

Sleeping Dogs.

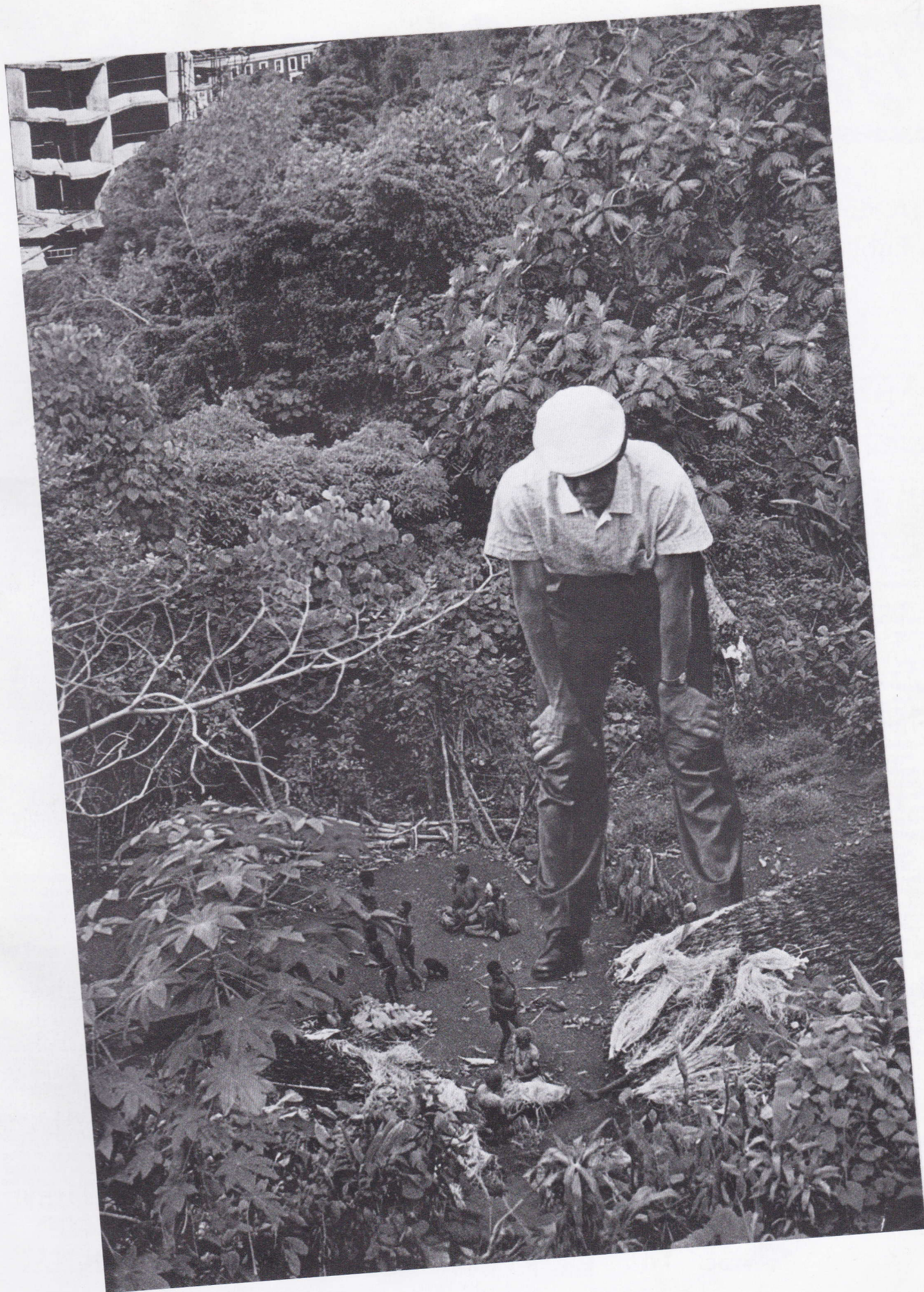
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Get
off



THE SEPARATION BEGINS. SUBJECT AND OBJECT.
HERE AND THERE. MAN AND NATURE. US AND THEM.
FIRST THE DEFINITION. THEN THE DESTRUCTION.
A PARADISE TAMED, DISMANTLED, SOLD FOR SCRAP.



1984

Old News

LEAK OF THE CAT.

U.S. Aides Say CIA Plotted A Latin Coup

Washington

The Reagan administration dropped a covert CIA plan this year to overthrow the government of Surinam, the former Dutch colony in South America, after congressional committees objected, officials said yesterday.

The CIA is required by law to notify the two congressional intelligence committees when President Reagan approves plans for a covert operation.

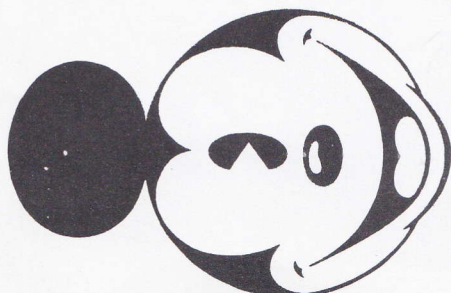
The officials said the plan called for the formation of a small paramilitary force composed mainly of Surinamese exiles opposed to the authoritarian government of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse. The force was supposed to infiltrate the capital, Paramaribo, and oust the government, the officials said.

Covert U.S. military or paramilitary operations that seriously worry some members of Congress are taking place "in a couple of other parts of the world" besides Central America, House Intelligence subcommittee Chairman Wyche Fowler Jr., D-Ga., said yesterday.

Fowler, who did not specify the location or mission of the covert operations, said American intelligence agencies are going ahead with them despite objections from some congressmen that they could be counterproductive for the United States.

As Fowler was disclosing this at a House Intelligence Committee hearing, the Senate Intelligence Committee voted 13 to 2 to provide \$19 million in fiscal 1984 to continue covert U.S. support for the guerrilla forces fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, according to a committee source.

Reagan Fears 'Swarm' Of Latin Refugees



Because intelligence expenditures are secret, it is not widely known that at a moment when the Reagan administration is forcing most government agencies to retrench, the CIA and its fellow intelligence organizations are enjoying boom times. Even the military services, which have been favored with substantial budget increases, lag well behind in terms of percentage growth, although military-run intelligence agencies are growing almost as quickly as the CIA.

Some developments in the past two years have not helped. Although the agency maintains that its covert operations are limited and carefully controlled, some U.S. and Honduran national security officials say that the activities in Central America amount to a secret campaign to overthrow the leftist government in Nicaragua, an objective that goes beyond plans approved by the White House and clashes with the declared policy of the government.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other top officials have said that the United States hopes to resolve the regional problems through negotiations.

But Mr. Casey is also the first presidential campaign director appointed to run the CIA. By picking him, Mr. Reagan seemed to suggest that the directorship of central intelligence was just one more patronage plum. The appointment immediately generated fears that the CIA would be used to justify and support the administration's foreign policies rather than serve as a source of neutral information.

