement") pursuant to which Zapata will merge with and purchase, as of the date of this Agreement, the natural gas compression business (the "Business") conducted by Energy Industries, Inc., Cormar Rental Co., Cormar Industries Co. and ENERQUIP, Inc. (collectively, the "Companies") which are owned by the Holts and certain other shareholders of the Companies; and

WHEREAS, it is a condition to the closing of the transactions contemplated in the Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement that the parties hereto execute and deliver this Agreement; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Each of the Holts hereby covenants and agrees that, except as otherwise consented to in writing by Zapata, at any time for a period of three years following the date of this Agreement, the Holts will not, directly or indirectly, acting alone or as an officer, director, employee, consultant, representative, partner or equity security holder of any corporation, partnership or other business entity:

- (a) knowingly engage in any business in competition with the Business as it is conducted on the date of this Agreement, within the geographical borders of the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas (the "Marketing Area");
- (b) knowingly request any present customer or supplier of the Business to curtail or cancel its business with Zapata with respect to the Business;

- (c) knowingly disclose to any person, firm or corporation any substantial and material details of organization or business affairs of Zapata, or any names of past or present customers of Zapata; or
- (d) induce or attempt to influence any present or prospective employee of Zapata, as of the Closing Date under the Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement, to terminate his employment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, nothing contained in this Agreement shall prohibit the Holts from purchasing and holding as an investment not more than 5% of any class for the issued and outstanding and publicly traded (on a recognized national or regional securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market) security of any corporation, partnership or other business entity which conducts a business in competition with the Business.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, however, in the event that Zapata shall determine that the Holts have breached any of the covenants and agreements set forth in Paragraph 1 hereof, Zapata shall provide the Holts with written notice of such breach, including a description of the facts and nature thereof, and Zapata's demand that the Holts cease such activities, and the Holts shall, as soon as practicable thereafter but in any event not later than ninety (90) days from the date of such written notice, cure any such breach.

3. In consideration for the Holts' execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement, upon the execution and delivery of this agreement, Zapata will pay an aggregate amount of \$4,572,369 to Peter M. Holt and Benjamin D. Holt, Jr. as follows: Peter M. Holt will receive \$3,886,514 and Benjamin D. Holt, Jr. will receive \$685,855.

4. The Holts agree and acknowledge that Zapata does not have any adequate remedy at law for the breach by the Holts of the covenants and agreements set forth in paragraph 1, and that any breach by the Holts of the covenants and agreements set forth in paragraph 1 would result in irreparable injury to Zapata. The Holts further agree and acknowledge that Zapata may, in addition to the other remedies which may be available to Zapata, file a suit in equity to enjoin the Holts from such breach, and consent to the issuance of injunctive relief hereunder.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement to the contrary, the Holts shall have the right, but not the obligation, to apply to Zapata for a waiver letter in advance of Holts' contemplated action of engaging in any business or activity in the Marketing Area that may be construed as competitive with the Business. In such case, Holts shall submit to Zapata a letter containing a full and complete description of the contemplated business or activity in which the Holts intend to

engage, a list of all other known participants in the Holts' proposed activity or business, a description of the role of the Holts and the geographical location where the contemplated business or activity will be operated or engaged in. Zapata shall be obligated to make a good faith determination with respect to such contemplated business or activity and to respond to the Holts affirmatively or negatively by written letter within thirty (30) days of the receipt of such written notice, as hereinafter defined. In such response letter Zapata shall advise the Holts of whether it considers that such described activity would or would not be in violation of the covenant not to compete hereinabove set forth. Upon the failure by Zapata to respond to the Holts within thirty (30) days of receipt of written notice from the Holts, the proposed activity or business as set forth in the Holts' letter shall be deemed to be approved by Zapata and not in violation of this Agreement.

6. This Agreement shall be governed by, and interpreted and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of Texas, without regard to principles of conflicts of law.

7. In the event that any provision contained in this Agreement shall, for any reason, be judicially declared to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or void in any respect, such declaration shall not have the effect of invalidating or voiding the remainder of this Agreement and the parties hereto agree that the part or parts of this Agreement so declared to be invalid, illegal, unenforceable or void in any respect will be deemed to have been stricken herefrom and the remainder will have the same force and effectiveness as if such part had never been included herein. In the event that the length of time or the scope of the covenants set forth in Section 1 hereof is deemed too restrictive in any court proceedings, the court may reduce such restrictions to those it deems reasonable under the circumstances.

8. This Agreement shall not be assigned by a party without the consent of the other parties hereto.

9. Any notice, request, demand, waiver, consent, approval or other communication which is required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given only if delivered personally or sent by facsimile transmission or by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, as follows:

If to the Holts, then to:

Holt Companies
c/o B. D. Holt Co., d/b/a
Holt Company of Texas
S.W.W. White at Holt Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78220
Facsimile Number: 210/648-0079

with a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

Gresham, Davis, Gregory, Worth & Moore
A Professional Corporation
112 East Pecan Street
Suite 900
San Antonio, Texas 78205-1204
Facsimile Number: 210/226-5154
Attention: Marshall B. Miller, Jr.