Reagan Asks For Week of Good News

U.S. arms sales to foreign countries, which totaled \$19.6 billion last year, have come back to haunt top leaders of the Pentagon. U.S. arms sales that soared during the last decade have helped flood the world with thousands of ever-more-sophisticated planes, tanks, guns, ships and missiles.

Andrew Pierce, a senior fellow and defense analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations, said, "We have lost control of our weaponry." Since 1950, the United States has sold \$148.3 billion in weaponry around the world.

Other examples are legion:

- Salvadoran rebels recently fired on a unit of the U.S.-equipped Salvadoran army. The rebels, who won the battle, were equipped with U.S. M-16 rifles, grenade-launchers and anti-tank weapons. A U.S. reporter noted that the rebels had U.S. equipment right down to "tiger suit" camouflage uniforms and even a few U.S. military "baseball" caps.

WASHINGTON — The El Salvadoran Air Force has begun dropping canisters suspected of containing napalm on rebel-controlled villages, says a physician who used to fly U.S. missions in Vietnam.

Charles Clements, who was second in his class at the Air Force Academy in 1967 and became a doctor, has spent the last year treating civilians north of San Salvador.

"I've treated burns that were consistent with napalm," Clements said. "I've seen things dropped that caused burns that fit the description of napalm. But I don't know how to prove it."

SAN SALVADOR — Political slayings in El Salvador have risen markedly since July 27, when the Reagan administration certified that the U.S.-backed government was making progress on human rights, according to the U.S. Embassy and Roman Catholic Church officials.

The embassy's count for the first two weeks of August shows that the number of victims of political violence had doubled. Other bodies were discovered as a result of killings in which motives were unclear.

Twelve U.S. Army veterans on an unofficial visit to El Salvador are training Salvadoran army troops in their war against leftist guerrillas.

A top Salvadoran official said the U.S.-backed government does not need any more official U.S. military advisers but could use more of the unofficial help.

Robert K. Brown, a former U.S. Army captain who is now editor and publisher of Soldier of Fortune, a magazine for mercenary soldiers, has been here since August 3 with 11 other Vietnam veterans.

The Americans say they have been training Salvadoran troops and have gone on some combat missions with them.

Reagan's "new" CIA has launched at least 11 covert campaigns since he became president, U.S. intelligence sources say.

The biggest is in Central America,

"To a civilian it may sound strange," a United States adviser said, "but one encouraging sign is that second lieutenants are starting to die out there. That means they are making mistakes, and their own mistakes are killing them, but they are leading the men and being aggressive."

Speakes emphasized at yesterday's daily briefing that the United States is committed to "a political solution" in Central America, with military assistance providing "a shield" to protect the growth of democracy and economic development.

Weinberger, in response to questions, said one reason for continued U.S. aid to El Salvador is that it is on the mainland of the United States, and we do have a responsibility for the defense of the continental United States, over and above all other priorities.



Kissinger too hopes we are on the verge of some new compass settings. "It is time we stopped arguing only about how much democracy there is in El Salvador and began to understand America's strategic interests are at stake."

And although the military is the biggest problem in the region, the Reagan Administration continues to encourage it — most recently by urging more military aid and advisers for El Salvador. Confronting stalemate, the Administration chose to up the military ante rather than reassess its strategy. The region may soon have no choice except between rightist or leftist military governments.

The tragic irony is that in the last 30 years — until 1979 — the region enjoyed widespread social and economic progress. Taken together, the economies grew 5.3 percent per year, doubling per capita income, even while the population nearly tripled. Trade increased 18 times; education and health conditions improved; middle and working classes blossomed, and democratic groups organized to participate in the political system.

Though military regimes throughout the region have survived hundreds of insurrections, their primitive repressive tactics are no longer working. This is so not because of Soviet or Cuban control of the guerrillas but because the population is younger, better educated and more determined to fight back. In El Salvador, the strength of the left owes less to utopian Marxist promises than to repression by the security forces and fear that reforms will be undone.

The Reagan administration has gained final approval from Honduras to triple the current number of American military advisers there and open a training base for Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras, a senior Defense Department official said yesterday.

Tourist Tips For El Salvador

Washington

The State Department, citing a decline in terrorism and violence against foreigners in El Salvador, has eased a 1½-year-old travel advisory for Americans going to the Central American nation.

Officials said yesterday that Americans should use "extreme caution" in visiting the war-torn country, a lesser warning than the "very dangerous" advisory issued in December 1980, after four American churchwomen were slain in El Salvador.

The change, which took effect June 18 with no formal announcement, was disclosed by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a human rights group. The council said the change was not justified by any improvements in the situation in El Salvador but was meant to bolster the image of the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government.

Asked about the report, Susan Clyde, a State Department spokeswoman, said: "We are not saying that American citizens may travel in El Salvador without danger but rather are attempting to be more specific about where and to what degree that danger currently exists. ... In the past year, violence has generally not been directed at foreigners, and there has been a lesser degree of terrorism in the urban areas. However, there is still considerable terrorism in El Salvador, especially in the northeast section."

Associated Press

CAPITOL CLOAKED IN HEAVY SECURITY

Post National Desk
WASHINGTON — The tightest security in memory surrounded the Capitol last night as President Reagan delivered his State of the Union address.

Nearby streets were sealed off four hours before the speech while bomb-sniffing dogs scoured the grounds and sophisticated electronic equipment swept the House chamber.

Last night marked the one time each year when virtually the entire line of presidential succession is in one place at the same time.

Adding to the concern was the large contingent of foreign ambassadors — led by Soviet Anatoly Dobrynin — who attended the speech. Also seated in the House were the Supreme Court, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and many of the 535 senators and representatives.

One Cabinet member — only officials knew which one — was selected to remain elsewhere, in case the nation's leadership was wiped out in an act of terrorism.

In the wake of the Nov. 7 bombing outside the Senate chamber and the Oct. 23 suicide bombing that killed 241 Marines in Beirut, protective concrete barriers were placed outside the White House

Neighbors fear for status quo

Perhaps you just overlooked our previous reminders about this past due condition of your account, or there may be some other reason why you failed to remit. In any case, won't you help us by sending payment today?

One feather isn't very heavy, but have you ever lifted a feather mattress? You may feel that the relatively small amount you owe us isn't much and can't be very important, but if a large number of the thousands of accounts to which we extend credit would act the same, it becomes quite a load to carry.

The ads also associate beef eating with the themes of family, home and health. One, in an acknowledgment of shifting marital roles, shows a father cooking while a glowing, pregnant mother speaks to the unborn child: "Now you just quit your kickin' and look what Daddy's makin' us ... the biggest, juiciest hamburger."

He pleaded no contest to nine counts of oral copulation and sodomy. Letters from prominent Stockton citizens poured into the court asking for leniency. They cited Schmitz's record for developing large commercial and residential complexes and for providing Stockton residents with jobs.

NO
NO

And as I left the President, I knew it was critical to our country's future that I help him. I just couldn't turn my back on the man who had worked so hard to bring back the American Dream.

On my way back to the Senate chambers, a wonderful idea occurred to me.