If to Zapata Corporation then to:

Zapata Corporation
One Riverway, Suite 2200
777 South Post Oak Lane
Houston, Texas 77056
Facsimile Number: 713/940-6111
Attention: Corporate Secretary

with a copy (which shall not
constitute notice) to:

Baker & Botts, L.L.P.
3000 One Shell Plaza
Houston, Texas 77002
Facsimile Number: 713/229-1522
Attention: Roy L Nolen

or to such other address as the addressee may have specified in a notice duly given to the sender as provided herein. Such notice, request, demand, waiver, consent, approval or other communication will be deemed to have been given as of the date so delivered or electronically transmitted or sent after mailing thereof.

10. This Agreement represents the entire understanding of the parties hereto relating to the subject matter hereof, supersedes any prior agreements between the parties and the terms and provisions of this Agreement may not be modified or amended, except in writing. Any failure or delay on the part of either party in exercising any power or right hereunder shall not operate as a waiver thereof, nor shall any single or partial exercise of any such right or power preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right or power hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

By: /s/ THOMAS H. BOWERSOX

Thomas H. Bowersox
Executive Vice President

Benjamin D. Holt, Jr.

By: /s/ KENNETH R. KAMP

Kenneth R. Kamp
Attorney-In-Fact

/s/ PETER M. HOLT

Peter M. Holt

CONSULTING AGREEMENT

THIS CONSULTING AGREEMENT is made and entered into this 9th day of November, 1993 ("Agreement") between ZAPATA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation (the "Company") and PETER M. HOLT (the "Consultant");

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of August 5, 1993, the Company has purchased the natural gas compression business (the "Business") of Energy Industries, Inc., Cormar Rental Co., Cormar Industries Co. and ENERQUIP, Inc., companies in which the Consultant was a major equity owner and of which the Consultant was President and Chief Executive Officer; and

WHEREAS, the Company desires to secure for itself, upon the terms and conditions set forth herein, the benefits of the Consultant's broad experience in and knowledge of the Business by obtaining Consultant's services, on the terms herein set forth; and

WHEREAS, the Consultant is willing to enter into this Agreement upon the terms and conditions set forth herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements set forth herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Consulting Services. (a) During the Consultant's "Term of Services" (as hereinafter deemed), the Consultant shall, to the extent so requested by the Company, provide the Company with his services as a consultant in connection with the Business. Consultant shall have such powers and duties as may from time to time be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

(b) During the first eighteen months of the Term of Services, the Consultant shall serve the Company in the capacity as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the divisions or subsidiaries of the Company engaged in the Business, and shall have the title of "Chairman-CEO", provided, however, that, during such eighteen-month period, at the written request of the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Consultant shall no longer serve as the Chief Executive Officer of such division and subsidiaries and shall relinquish the title of Chief Executive Officer, but shall continue to serve in the capacity as "Chairman" of such divisions or subsidiaries and shall continue to have the title of "Chairman."

(c) During the second eighteen months of the Term of Services, the Consultant shall serve in the capacity as Chairman of such divisions or subsidiaries and shall have the title of "Chairman".

(d) The provision of services by the Consultant under the Agreement shall not make the Consultant an employee of the Company or the Company's divisions or subsidiaries engaged in the Business.

2. Term of Services. The Consultant's "Term of Services", as used herein, shall begin on the date hereof and shall end on the third anniversary of such date.

3. Compensation. For all services performed by the Consultant pursuant hereto, the Company shall pay the Consultant \$200,000 per year for the first year of this Agreement, \$150,000 per year for the second year of this Agreement and \$130,000 per year for the third year of this Agreement, payable in accordance with the Company's usual payroll disbursement schedule for its employees. Such compensation shall be in addition to any compensation that the Consultant shall receive as a director of the Company.

4. Reimbursement of Expenses. The Consultant shall be entitled to reimbursement of all out-of-pocket expenses actually and reasonably incurred by the Consultant in connection with his performance of services hereunder ("Expenses"), including but not limited to, reasonable travel expenses. Requests for reimbursement of Expenses shall be submitted in such form as is approved by the Company and shall be accompanied by receipts or similar documentation evidencing the Expenses incurred.

5. Duties and Responsibilities of the Consultant. During the Term of Services, the Consultant shall perform his services hereunder in the capacities determined by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company to the best of his ability and with reasonable diligence. In determining the services to be performed by the Consultant, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company shall act in good faith and shall not assign duties and responsibilities to the Consultant that are not appropriate or customary with respect to the position of the Consultant hereunder. There shall be no limitations arising from this Agreement on the other business and investment activities of Consultant.

6. Intellectual Property. Any inventions arising out of the performance of the services rendered by the Consultant pursuant to this Agreement shall be the sole and absolute property of the Company. In consideration for the benefits received under this Agreement and the Merger, Purchase and Sale Agreement, the Consultant shall promptly and fully disclose to the Company any and all inventions, improvements, or discoveries conceived, developed or reduced to practice by the Consultant in connection with, or as a result of, his services for the Company hereunder. The Consultant agrees to assign to the Company or its nominee without further consideration, his entire right, title, and interest, or such lesser interest as the Company may designate in and to each and all of such inventions, improvements, or discoveries. The Consultant further agrees to sign all

applications for patents, domestic and foreign, assignments and other papers and rights related to any and all of the inventions, improvements, or discoveries assignable to the Company and to perform all acts necessary or desirable to make this Agreement effective as to the provisions set forth in this Section 6. The Consultant acknowledges that all applications for patents, both domestic and foreign, on the inventions, improvements, or discoveries assignable to the Company shall be filed and prosecuted by an attorney selected by the Company and at the expense of the Company. The Consultant acknowledges that the Company would be irreparably injured by a violation of this Section 6 and that the Company would have no adequate remedy at law in the event of such violation. Therefore, the Consultant acknowledges and agrees that injunctive relief, specific performance or any other appropriate equitable remedy are appropriate remedies to enforce compliance by the Company with this Section 6.