BUT DON'T READ ANY FURTHER IF YOU'RE NOT REALLY POSITIVE THAT YOU WANT TO HELP PRESIDENT REAGAN WIN RE-ELECTION. BECAUSE I NEED ONLY THOSE PEOPLE WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN OUR PRESIDENT.

Since you've read this far, then I know you want to help President Reagan have a successful second term as much as I do.

But I desperately need your help to ensure the President has the support he'll need to win the election and finish the job he started.

But without a real commitment on your part, Mr. Hemberger, how could we ever convince President Reagan that he doesn't have to worry?

So please rush me your special ballot today, and enclose your contribution of \$33 -- and President Reagan will know that you want him re-elected to finish the job he started.

REMEMBER, HE'S MADE ONE OF THE BIGGEST DECISIONS OF HIS LIFE -- AND THE FUTURE PROSPERITY OF OUR COUNTRY HANGS IN THE BALANCE! LET HIM KNOW YOU STAND BESIDE HIM!

It's in your hands now, Mr. Hemberger. And I urgently need to hear from you.

I'll be meeting with the President again soon and I want to be able to tell him you're standing beside him in his efforts to restore America to greatness.

Act today! Tomorrow will be too late! Thanks.

I'm only sending these ballots to truly dedicated Americans like yourself. Only those who know just how important it is that Ronald Reagan be our President again. Only to true patriots who'll back up their commitment with their hard-earned dollars.

Imagine our President's sigh of relief when I personally deliver your ballot to him at the White House.

Your personal message and contribution will definitely give him the strength and determination that he'll need to win a second term as President.

Dear Customer,

This is one of the toughest letters I've ever had to write.

Because I know somewhere in the past we must have let you down with our products or service...made a mistake that we can't trace.

Naturally, in no way do we question your decision. The fault, I'm sure, is entirely ours.

The fact remains, however, that we can't afford to lose your goodwill. It's something we value more than you might imagine.

So, won't you tell us frankly what the trouble is so that we can correct it and be prepared to serve you better. (We've provided space for your comments at the back of this catalog.)

The son of President Reagan's tax attorney is mentally incompetent to stand trial for the rape and murder of his 52-year-old mother, a judge ruled yesterday after witnesses said the young man is schizophrenic and possibly suicidal.

FREE TO COMPETE, AND EAGER TO.

Donnerstein believes that it is brutality shown in an erotic context, rather than sex, which produces aggressive attitudes and behavior in male viewers.

In earlier research, he found that men shown films combining violence and sex were the most likely to show aggression and to express violent attitudes toward women.

But even men who viewed a film containing only violence, no sex, were more aggressive afterward than men who watched non-violent films.

C.I.A. Analysts Now Said to Find U.S. Overstated Soviet Arms Rise



Chemical companies making dioxin-contaminated Agent Orange secretly discussed the extreme toxicity of the Vietnam War defoliant many times before its ban in 1970, according to court documents released yesterday.

The documents show that company officials discussed "known health problems" and described dioxin as "exceptionally toxic," and that they wanted to solve the contamination problem before outsiders "cause us no end of grief."

Our food supply is contaminated with numerous banned, cancer-causing chemicals, chemicals that cannot legally be used in this country but that can and are sent abroad for use on food grown for export to the United States.

American companies routinely export to foreign, underdeveloped nations hundreds of millions of pounds of extremely hazardous pesticides and other chemicals which return to us on bananas, tomatoes, coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, beef and other imported food. Such banned chemicals thus remain part of the U.S. diet.

For example, DDT was generally banned in the U.S. in 1972 because of its potent ability to cause cancer and its devastating impact on birds, fish and other wildlife. By that time, it was being found in over 99 percent of all human tissue samples taken in the U.S., as well as in breast milk and food, air and water throughout the country.

Nevertheless, over 40 million pounds a year of DDT have continued to be manufactured in the U.S. and shipped abroad, much of it distributed at taxpayer expense by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

In addition, the World Health Organization estimates that some 500,000 people around the globe are poisoned each year by pesticides, many by chemicals imported from America. And these official, reported figures are thought to represent only a small fraction of the actual total.

Shortly after entering office in 1981, President Reagan revoked the modest export restrictions on such hazardous substances that had been implemented by executive order a month earlier. Moreover, the Administration has drafted plans to expedite the ability of American companies to export banned products on the ground that such restrictions "placed U.S. exports at a competitive disadvantage."

Asked why the Army is studying the possible manufacture of nerve gas without congressional approval, Donnelly told the Chattanooga Times, "I don't discuss policy... This study is a just-in-case."

Troops on the ground, Chesney said, received minimal exposure compared with the air crews, who wore no special protective clothing, flew with the doors open as Agent Orange was sprayed from planes flying in formation, and returned from their missions with their uniforms wet with the chemical.

More serious effects, however, have been suspected, including cancer and liver and kidney damage. Many veterans, among 20,000 who have filed a joint suit against several chemical companies, have attributed a variety of ailments, including birth defects in their children and malignant tumors, to exposure to dioxin in Agent Orange, a herbicide used for defoliation in Vietnam. The chemical companies deny the ailments are caused by dioxin.

The 70, whose identities have been sought without success by investigators for the Environmental Protection Agency, are the only people known to have been deliberately exposed to measured external doses of dioxin. All were subjects of tests commissioned by the Dow Chemical Co. and conducted in the 1960s on the skin of inmates who volunteered at Holmesburg Prison in Northeast Philadelphia.

Agent Orange Used to Mark U.S. Border

New York

The government sprayed the controversial herbicide Agent Orange in New Hampshire and Maine along the U.S.-Canada border to mark the boundary between the nations, six years after the use of the defoliant

was halted in Vietnam, NBC News reported yesterday.

The network said the area, a watershed area for a river that runs through New England to Long Island Sound, was sprayed by crews of the International Boundary Commission, a U.S. agency.

The use of Agent Orange continued until 1978, when William Schreiber, a boundary commissioner, learned of its use.

The nearest village to the sprayed area is Chartersville, a small farm town five miles away in Quebec.

U.P. & A.P.

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The Dow Chemical Company maintains that at least two years before the United States halted the use of Agent Orange in Vietnam in 1971 both the Defense Department and the company were aware of evidence indicating that dioxin, a contaminant in the herbicide, might cause birth defects in the children of women exposed to the defoliant.

Dow says in court papers that by 1969 the company and the Government were aware of a National Cancer Institute study showing that dioxin caused birth defects in mice.

Dow's statement, in a motion in Federal court against a suit brought by Vietnam veterans, appeared to conflict in part with the company's assertions in the past that there was no indication that dioxin caused "any adverse health effects." The statement also appeared to raise the possibility that use of the herbicide might have affected pregnant Vietnamese women, but it did not address the question of the effect on mostly male American troops in Vietnam.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, tentatively agreeing on safety goals for nuclear plants, says it is willing to accept about three cancer deaths a year among people living near the average atomic facility.

NEW DELHI, June 30 — Secretary of State George P. Shultz told the Indian Government today that the United States would export nuclear-reactor components to India if other suppliers could not be found.

India asked the United States last year to supply spare parts for the Tarapur reactors, which, according to Americans, have developed serious radiation leaks in part because of a lack of spare parts. One of the reactors was shut down in May because of a ruptured seal.