7. Confidential Information. The Consultant agrees that he will not, except as permitted by the Company in writing, in any manner, at any time, directly or indirectly, disclose to non-affiliates of the Company any Confidential Information. As used in this Agreement, the term "Confidential Information" means any and all information concerning the Business, the Company, or any affiliate, or that is disclosed to the Consultant or known by or acquired by the Consultant as a consequence of or through his performance of services for the Company; or any affiliate, or that was acquired during his performance of services for the Company or an affiliate thereof, that is not known in the oil and gas or the oil and gas services industries, or to the general public. The Consultant shall, at the end of the Term of Services or any Renewal Term, promptly return or deliver to the Company all tangible forms of Confidential Information in his possession.

8. Income Tax Withholding. The Company may, but shall not be required to, withhold from any amounts payable under this Agreement all federal, state, city or other taxes that shall be required pursuant to any law or governmental regulation or ruling ("Taxes"). Where the Company chooses not to withhold Taxes, the Consultant shall pay all Taxes directly and shall hold the Company harmless from any and all liability arising as a result of any failure to do so.

9. Indemnification. To the extent permissible under the Company's By-laws, the Company shall indemnify the Consultant and hold him harmless for all acts or decisions made by him in good faith while performing services for the Company. The Company shall pay all expenses including attorneys' fees, actually and necessarily incurred by the Consultant in connection with the defense of such act, suit or proceeding and in connection with any related appeal including the costs of court settlements.

10. Assignability; Attachment and Effect. Neither this Agreement nor any right or interest hereunder shall be assignable by the Consultant, his beneficiaries, or legal representatives without the prior written consent of the Company; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not preclude (i) the Consultant from designating a beneficiary to receive any amount payable hereunder or upon his death, or (ii) the executors,

administrators, or other legal representatives of the Consultant or his estate from assigning any rights hereunder to the person or persons entitled thereto. Except as required by law, no right to receive payments under this Agreement shall be subject to anticipation, commutation, alienation, sale, assignment, encumbrance, charge, pledge, hypothecation, execution, attachment, levy, or similar process or assignment by operation of law, and any attempt, voluntary or involuntary, to effect such action shall be null, void and of no effect. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Company, its successors and assigns.

11. Assignment and Binding Effect. This Agreement may not be assigned by any party hereto without the prior written consent of the other party. Subject to the foregoing, all of the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by, the successors and assigns of the Consultant and the Company.

12. Termination. This Agreement and the benefits payable to Consultant hereunder shall be terminable by the Company only for "Cause." For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall be termination resulting from

- (i) an act or acts of fraud, theft or embezzlement on the part of Consultant or other criminal act which adversely affects the Company or its business reputation; or
- (ii) a breach by the Consultant during the Term of this Agreement of the provisions of Sections 6, 7 or 8 hereof.

13. Renewal. This Agreement may be renewed for any number of additional terms upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to by the parties hereto or their respective successors and assigns.

14. Waiver, Severability and Amendment of Agreement. This Agreement may not be modified or amended except by an instrument in writing signed by the parties hereto. No term or condition of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been waived, nor shall there be an estoppel against the enforcement of any provision of this Agreement, except by written instrument of the party charged with such waiver or estoppel. No such written waiver shall be deemed a continuing waiver unless specifically stated therein, and each such waiver shall operate only as to the specific term or condition waived and shall not constitute a waiver of such term or condition for the future or as to any act other than that specifically waived. If, for any reason, any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this Agreement not held so invalid, and each such other provision shall to the full extent consistent with law continue in full force and effect. If any provision of this Agreement shall be held invalid in part, such invalidity shall in no way effect the rest of such provision not held so invalid, and the rest of such provision, together with all provisions of this Agreement, shall to the full extent consistent with law

continue in full force and effect. If this Agreement or any portion thereof conflicts with any law or regulation governing the activities of the Company, the Agreement or appropriate portion thereof shall be deemed invalid and of no force or effect.

15. Headings; Governing Law. The headings of paragraphs herein are included solely for convenience and reference and shall not control the meaning or interpretation of any of the provisions of this Agreement. This agreement has been executed and delivered in the state of Texas, and its validity, interpretation, performance, and enforcement shall be governed by the laws of Texas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be executed by the undersigned duly authorized officer, and the Consultant has signed this Agreement, all as of the day first above written.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

By /s/ THOMAS H. BOWERSOX

Thomas H. Bowersox
Executive Vice President

/s/ PETER M HOLT

Peter M. Holt

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made and entered into as of the 1st day of October, 1994, by and between ZAPATA CORPORATION (the "Company") and LAMAR C. McINTYRE (the "Executive").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Company wishes to secure the Services (as defined in Paragraph 4) of the Executive subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the Executive is willing to enter into this Agreement upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements set forth herein, the parties agree as follows:

1. Employment. During the Executive's Term of Employment (as defined in Paragraph 2) the Company shall employ the Executive, and the Executive shall serve, as Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company and in such other capacities as shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the Company.
2. Term of Employment. The Executive's Term of Employment shall commence on October 1, 1994 and shall extend until December 17, 1998, unless the Executive voluntarily elects to terminate his employment hereunder.
3. Compensation and Benefits.
 - a. The Company shall pay or cause to be paid to the Executive during his Term of Employment an annual base salary of One Hundred Thirty Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$130,000.00), payable in equal semi-monthly installments. The Executive's base salary shall be subject to annual review and may be increased, depending upon the performance of the Company and the Executive, upon the recommendation of the Chief Operating Officer of the Company and approval by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. In the event that the Company relocates the Executive, Company will pay all reasonable relocation expenses incurred by the Executive relating to a change in the Executive's principal residence in connection with such relocation, and the Company shall adjust Executive's annual base salary to reflect any increased costs of living due to relocation.
 - b. During the Term of Employment, the Executive shall be entitled to participate and shall be included in any pension, profit-sharing, stock option, deferred compensation, or similar plan or program of the Company established by the Company, pursuant to

the terms and conditions thereof. The Executive also shall be entitled to participate in any group insurance, hospitalization, medical health and accident, disability or similar plan or program established by the Company, pursuant to the terms and conditions thereof.

- c. The Executive shall participate in such stock plans as the Company may have and shall be eligible to participate in other long-term incentive compensation plans which are extended by the Company during the Term of Employment to executives of the Company exercising comparable responsibilities and receiving comparable compensation.

- 4. Duties and Responsibilities of the Executive. During the Term of Employment, the Executive shall devote his efforts full time to the business of the Company and its subsidiaries and perform the duties and responsibilities assigned to him by the Chief Operating Officer and the Board of Directors to the best of his ability and with reasonable diligence. In determining the Executive's duties and responsibilities, the Chief Operating Officer and the Board of Directors shall act in good faith and shall not assign duties and responsibilities to the Executive that are not appropriate or customary with respect to the position of the Executive hereunder. Such duties and responsibilities collectively are referred to as "Services."

- 5. Termination of Employment.

- a. Termination by the Company.

- i. Without Cause. If, for any reason other than a "Non-Salary Event" (as defined herein), (a) the Executive's employment hereunder is terminated by the Company, (b) the Executive's annual base salary is reduced below his base salary as of October 1, 1994, or (c) the Executive's title and responsibilities are diminished during the Term of Employment and before October 1, 1995, the Executive shall be entitled to receive, and the Company shall be obligated to pay, his base salary in effect at the time of the termination until October 1, 1995; thereafter, Executive shall be entitled to receive, and the Company shall be obligated to pay, his base salary in effect on September 30, 1994, for the remaining Term of Employment, as if there had been no termination.

If, for any reason other than a Non-Salary Event (a) the Executive's employment hereunder is terminated by the Company, (b) the Executive's annual base salary is reduced below his base salary as of October 1, 1994, or (c) the Executive's title and responsibilities are diminished during the Term of Employment and on or after October 1, 1995, the Executive shall be entitled to receive, and the Company shall be obligated to pay, his base salary

in effect on September 30, 1994, for the remaining Term of Employment, as if there had been no termination.

All payments due to the Executive under this paragraph 5(a)(i), shall be made in regular installments in accordance with the general payroll practices of the Company unless the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, elects to pay in lieu thereof a single lump sum payment. Any such lump sum payment shall equal the present value as of the date of distribution of the base salary to which he would be entitled for the remaining of Term of Employment if there had been no termination, as determined by using the interest rate assumption of ten percent (10%). Notwithstanding the foregoing, for purposes of Paragraph 10, payment in form of a lump sum shall not be deemed to accelerate the end of the period for which payment is received.

During the remaining Term of Employment after the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company, the Executive shall provide such Services to the Company as are mutually agreeable to the Company and Executive.

If, for any reason other than a Non-salary event, the Executive's Services hereunder shall be terminated by the Company during the Term of Employment, then the Company shall make arrangements to include Executive in Company's benefit plans through December 17, 1998.

As used herein, a "Non-Salary Event" shall mean termination for "Cause" (as defined in Paragraph 5(a)(iii)), death or "Total and Permanent Disability" (as defined in Paragraph 6).

- ii. For Cause. The Company may terminate the Executive's employment for "Cause," as defined in Paragraph 5(a)(iii). In such event, all payments of compensation under this Agreement shall cease immediately upon termination and the Executive thereafter shall be entitled to only that compensation described in Paragraph 3 hereof, or through the date Executive is terminated for Cause.
- iii. Definition of Cause. The term "Cause" as used herein, means a termination resulting from:
 - A. the continuing and material failure by the Executive to fulfill his obligations under this Agreement or willful misconduct or gross neglect in the performance of such duties, in either such instances so as to cause material harm to the Company, all of such facts to be determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of the Company;