India, which successfully tested a nuclear weapon in 1974, has refused to forswear further development and testing. It has also rejected international inspection of all its nuclear installations. Such inspections are designed to insure that civilian nuclear energy programs are not used to further the development of weapons.

Spent fuel from nuclear reactors can be reprocessed to extract plutonium, a key material in nuclear weapons, produced during reactor operation.

The U.S. Navy has systematically suppressed disclosure of a serious pattern of nuclear accidents, spills of radioactive material and other environmental and health problems caused by its growing fleet of nuclear-powered ships, a private watchdog group charged yesterday.

The long-awaited report concludes that dumping old Polaris nuclear submarine hulls — in the ocean or on land — can be done safely and cheaply with "insignificant" effects on the environment.

The report charged that Navy ships routinely dump overboard highly radioactive resins that are used as filters for the reactor coolant, and that the submarines often come back to port with radioactive resin clinging to their hulls.

With the press looking on, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger held up a photograph showing a stack of documents 6 ft. 3 in. high: it was the 1984 defense budget, with supporting documents. This year's stack promises to be taller still. Even allowing for inflation, the 1985 budget is the largest submitted by the Pentagon since World War II, including the years of the Korean and Viet Nam wars. It had something for everyone, as the Senate and House Armed Services committees found out last week in sometimes fractious briefings. Said one Senate staffer: "In a \$305 billion budget, there can't be any real losers."



Associated Press

Caspar W. Weinberger

The secretaries of the Army and Air Force presented Congress yesterday with 1984 budgets totaling more than \$150 billion, and characterized them as "austere" and affordable.

Reagan administration officials indicated yesterday that negotiators from China and the United States had reached agreement on a treaty that would permit major American companies to participate in the construction of nuclear power plants in China.

China, in its strongest criticism of the United States since Reagan's visit in April, accused Washington on Wednesday of stalling on the agreement, which could cut U.S. firms in for a share of the \$20 billion China is expected to spend over the next 20 years on its commercial nuclear power program.

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said yesterday the administration was "so hungry for some foreign policy success" during Reagan's China visit that in a "rather careless" way, it never raised the non-proliferation aspects of the agreement.

China plans to build 12 nuclear reactors in the next few years. France has agreed to develop two

Fraudulent safety tests: The fact that government regulators have approved the use of new chemical products in the manufacture of soaps, deodorants and over-the-counter medication doesn't mean those products are safe for human use. A little-publicized trial in Chicago revealed last year that Industrial Bio-Test, a Chicago firm that is the largest product testing lab in the country, falsified test results in a large number of cases. The firm conducted about one-third of the toxicity and cancer tests held in America in 1982; in some of those experiments, results were blatantly altered. In fact, in some experiments rats that died were replaced by live ones — a change that was not reported.

The Milky Way galaxy containing our solar system is wider and far more massive than previously thought, has puzzling scallops decorating its outer edges and is surrounded by an immense sphere of invisible matter whose nature is an utter mystery, scientists say.

New evidence also indicates that the spiral-shaped galaxy has four distinct curved arms, marking regions where giant hydrogen clouds are giving birth to new stars.

about 23 percent of the nuclear-plant shutdowns for repairs.

To fix them, jumpers are trained to leap head-first into a steel cave at the bottom of a towering steam generator, which is highly radioactive. Once inside this tomb-like opening, they can plug defective steam generator tubes or repair them by hand or with remote equipment.

Powerful radiation beams downward from the steam tubes above. Jumpers are warned in training to avoid the radioactive compartment ceiling, which is pocked with 3,388 openings the size of quarters. These are the open ends of steam tubes.

It is a kind of work that is beckoning more than usual now because severe and unexpected corrosion in steam generators afflicts more than half of the nation's 73 nuclear reactors. The corrosion causes steam generator tubes to leak radioactive water, posing serious safety problems.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has called the steam generator breakdowns "epidemic."

"The thing about SF [Special Forces]," volunteers another veteran sporting the cherished beret with the lightning-strike patch, "is that it really becomes like a fraternity. Somebody puts a couple rounds over your head and you've got an immediate friendship with the guy sitting in the hole next to you. People who've seen combat don't rest on their laurels in the SF. That's the past. Vietnam is the past. This is the present and tomorrow maybe we'll be ducking bullets down south."

Sensitive to this last remark, the first man comments, "I think of all the people in the world, the last guy who wants to utilize his skill is the soldier. But he's also the guy who's got to be the most prepared if he has to do it. The object behind all our training and our mission is to teach others to fight; we're just a bunch of teachers. This baloney about burn, pillage, rape and plunder is not the mission of Special Forces. We're just there to teach skills. Obviously, a twelve-man SF team is not going to go in and win a war, but we can definitely teach others to win that war. That's what our expertise is."

advisors decide to repair to a nearby river and teach their charges how to inflate a rubber raft and how to make a rope bridge. The exercise naturally degenerates into a free-for-all swimming party, with the men coaxing the young girls in their tight army T-shirts to join them in the water. This, too, is what war is all about.

quoted the president as saying, "We really are not as far apart as you think we are. I've always been an environmentalist."

'GREATEST THING IN HISTORY'

by HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE historic message of the first explosion of an atomic bomb was flashed to me just before lunch on July 16 at Potsdam. Stimson flew from Frankfurt the next day to see me and brought with him the details. At Potsdam, as elsewhere, the secret of the atomic bomb was kept closely guarded. On July 24 I casually mentioned to Stalin that we had a new weapon of unusual destructive force. The Russian premier showed no unusual interest.

The final decision of where and when to use the atomic bomb was up to me. Let there be no mistake about it. I regarded the bomb as a military weapon and never had any doubt that it should be used. The top military advisers recommended its use, and when I talked to Churchill, he unhesitatingly told me that he favored the use of the atomic bomb if it might aid to end the war.

In deciding to use this bomb, I wanted it dropped on a military target. Four cities were finally recommended as targets: Hiroshima, Kokura, Nagasaki and Niigata. Before the targets were approved, I personally went over them in detail with Stimson, Marshall and Arnold. General Spaatz, who commanded the Strategic Air Forces which would deliver the bomb on the target, was given some latitude as to when and on which of the four targets the bomb would be dropped.

On Aug. 6, the fourth day of the journey home from Potsdam, came the historic news. I was eating lunch with members of the *Augusta's* crew when Captain Frank Graham, White House Map Room Watch Officer, handed me the following message: "... Hiroshima bombed visually with only one tenth cover at 052315A. ... Results clear cut successful in all respects. Visible effects greater than in any test. Conditions normal in airplane following delivery."

I was greatly moved. I said to the group of sailors around me, "This is the greatest thing in history. It's time for us to get home."

A few minutes later a second message was handed to me: "Big bomb dropped on Hiroshima August 5 at 7:15 p.m. Washington time. First reports indicate complete success which was even more conspicuous than earlier test."

"You can't do what you want with the bomb," he said. "The bomb does what it wants with you."

The bomb thus binds people together in a way they have not been linked since the Middle Ages, albeit on the brink of collective suicide.