- B. the Executive's committing fraud, misappropriation or embezzlement in the performance of his duties as an employee of the Company; or
 - C. the Executive's commission of any felony for which he is convicted and which, as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of the Company, constitutes a crime involving moral turpitude.
- b. Termination by Executive. If the Executive voluntarily resigns or otherwise terminates his employment with the Company, Executive shall be entitled to receive only such Compensation as he has earned up to and including the date of his termination and shall not be entitled to receive any additional amounts otherwise payable under the terms of this Agreement.
- c. Voluntary Termination Subsequent to Change of Control. If a "Change of Control" (as hereinafter defined) of the Company shall occur at any time on or after October 1, 1994, and the Executive shall elect to terminate his employment hereunder for "Good Reason" (as hereinafter defined) within the two-year period commencing on the date of the Change of Control, then the Executive shall be entitled to receive, and the Company shall be obligated to pay, the salary then being paid to him for the remaining Term of Employment as if there had been no termination and no automatic extension of the Term of Employment occurring after termination. An election by the Executive to terminate his employment under this Paragraph 5.c shall not be a breach of this Agreement. If a Change of Control occurs and the Executive does not terminate his employment for Good Reason within the two-year period commencing on the date of the Change of Control, then the provisions of Paragraph 5.a shall be applicable.
- i. A "Change of Control" shall be deemed to have occurred if any "Person," including a "group" as determined in accordance with Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of securities of the Company representing 30% or more of the combined voting power of the then outstanding securities of the Company.
 - ii. A termination of employment is for "Good Reason" if it in any way follows or results from:
 - A. the assignment to the Executive of any duties materially inconsistent with the Executives' duties immediately prior to the Change of Control or a substantial change in the Executive's reporting responsibilities as in effect immediately prior to the Change of Control, without the Executive's express written consent; or any removal of the Executive from or any failure to re-elect the Executive

to the positions described in paragraph 1 hereof, except in connection with promotions to higher office;

- B. a reduction in the Executive's base salary from that in effect immediately prior to the Change of Control;
 - C. the failure of the Company substantially to maintain and to continue the Executive's relative level of participation in the same or substantially comparable benefit plans as provided immediately prior to the Change of Control;
 - D. The Company's requiring the Executive to be based anywhere other than in or within 35 miles of the Executive's principal place of employment at the time of the Change in Control, except for required travel on the Company's business to an extent substantially consistent with the Executive's prior business travel obligations or, in the event the Executive consents to relocation, the failure of the Company to pay (or reimburse the Executive for) all reasonable moving expenses incurred by the Executive relating to a change in the Executive's principal residence in connection with such relocation, and to indemnify the Executive against any loss realized in the sale of the Executive's principal residence in connection with any such change of residence;
 - E. the failure of the Company to provide the Executive with a reasonable number of paid vacation days at least equal to the number of paid vacation days to which the Executive was entitled immediately prior to the Change of Control; or
 - F. the failure of the Company to obtain the assumption of this Agreement by any successor as contemplated by Paragraph 12 below.
- d. Death or Disability. If the Executive dies during his Term of Employment, his base salary shall cease as of the end of the month in which his death occurs. If the Executive incurs a Total and Permanent Disability during this Term of Employment, his base salary shall cease as of the end of the month in which such event occurs; provided, however, that nothing in this Agreement shall preclude the Executive from participating in any long-term disability plan maintained by the Company for which he otherwise is eligible.
- e. Notice of Termination. Any termination by the Company or the Executive shall be communicated by written notice of termination to the other party hereto except for automatic termination as a result of events described in 5(a)(i), (b) and (c).

- f. Section 280G Limitations. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Agreement to the contrary, if, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company, payments under this Agreement are to be made under conditions which may give rise to a liability under (S) 4999 or (S) 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, the aggregate present value of all parachute payments payable to or for the benefit of Executive, whether payable pursuant to this Agreement or otherwise, shall be limited to three (3) times the Executive's base amount, less one dollar (\$1) in order that the limitations of (S) 280G not be exceeded. For purpose of this Paragraph 5(e), the terms "parachute payment", "base amount" and "present value" shall have the meanings assigned thereto under (S) 280G of the Code. It is the intention of this Paragraph to avoid excise taxes on the Executive under (S) 4999 of the Code or the disallowance of a deduction to the Company pursuant to (S) 280G of the Code.
6. Disability. For purposes hereof, "Total and Permanent Disability" means inability to perform the Services required hereunder due to physical or mental disability which continues for one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days or more, or for an aggregate of one hundred eighty (180) days in any period of twelve (12) months. Evidence of such disability shall be certified by a physician acceptable to both the Company and the Executive.
7. Reimbursement of Expenses. During the Executive's Term of Employment with the Company, the Company shall pay or reimburse the Executive for all reasonable travel, entertainment or other reasonable expenses paid or incurred by the Executive in performing his obligations hereunder.
8. Assistance with Litigation. While employed with the Company, while receiving any compensation under this Agreement, and for a period of one (1) year after the last date for which the Executive shall receive any compensation under this Agreement (or the last date for which compensation would have been paid absent the payment of a lump sum), the Executive shall furnish such information and proper assistance as may be reasonably necessary in connection with any litigation in which the Company is, has been or may become involved. The Company agrees to reimburse Executive for all expenses reasonably incurred in furnishing such assistance. If a breach of the provisions of this Paragraph occurs after the Executive has been terminated for any reason, the Company shall be entitled to cease payment under the terms of this Agreement and pursue any legal remedy available to it.
9. Source of Payment. All payments provided in this Agreement shall, unless the plan or program pursuant to which they are made provides otherwise or unless the Company establishes a non-qualified trust, be paid in cash from the general funds of the Company. The Executive shall have no right, title or interest whatsoever in or to any investment which the Company may make to aid the Company in meeting its obligations hereunder. Nothing contained in this Agreement, and no action taken pursuant to this provision, shall create or be construed to create a trust of any kind or a fiduciary relationship between the Company

and the Executive or any other person. To the extent that any person acquires a right to receive payments from the Company hereunder, such right shall be no greater than the right of an unsecured creditor of the Company.

10. Income Tax Withholding. The Company may withhold from any benefits payable under this Agreement all federal, state, city or other taxes that shall be required pursuant to any law or governmental regulation or ruling.
11. Effect of Prior Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire understanding between the parties hereto and supersedes any prior employment agreement between the Executive and the Company, except that this Agreement shall not affect or operate to reduce any benefit or compensation inuring to the Employee of a kind elsewhere provided and not expressly provided in this Agreement. Executive agrees to release, protect, defend, indemnify and hold harmless Company, its officers, directors, insurers, employees and representatives, from and against any and all claims, demands and causes of action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, arising in connection with any previous employment contract between the Executive and the Company in favor of Executive or his estate representatives, independent administrators or survivors.
12. Consolidation, Merger or Sale of Assets. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude the Company from consolidating or merging into or with, or from transferring all or substantially all of its assets to, another corporation which assumes this Agreement and all obligations and undertakings of the Company hereunder; provided, that no such action shall diminish the Executive's rights hereunder. Upon such consolidation, merger, or transfer of assets, or any assumption of the Company, the term the "Company" as used herein, shall mean such other corporation.
13. General Provisions.
 - a. Assignability; Attachment and Effect. Neither this Agreement nor any right or interest hereunder shall be assignable by the Executive, his beneficiaries or legal representatives without prior written consent of the Company; provided, however, that this shall not preclude (i) the Executive from designating a beneficiary to receive any benefit payable hereunder or upon his death, or (ii) the executors, administrators or legal representatives of the Executive or his estate from assigning any rights hereunder to the person or persons entitled thereto. Except as required by law, no right to receive payments under this Agreement shall be subject to anticipation, commutation, alienation, assignment, encumbrance, charge, pledge, hypothecation, execution, attachment, levy or similar process or assignment by operation of law, and any attempt, voluntary or involuntary, to effect such action shall be null, void and of no effect. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Company and its successors and assigns.

b. Waiver, Severability and Amendment. This Agreement may not be modified or amended except by an instrument in writing signed by the parties hereto. No term or condition of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been waived, nor shall there be an estoppel against the enforcement of any provision of this Agreement, except by written instrument of the party charged with such waiver or estoppel. No such written waiver shall be deemed a continuing waiver unless specifically stated therein, and each such waiver shall operate only as to the specific term or condition waived and shall not constitute a waiver of such term or condition for the future or as to any act other than that specifically waived. If, for any reason, any provision of this Agreement is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this Agreement not so held invalid, and each such other provision shall to the full extent consistent with law continue in full force and effect. If any provision of this Agreement shall be held invalid in part, such invalidity shall in no way affect the rest of such provision, together with all provisions of this Agreement, shall to the full extent consistent with law continue in full force and effect. If this Agreement or any portion thereof conflicts with any law or regulation governing the activities of the Company, the Agreement or appropriate portion thereof, as the case may be, shall be deemed invalid and of no force or effect.

c. Headings; Governing Law. The headings of paragraphs herein are included solely for convenience and reference and shall not control the meaning or interpretation of any of the provisions hereof. This Agreement has been executed and delivered in the State of Texas; its validity, interpretation, performance and enforcement shall be governed by the laws of such State.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company has caused this Agreement to be executed and the Executive has signed this Agreement, all effective October 1, 1994.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

By: /s/ Joseph L. von Rosenberg III

Joseph L. von Rosenberg III
Vice President, General Counsel
and Secretary

/s/ Lamar C. McIntyre

Lamar C. McIntyre

CONSULTING AGREEMENT

This Consulting Agreement (this "Agreement") is entered into as of July 1, 1994, by and between ZAPATA CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation (the "Company") having its principal place of business at One Riverway, Houston, Texas 77056, and THOMAS H. BOWERSOX, an individual, having his principal residence at 7510 Pine Wind Ct., Humble, Texas 77346 ("Consultant"). In consideration of Company's agreeing to enter into this Agreement, Consultant and Company agree that the Employment Agreement made and entered into as of the 15th day of March, 1991 by and between the Company and Consultant shall terminate effective July 1, 1994.

The parties hereto further agree as follows:

1. **ENGAGEMENT.** Company hereby engages Consultant and Consultant hereby agrees to hold himself available to render, at the request of Company, litigation consulting services for Company and its affiliates and subsidiaries upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.
2. **TERM.** The term of this Agreement shall begin as of July 1, 1994, and shall terminate on June 30, 1997. Company's obligations to make all payments due under this Agreement, and its obligation to provide benefits as described in Section 3 are unconditional and must be met, even in the event of the death, disability or other incapacity of Consultant.
3. **COMPENSATION.** As compensation for the services rendered by Consultant under this Agreement, Company shall pay Consultant an annual fee of One Hundred Eighty-Five Thousand Four Hundred and No/100 Dollars (\$ 185,400.00). Such annual payments shall be paid in semi-monthly installments, beginning on July 15, 1994, less such taxes as Company is required by law to deduct. Consultant shall be entitled to participate in the Company's group health and dental insurance plans pursuant to the terms and conditions of those plans, as they presently exist or as they may be revised during the term of this Agreement; provided, however, that Consultant shall pay and Company shall deduct from payments made to Consultant such amounts as employee participants in the plans pay for such plans. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this Agreement, Consultant's rights in and to Company other benefit plans in which Consultant already is a vested participant shall not be adversely affected by this Agreement.
4. **DUTIES.** Consultant shall hold himself available to render, and shall render at the request of Company from time to time, litigation consulting services for the Company through its General Counsel. Consultant shall render such services conscientiously and shall devote his best efforts and abilities thereto at such times during the term hereof and in such manner as Company and Consultant shall mutually agree, it being acknowledged that Consultant's services shall be non-exclusive and performed at such places and at such times as are reasonably convenient to Consultant.

5. EXPENSES. Consultant shall be reimbursed by Company for all reasonable business expenses that are incurred by Consultant during the performance of his services hereunder. Company's obligation to reimburse Consultant pursuant to this subparagraph shall be subject to the presentation to Company by Consultant of an itemized account of such expenditures, together with supporting vouchers, in accordance with Company's policies as in effect from time to time.
6. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR. It is expressly agreed that Consultant is acting as an independent contractor in performing his services hereunder, and not as an employee or agent of Company.
7. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION. Consultant shall not disclose nor appropriate for his own use, or for the use of any third party, at any time during or subsequent to the term of this Agreement, any secret or confidential information of Company or any of Company's affiliates or subsidiaries of which Consultant has been or hereafter becomes informed, whether or not developed by Consultant, including, but not limited to, information pertaining to customer lists, services, methods, processes, prices, profits, contract terms or operating procedures, except as required in connection with Consultant's performance of this Agreement, or as required by a governmental authority.
8. ASSIGNMENT. This Agreement is a personal one, being entered into in reliance upon and in consideration of the singular personal skills and qualifications of Consultant. Consultant shall therefore not voluntarily or by operation of law assign or otherwise transfer the obligations incurred on his part without the prior written consent of Company.
9. MODIFICATION OF AGREEMENT. This Agreement may be modified by the parties hereto only by a written supplemental agreement executed by both parties.
10. Notice. Any notice required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be sufficient if in writing, and if sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

If to Company:

Zapata Corporation
One Riverway, Suite 2200
Houston, Texas 77056
Attention: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

If to Consultant:

Mr. Thomas H. Bowersox
7510 Pine Wind Ct.

Humble, Texas 77346

or to such other addresses as the parties hereto may specify in writing from time to time.

11. WAIVER OF BREACH. The waiver by either party of any breach of any provision of this Agreement shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach.
12. TITLES. The titles of the sections herein are for convenience of reference only and are not to be considered in construing this Agreement.
13. GOVERNING LAW. This Agreement has been executed and delivered in the State of Texas, and its interpretation, validity and performance shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Texas.
14. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement contains the entire contract of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all agreements and understandings between the parties concerning the subject matter hereof.

EXECUTED as of the date first above written.

ZAPATA CORPORATION

/s/ R. C. LASSITER
By: -----
R. C. Lassiter
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

THOMAS H. BOWERSOX

/s/ THOMAS H. BOWERSOX

ZAPATA CORPORATION SUBSIDIARIES

NAME	PLACE OF INCORPORATION	OWNERSHIP
Cimarron Gas Holding Company	Delaware	100%
Cimarron Gas Companies, Inc.	Oklahoma	100%
Tyler Gas Co.	Texas	100%
Kodiak Compression, Inc.	Oklahoma	100%
Stellar Energy Corporation	Texas	100%
Stellar Pipeline Company	Texas	100%
Stellar Transmission Company	Texas	100%
Energy Industries, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Energy Industries Financial Services, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Pesquera Zapata, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	49%
Tanker Leasing Corporation	Delaware	100%
Williams-McWilliams Co., Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Automotive Leasing Corp.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Compression Investments, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Energy Industries, L. P.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Exploration Company	Delaware	100%
Zapata Offshore Gathering Company, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Financial Services, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Fishing, Inc.	Delaware	100%
*Nicole K. Fishing, Inc.	Puerto Rico	19%
*Pacifico Fishing, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	19%
Zapata Minerals, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Ocean Resources, Inc.	Puerto Rico	100%
Zapata Off-Shore Company	Delaware	100%
Zapata Drilling, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata North Sea, Inc.	Panama	100%
*On-Shore Services (Nigeria) Limited	Nigeria	100%
Zapata Overseas Capital Corporation	Delaware	100%
Zapata Canada Inc.	British Columbia	100%
Zapata Protein, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Amigo Feeds, Inc.	Bermuda	50%
Venture Milling Company	Delaware	60%
Zapata Protein (USA), Inc.	Virginia	100%
Zapata Haynie International, Inc.	Virginia	100%
Zapata Rentals, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Services Corporation	Delaware	100%
Zapata Tankships, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Ocean Carriers, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Zapata Sea Services, Inc.	Delaware	100%

*Companies inactive.