That thought is shared by many modern thinkers. But, increasingly, Dr. de Kerckhove, who began working with Mr. McLuhan in 1968 and holds Ph.D.'s in literature and sociology, is trying to link his work with that of neuroscientists. The idea is that the shared myth of imminent destruction has physically changed the manner in which the billions of synapses connect in people's brains.

Neurologists basically agree that changes in thought and perception physically affect the brain.

"The brain can re-wire itself and can reorganize under environmental influences," said W.G. Tatton, the director of the University of Toronto's Playfair Neuroscience Unit, who is beginning to work with the McLuhan program. "If you've got massive trauma laid on a culture, there are similar modifications."

Mr. de Kerckhove says these changes will create a new attitude that will insure that the bomb will not be used. He is so confident of this that he is against disarmament, not just because he considers it unattainable. He says the certainty of continuing to hang on the precipice is necessary for the new attitude to emerge.

His only qualm is the growing talk about the efficacy of limited nuclear warfare by military strategists.

story confirmed was fresh evidence of the fact that the surprise attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor 42 years ago was not a surprise at all; that the White House and more specifically Franklin D. Roosevelt, General Marshall and a few others knew very well in the first week of December 1941 that a Japanese naval task force was moving towards Pearl Harbor and that an attack was impending.



Army forces viewing an A-bomb blast in 1955 from five miles away in Nevada

SOME ATOMIC TESTS BEING KEPT SECRET BY ADMINISTRATION

Only 14 Were Disclosed in 1983 — Smallest Explosions Are No Longer Announced

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

The Reagan Administration has been concealing an unknown number of nuclear explosions at the Government's underground test site in the Nevada desert for about a year, according to Government officials and scientists at Federal laboratories that design nuclear weapons.

The tests, never previously disclosed, signify a break with a United States Government policy of announcing all tests that had been in place since 1975.

MONTICELLO, Utah, March 2 — The debate about what to do with highly radioactive waste from nuclear power plants is leaving deep divisions in small towns here, deep in southeastern Utah.

With its uranium mines and mills and long familiarity with radioactivity, this area is a kind of cradle for the nuclear age. Many and probably most of the region's longtime residents seem accordingly to welcome the possibility that, someday in the 1990's, a huge underground repository for high-level nuclear waste may be excavated not far from here.

But among those who have fled mass development elsewhere to settle among southern Utah's pristine mountains and canyons, as well as for some longtime residents who have made the transition from a dependence on mining to a reliance on the tourist trade, the term for the proposed project is "dump," and the idea of one here is anathema.

They object that the two sites under consideration here, located but a few thousand feet from the red rock bluffs and mesas of Canyonlands National Park and under the towering spire of South Sixshooter Peak, would destroy the area's serene beauty and discourage visitors from coming here.

The widows complained that the government still is conducting nuclear tests at Yucca Flat, Nev. The most recent, they said, was Friday, the second test in a week.

Rose Mackelprang said a Salt Lake City hospital in 1964 told her school superintendent husband he had three months to live. He died that night, one of four to die in four years of leukemia in their 600-population town 80 miles downwind from the test site.

"They wait until the wind is blowing in our direction before a test," she said. "For political reasons, the wind can't be blowing toward Las Vegas."

"After the test, my husband was permitted to walk through the ionizing dust up to the crater, take notes for the military, then walk back six miles through the ionizing dust to take his bus, which had been shattered by the impact."

"Ground zero was a hole as big as a Hilton hotel," she said, "and the test was built in a V around it. The animals were put in an outside pen, chickens, dogs, sheep and cats. The men were put at different elevations in trenches. Some stood and some lay. On a ridge up above was a line of dummies. These dummies all wore authentic uniforms, Chinese and Russian uniforms, for the test. The reason for this was to see what these uniforms would withstand. Would they burn up?"

Just as meteorologists like to name destructive hurricanes, so do nuclear scientists identify their more catastrophic devices. Standard World War II handles like the alphabetical Able, Baker, Charlie and Easy sufficed in the early years when the United States was testing small nuclear devices at the Nevada Test Site or Bikini atoll.

First names came next. "Nancy" was a 24-kiloton bomb detonated in Nevada in March 1963. "Harry," 82 kilotons followed in May. By 1968, a year that saw a record 62 nuclear tests in the atmosphere, scientists were using the names of trees, mountains, New Mexico counties and planets.

Since then, the naming of nuclear tests has become a more personal endeavor, often reflecting the tastes of the weapon designers. In recent years, scientists at the two national weapons laboratories, Los Alamos in New Mexico and Livermore in California, have gone in for golfing terms ("Backswing," May 14, 1964), mixed drinks ("Daquiri," Sept. 23, 1966), and parts of sailboats ("Rudder," Dec. 28, 1970).

"It's treated as sort of a fun exercise," says Theodore Scolman, deputy associate director for test operations at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. "Just for the fun of it, I'll ask at a meeting if anyone has any favorite nicknames. For a couple of years, we used names of games. The 12-year-old daughter of one scientist put that list together."

The game list yielded "Baccarat" and "Backgammon," two 20-kiloton hydrogen bombs detonated underground at the Nevada Test Site in 1979. Recently the Los Alamos scientists have shifted to wines. "I had a friend who was a wine aficionado," says Scolman, "and I said how about putting together a list of wines for me. He gave me two lists, wine and wine grapes, and I went for the grapes. You know Livermore has been shooting

cheeses for at least six years," adds Scolman. "They have an inexhaustible supply of names."

The first cheese test was "Edam," set off on April 4, 1976. It was followed by "Silton" and "Camembert" in June of that year, then "Muenster," a one-negation blast under the Nevada desert on Jan. 3, 1978.

The most recently announced U.S. nuclear test was "Dana Blue" on June 9, Roger Ide, director of the test program at Livermore, remembers the name because he took a sample of the cheese up to the test site.

Terry Egan, a weapons information specialist at the Energy Department, is responsible for approving all the names. "I think the labs get a great deal of pleasure out of dreaming up the names to see how exotic they can be," she says. "I have to make sure they meet certain criteria."

The names must be easy to pronounce, they must not have been used before and they cannot be controversial.

"Los Alamos sent in a whole list of names of cities around the world," says Egan. "Well, we don't want to name a test 'Moscow.'"

After she turned down a number of other names, including sacred Indian words, Egan issued a memo to the labs: "Words should not be submitted for approval which contain or imply by their meaning aggressive-ness, a relation to war, weapons, explosives, the military, potentially politically sensitive situations or other categories which in some way reflect on weapons programs."

Future tests will be given names of types of pasta, Spanish names for birds and New Mexico localities.

Asked whether the Energy Department uses names submitted by the public, Egan says it would be a bad precedent. "I think we'd rather not do that," she says. "Everybody in the world would be writing in. They might think it's a contest."

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WASHINGTON — "Little Boy" was the disarming name of the nuclear bomb that wiped out Hiroshima. "Fat Man" nuked Nagasaki. Since the dawn of the nuclear age, the United States has announced the testing of 724 nuclear devices, each with a distinctive moniker.

Just as meteorologists like to name destructive hurricanes, so do nuclear scientists identify their more catastrophic devices.

Standard World War II handles like the alphabetical Able, Baker, Charlie and Easy sufficed in the early years when the United States was testing small nuclear devices at the Nevada Test Site or Bikini atoll.

First names came next. "Nancy" was a 24-kiloton bomb detonated in Nevada in March 1963. "Harry," 82 kilotons followed in May. By 1968, a year that saw a record 62 nuclear tests in the atmosphere, scientists were using the names of trees, mountains, New Mexico counties and planets.

Since then, the naming of nuclear tests has become a more personal endeavor, often reflecting the tastes of the weapon designers. In recent years, scientists at the two national weapons laboratories, Los Alamos in New Mexico and Livermore in California, have gone in for golfing terms ("Backswing," May 14, 1964), mixed drinks ("Daquiri," Sept. 23, 1966), and parts of sailboats ("Rudder," Dec. 28, 1970).

"It's treated as sort of a fun exercise," says Theodore Scolman, deputy associate director for test operations at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. "Just for the fun of it, I'll ask at a meeting if anyone has any favorite nicknames. For a couple of years, we used names of games. The 12-year-old daughter of one scientist put that list together."

The game list yielded "Baccarat" and "Backgammon," two 20-kiloton hydrogen bombs detonated underground at the Nevada Test Site in 1979. Recently the Los Alamos scientists have shifted to wines. "I had a friend who was a wine aficionado," says Scolman, "and I said how about putting together a list of wines for me. He gave me two lists, wine and wine grapes, and I went for the grapes. You know Livermore has been shooting

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Break through barbecue boredom

8. American industrialists traded with the enemy: Some of America's largest and most powerful companies — including DuPont, Chase Manhattan Bank, ITT, General Motors and Standard Oil — collaborated in trade with Nazi Germany, not only before but during World War II, according to a new book by investigative author Charles Higham. Although that accusation is not new, Higham's book adds new credibility to the claims, Jensen said. His assertions are backed by information gathered through Freedom of Information Act requests and searches of the National Archives. He says the corporations either were interested in monetary gain or, in some instances, sympathized with the Nazis and hoped for a German victory, according to Higham. His charges, which the Project found to be apparently credible, have appeared almost nowhere else.

- Nearly 5,000 orbiting objects, ranging in size from a few inches to complete spacecraft and rocket bodies, are cataloged and tracked by NORAD. More than half of those objects are debris from explosions. Others are protective clamshell shrouds ejected from payloads, pieces that have torn away from tumbling satellites, objects ejected deliberately, and unknown items suddenly "spawned" from other objects. A new report says that another 5,000 untracked, but still dangerous, objects are in orbit.

- More than 70 explosions or "fragmentations" have occurred in space since 1960. Some were deliberate, including 19 Russian anti-satellite tests. But most weren't. Of these, 10 were derelict U.S. Delta rocket second stages, some exploding nearly three years after completing their missions. At least seven explosions of all types occurred in 1981 alone.

- Collisions are increasingly probable. Two other Russian craft may have spawned pieces from collisions, but the evidence is circumstantial. A deflated U.S. communications reflector balloon named PAGEOS probably was fragmented by collision in July 1975, but, again, absolute evidence is lacking.

- Near misses (objects passing within 30 miles of each other) are increasing. At least two satellites were put under special watch in 1981 when NORAD radar data predicted closest approach by debris to be less than 1,000 yards. At geosynchronous altitudes alone (22,000 miles) there were 120 near misses in the last six months of 1981. Two active communications satellites passed within six miles of each other in April 1980.

- Microscopic fragments of junk also orbit the Earth. Pits found in Apollo spacecraft windows and a Skylab window brought home for analysis showed traces of aluminum that could only have come from a manufactured item. The finding causes concern for future instruments, such as large telescopes whose optics could be degraded.

WASHINGTON — The area where Soviet interceptors shot down an off-course Korean Air Lines passenger jet contains testing sites for a secret new missile system capable of destroying U.S. nuclear missiles in midair.

If perfected, the Soviet weapon could counter the MX and other U.S. ballistic missiles. Its deployment would violate nuclear arms control treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Details about the new Soviet anti-ballistic missile program and accounts of the use of commercial airliners for spying by some nations were obtained in interviews in the U.S. intelligence community. Because of the sensitivity of the information, many refused to be identified by name, and some would speak only on a "deep background" basis.

Work on the weapon system at sites on the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island has been shrouded — sometimes with sliding roofs and tarpaulins — to conceal it from U.S. spy satellites.

One government official with close ties to the U.S. military intelligence community describes as "extraordinary" recent American attempts to learn more about the missile and its targeting radar.

Reagan's decision to put a permanent manned space station in orbit around the earth will open space for "peaceful economic and scientific gain" and provide a staging base for additional space exploration, according to his advisers.

They've got the most dangerous job in the world — they're the gutsy guys who truck atomic bombs and missile warheads around the country.

Armed to the teeth with .357 Magnum pistols, shotguns and high-powered rifles, these "suicide jockeys" pilot their semi-trailers down America's highways ready for attack.

At any moment, a band of terrorists or unit of enemy agents from a foreign power could attempt an ambush to get their hands on a cargo as dangerous as a live volcano.

"Our drivers look like ordinary truckers — but don't let their looks fool you," said a government source at the Pentagon.

"These guys are fully trained like any army commando unit. They have to be ready for anything."

"Can you imagine what would happen if an A-bomb fell into the wrong hands?"

Because of the danger involved, these nuclear truck drivers are a special breed of macho man.

"If you don't like driving trucks our way — hauling atomic bombs around, shooting guns, strenuous training and keeping in shape — you need not apply," said David

Jackson, a spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department.

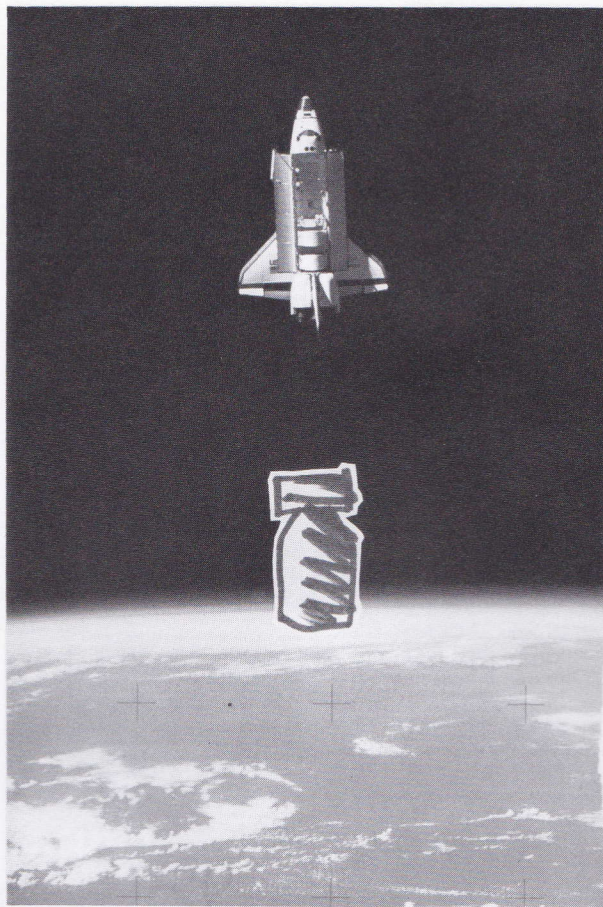
It costs \$27.3 million a year to run the operation. Each truck — disguised to look like a regular semi but fitted with sophisticated protective armor and equipment — costs \$800,000.