December 22, 1994

[LETTERHEAD OF HUDDLESTON & CO., INC. APPEARS HERE]

December 27, 1994

Zapata Exploration Company
P.O. Box 4250
Houston, Texas 77210

Gentlemen:

Huddleston & Co., Inc., has prepared oil and gas reserve estimates for Zapata Exploration Company, a subsidiary of Zapata Corporation (the "Company"), for the Company's fiscal years ended September 30, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994. Such estimates are included in the notes to the Financial Statements of the Company which appear in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994.

Huddleston & Co. Inc., hereby consents to the identification in such Form 10-K of Huddleston & Co., Inc., as the expert which has prepared such estimates, and the identification of Huddleston & Co., Inc., with respect to such matters in the post-effective amendments to the Company's registration statements on Forms S-3 and S-8's covering certain of the shares of the Company's common stock subject to stock options granted to employees of the Company and covering interests in a pension plan made available to the employees of one of the Company's subsidiaries. Huddleston & Co., Inc., also hereby consents to the inclusion of this letter as an exhibit to such Form 10-K and registration statements.

Very truly yours,

HUDDLESTON & CO., INC.

By: M. Drayton Prator, P.E.

M. Drayton Prator, P.E.
Vice-President

MDP:ek

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements of Zapata Corporation on Form S-3 (File No. 33-68034) and on Form S-8's (File Nos. 33-19085 and 33-45251) of our report dated December 16, 1994, on our audit of the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules of Zapata Corporation as of September 30, 1994 and for the year then ended, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

COOPERS & LYBRAND L.L.P.

Houston, Texas
December 27, 1994

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

As independent public accountants, we hereby consent to the incorporation by reference of our report dated December 17, 1993, included in this Form 10-K, into the Company's previously filed Registration Statement File Nos. 33-19085, 33-45251 and 33-68034.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Houston, Texas
December 28, 1994

POWER OF ATTORNEY

WHEREAS, Zapata Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"), an annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994 (the "Form 10-K") pursuant to the Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned in the capacity of a director, officer or both a director and officer of the Company, as the case may be, does hereby appoint Lamar C. McIntyre and Joseph L. von Rosenberg III, and each of them, severally, as his true and lawful attorney or attorneys-in-fact with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, the Form 10-K and any and all documents necessary or incidental in connection therewith, including without limitation any amendments to the Form 10-K, and to file the same with the Commission. Each of said attorneys-in-fact shall have full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming the acts that said attorneys-in-fact and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 1st day of December, 1994.

[SIGNATURE OF KRISTIAN SIEM
APPEARS HERE]

KRISTIAN SIEM

POWER OF ATTORNEY

WHEREAS, Zapata Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"), an annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994 (the "Form 10-K") pursuant to the Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned in the capacity of a director, officer or both a director and officer of the Company, as the case may be, does hereby appoint Lamar C. McIntyre and Joseph L. von Rosenberg III, and each of them, severally, as his true and lawful attorney or attorneys-in-fact with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, the Form 10-K and any and all documents necessary or incidental in connection therewith, including without limitation any amendments to the Form 10-K, and to file the same with the Commission. Each of said attorneys-in-fact shall have full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming the acts that said attorneys-in-fact and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 1st day of December, 1994.

[SIGNATURE OF R.C. LASSITER
APPEARS HERE]

R. C. LASSITER

POWER OF ATTORNEY

WHEREAS, Zapata Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"), an annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994 (the "Form 10-K") pursuant to the Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder;

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 1st day of December, 1994.

[SIGNATURE OF PETER M. HOLT
APPEARS HERE]

PETER M. HOLT

POWER OF ATTORNEY

WHEREAS, Zapata Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"), an annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994 (the "Form 10-K") pursuant to the Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder;

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 1st day of December, 1994.

[SIGNATURE OF AVRAM A. GLAZER
APPEARS HERE]

AVRAM A. GLAZER

POWER OF ATTORNEY

WHEREAS, Zapata Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"), an annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1994 (the "Form 10-K") pursuant to the Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission promulgated thereunder;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned in the capacity of a director, officer or both a director and officer of the Company, as the case may be, does hereby appoint Lamar C. McIntyre and Joseph L. von Rosenberg III, and each of them, severally, as his true and lawful attorney or attorneys-in-fact with full power of substitution and resubstitution, to execute in his name, place and stead, in his capacity as director, officer or both, as the case may be, the Form 10-K and any and all documents necessary or incidental in connection therewith, including without limitation any amendments to the Form 10-K, and to file the same with the Commission. Each of said attorneys-in-fact shall have full power and authority to do and perform in the name and on behalf of the undersigned in any and all capacities, every act whatsoever necessary or desirable to be done in the premises as fully and to all intents and purposes as the undersigned might or could do in person, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming the acts that said attorneys-in-fact and each of them, or their or his substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this power of attorney as of the 1st day of December, 1994.

[SIGNATURE OF MALCOLM I. GLAZER
APPEARS HERE]

MALCOLM I. GLAZER

YEAR	
SEP-30-1994	
OCT-01-1993	
SEP-30-1994	15,165
	0
	27,591
	0
	18,043
117,848	157,335
	70,252
258,874	258,874
29,736	
	59,860
	7,930
0	
	2,258
	144,354
258,874	
	241,212
241,212	
	212,450
	271,357
(35,094)	
0	
6,138	
(1,189)	
	(494)
(695)	
(7,624)	
0	
	0
	(8,319)
	(.28)
	(.28)