The drivers — 160 of them — ride three in a cab. One to drive, one to act as shotgun and the third as a relief man.

They are the best trained civilian force in the world. Each man must earn top security "Q" clearance from the FBI. Besides learning the use of all sorts of firearms, they are trained in hand-to-hand combat and must pass tough fitness tests each year.

And surprise tests are often flung at them. Like a sudden helicopter attack or an assault force hiding in ditches in ambush.

The vehicles are fireproof. In case of attack, the axles can be locked to make it impossible to move a captured truck.



When President Reagan raised possibility of intercepting missiles with advanced technology, two major approaches to which he was apparently alluding were the chemical laser beam weapon and the particle beam weapon. Both weapons would generate intense, precisely directed energy that could destroy a missile. With laser, gases — fluorine and hydrogen — are combined to produce energy in the form of light. This light is amplified by mirrors within weapon until it emerges

as a powerful laser beam. The particle beam weapon begins with production of electrons at cathode grid. They would be accelerated and focused as electron flow is guided by magnets until that flow emerges as a powerful beam that could be aimed to destroy a target. Most scientists consider the laser beam the more feasible of the two weapons. Most theorists envision satellite delivery of these beams, although airplanes or land-based installations are also being studied.

At Norden Systems, your best defense against an environment of uncertainty is our continuing success in winning new defense contracts.

This allows us to provide our career minded employees an environment in which to get ahead—and stay ahead—by working on programs at the outer reaches of military electronics technology—far beyond the scope of current commercial efforts. Programs like MIFASS (Marine Integrated Fire and Air Support System), the most sophisticated command/control system ever developed. Or the B-52 radar modernization; or a synthetic aperture radar enabling aircraft to deliver weapons with pinpoint accuracy from far distances. And a MIL VAX computer with 32-bit architecture for future C³I.

They have now concluded, too, that this entire universe may be embedded in another universe that is far larger but totally unobservable.

Despite deep doubts by many top scientists about President Reagan's call for a high-technology shield against nuclear missiles, the "Star Wars" strategy finds enthusiasm at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

"There are going to be some exciting times around here," said physicist Paul Chranowski, a stubby, brown-haired weapons designer and expert on assessing the battlefield conditions of nuclear war. "There are people around here that are very bullish about this new initiative."

HOUSTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — A secret military payload set for launching on the space shuttle in July has been cancelled, and the shuttle mission will be scrubbed without it, officials of the Air Force and National Aeronautics and Space Administration said tonight.

Moscow's renewed offer to negotiate came after the U.S. House of Representatives voted to block anti-satellite weapons tests for a year provided the Russians continue their moratorium on such tests. It appeared to reflect the Kremlin's desire to push for negotiations with Washington before it is too late to prevent a full-scale arms race in space.

An experimental non-nuclear missile, launched from a Pacific island and guided by an on-board computer, chased down and destroyed a dummy warhead above the Earth's atmosphere in a "major breakthrough" in the U.S. program to develop a defense against long-range Soviet missiles, Pentagon officials said yesterday.

And James Campbell, the project's operations manager, added admiringly as he demonstrated the accelerator's state-of-the-art computerized control room: "The beauty of this system is that it's so destructive — once we get a beam on a target."

Mr. Reagan added that he was "quite sure" that whenever the defensive system became practical — "maybe 20 years down the road" — the Soviet Union and the United States would then be forced to "dispose of" their ballistic missile arsenals since they would be "rendered obsolete."

Mr. Reagan was then asked to comment on the Soviet suggestion that his Administration had "thrown down the gauntlet" and escalated the arms race.

"Maybe they're looking at us in a kind of mirror image," Mr. Reagan said with a smile. "They're having us think like they think."

There's some hidden, deeply rooted thing in the Anglo male American that has to do with inferiority, that has to do with not being a man, and always, continually having to act out some idea of manhood that invariably is violent. This sense of failure runs very deep — maybe it has to do with the frontier being systematically taken away, with the guilt of having gotten this country by wiping out a native race of people, with the whole Protestant work ethic.

Project Managers — Electronic Warfare

Assume direct line responsibility for technical, cost and schedule performance for the development/production of electronic warfare equipment. Generate winning proposals for product improvements/new business. Ensure contractual requirements are met and customer satisfaction is maintained. Requires 6+ years' experience in the development of EW equipment demonstrating project/program management skills and business management ability. BS in technical discipline essential; advanced degree desirable.

10 Million Americans Live In World of Make-Believe

2 ***
Valium eases shell shock

Tiny Nation Says U.S. Preparing to Invade



United Nations

The tiny eastern Caribbean island of Grenada charged yesterday that it is in danger of invasion by the United States — an attack it said "could come within a few days."

He said Grenada — whose main exports are nutmeg, cocoa beans, mace and bananas — was at a loss to know why the United States would want to invade an island of 133 square miles and only 111,000 people.

"Grenada is a threat to the United States, imagine that," Whiteman said.

Whiteman said a "historic pattern" of destabilization of his country, "typical of CIA tactics," had been mounted.

He said the United States had put considerable pressure on international agencies like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank to "block assistance to us."

↑ MARCH 29TH 1983.

Grenada, although small, is 15 times the size of Iwo Jima and of large symbolic value. U.S. soldiers' boot prints on Grenada's soil have done more than the MX will do to make U.S. power credible and peace secure. President Reagan's defense budgets are not, by themselves, a fully effective signal to the Soviet Union of U.S. seriousness. The boot prints prove that the United States will not only procure sophisticated weapons systems but also has recovered the will to use the weapon on which its security rests: the man with a rifle.

Despite the popular misconception that primitive peoples have to scratch relentlessly to eke out a miserable existence, today's hunter-gatherers, although restricted to inhospitable deserts, tropical rain forests, Arctic tundra and other inferior environments, typically work only two to three hours a day to obtain an abundant, nutritious, protein-rich diet. According to Farb, "they are among the best-fed people on earth, and also among the healthiest."

"Based on a careful analysis of evidence, we are convinced that the administration of the United States is planning an imminent invasion of Grenada and that it could come within a few days," he told a news conference.

U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick angrily dismissed the charges in remarks to reporters as she headed for the Security Council for a fourth day of debate on a Nicaraguan complaint that it had been invaded by Honduran-backed exiles.

"I decline to put the statement of the representative of Grenada on a par with that of the president of the United States," she said.

In a broadcast speech last Wednesday, President Reagan charged that Grenada, an ally of Cuba, was building a military and naval air base and "was totally at odds with the pattern of other eastern Caribbean states."

The 1984 total is double the number of people on Earth at the end of World War II.

If the world population continues to grow at its annual rate of 1.7 percent, they said, it will reach 5 billion by 1987 and 6 billion by the turn of the century.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The world's population grew to nearly 4.8 billion in the past year, adding about as many people as live in Mexico and Austria combined.

The Population Reference Bureau, a private Washington research group, estimated today that the world includes 4,762,000,000 people, an increase of nearly 85 million from the estimate a year ago.

One-Third Of Farmland To Lie Idle

Washington

Burdened by huge crop inventories, farmers have signed up to take a record 82.3 million acres out of production this year, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

More than one out of every three acres of land normally planted to the major crops will be idle under a new federal program. That is nearly triple the 30 million acres that administration officials initially hoped to see taken from production.

Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said the signup results are "beyond my wildest expectations."

Reagan was fervid in praising the military and even echoed the Army's recruiting slogan in recounting the case of a proud father whose son wants to enlist and "be all that he can be." The president said the nation's "basic values" were described by the father, who was cited in a recent Newsweek article, when he spoke of his five sons' "assumption that this country is right and just, unless they are shown otherwise."

He argued, in effect, that his national security goals are parallel to the nation's founding spiritual values. He echoed a debating point of the past in praising as a "profound truth" a young father who Reagan said he once heard discussing communism with his daughters. The president said the father declared:

"I would rather see my little girls die now, still believing in God, than have them grow up under communism and one day die no longer believing in God."

There was strong applause as the president delivered this line with dramatic emphasis, and an undertone of cheers could be heard in the hall.

The society presented Reagan with its own patriotism award. In accepting the award, the president said, "It's so easy to love America."

Overall, the U.S. acreage for the crops affected is 230.4 million acres.

According to Agriculture Department records, the 1983 program will involve the most idled land in the history of federal crop programs. The previous high was 64.7 million acres taken from production in 1962.

Block said he expects this year's corn crop to be 6 billion to 6.5 billion bushels, down from the record 8.4 billion bushels in 1982. He said the wheat crop could decline to 2 billion bushels from a record 2.8 billion last year.

"We had strong support almost everywhere you looked. It's going to stimulate prices, it's going to help improve the outlook in rural America," he said.

Pentagon Won't Shoot Doctors to Train Dogs

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 26 — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, responding to protests from Congress and animal lovers, announced today that he would not allow the shooting of dogs to train military doctors in treating gunshot wounds.

The announcement left unclear whether the Pentagon would continue gunshot experiments on other animals such as pigs, goats and monkeys, which other Government agencies use in tests.

Doctor Thomas Zuck, commander of the Letterman Army Institute of Research at the Presidio, said no dogs and only a few other animals have been shot at the institute thanks largely to a quivering, clammy mass of gelatin that almost duplicates human muscle and tissue hit by enemy bullets, bombs and grenade fragments.

"The Secretary of Defense," the announcement said, "has directed that no dogs will be shot for medical experimentation or training by the Department of Defense."

The Defense Department published a brief announcement of Mr. Weinberger's order a few hours after The Washington Post, in today's issue, said the Pentagon planned to start shooting dogs next month at a new firing range in Bethesda, Md.

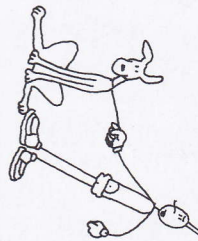
Mr. Weinberger, who owns a male collie, could not be reached for comment.

But dogs have been used at Letterman to study such things as new techniques in open heart surgery, Zuck said. "After surgery, they recover, eat, romp, play. Ultimately, they're put to sleep" so that an autopsy can test the effect of the surgery.

After the path of the ordinance is traced through the gelatin in various tests, an animal — usually a Yorkshire pig — is shot to verify the results in live tissue, Zuck said. Six live pigs and 15 already dead by anesthesia were shot to confirm ballistics tests last year, he said.

The Letterman institute has about 2500 laboratory animals, mostly mice, rats and rabbits but including turtles, chickens, pigs and dogs. A dozen Army veterinarians care for the animals, and only after a review by two review boards are any animals killed as part of experimentation.

"If there are 4 billion people in the world, 2 billion don't live as well as these animals," Zuck said.



YOU WILL BE MADE HAPPY BY RECEIPT OF GOOD NEWS.

Physicians and statisticians who analyze patterns of births in the United States have concluded that the number of babies born with some physical or mental defect has doubled over the last 25 years.

The heart of America is strong, good, and true. The cynics were wrong — America never was a sick society. We're seeing rededication to bedrock values of faith, family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom — values that help bring us together as one people, from the youngest child to the most senior citizen.

The Congress deserves America's thanks for helping us restore pride and credibility to our military. I hope you are as proud as I am of the young men and women in uniform who have volunteered to man the ramparts in defense of freedom and whose dedication, valor, and skill increases so much our chance of living in a world at peace.

People everywhere hunger for peace and a better life. The tide of the future is a freedom tide, and our struggle for democracy cannot and will not be denied. This nation champions peace that enshrines liberty, democratic rights, and dignity for every individual. America's new strength, confidence, and purpose are carrying hope and opportunity far from our shores. A world economic recovery is under way. It began here.

Nowhere is this more true than our next frontier: space. Nowhere do we so effectively demonstrate our technological leadership and ability to make life better on earth. The Space Age is barely a quarter of a century old, but already we've pushed civilization forward with our advances in science and technology. Opportunities and jobs will multiply as we cross new thresholds of knowledge and reach deeper into the unknown.

Our progress in space — taking giant steps for all mankind — is a tribute to American teamwork and excellence. Our finest minds in Government, industry, and academia have all pulled together, and we can be proud to say: We are first, we are the best, and we are so because we are free.

America has always been greatest when we dared to be great. We can reach for greatness again. We can follow our dreams to distant stars, living and working in space for peaceful, economic, and scientific gain.

We have no territorial ambitions. We occupy no countries. We build no walls to lock people in. Americans build the future.

How can we not believe in the goodness and greatness of America? How can we not do what is right and needed to preserve this last, best hope of man on earth?

But our most precious resources, our greatest hope for the future, are the minds and hearts of our people, especially our children. We can help them build tomorrow by strengthening our community of shared values. This must be our third great goal. For us, faith, family, work, neighborhood, freedom and peace are not just words. They are expressions of what America means, definitions of what makes us good and loving people.

I've never felt more strongly that America's best days, and democracy's best days, lie ahead. We are a powerful force for good. With faith and courage, we can perform great deeds and take freedom's next step. And we will. We will carry on the traditions of a good and worthy people who have brought light where there was darkness, warmth where there was cold, medicines where there was disease, food where there was hunger, and peace where there was only bloodshed.

Let us be sure that those who come after will say of us that, in our time, we did everything that could be done: We finished the race, we kept them free, we kept the faith.

Sincerely,

Ron

RONALD REAGAN

World of Barbie®

Barbie® Townhouse

Barbie®
Dream House



furniture
not included
pool not
included

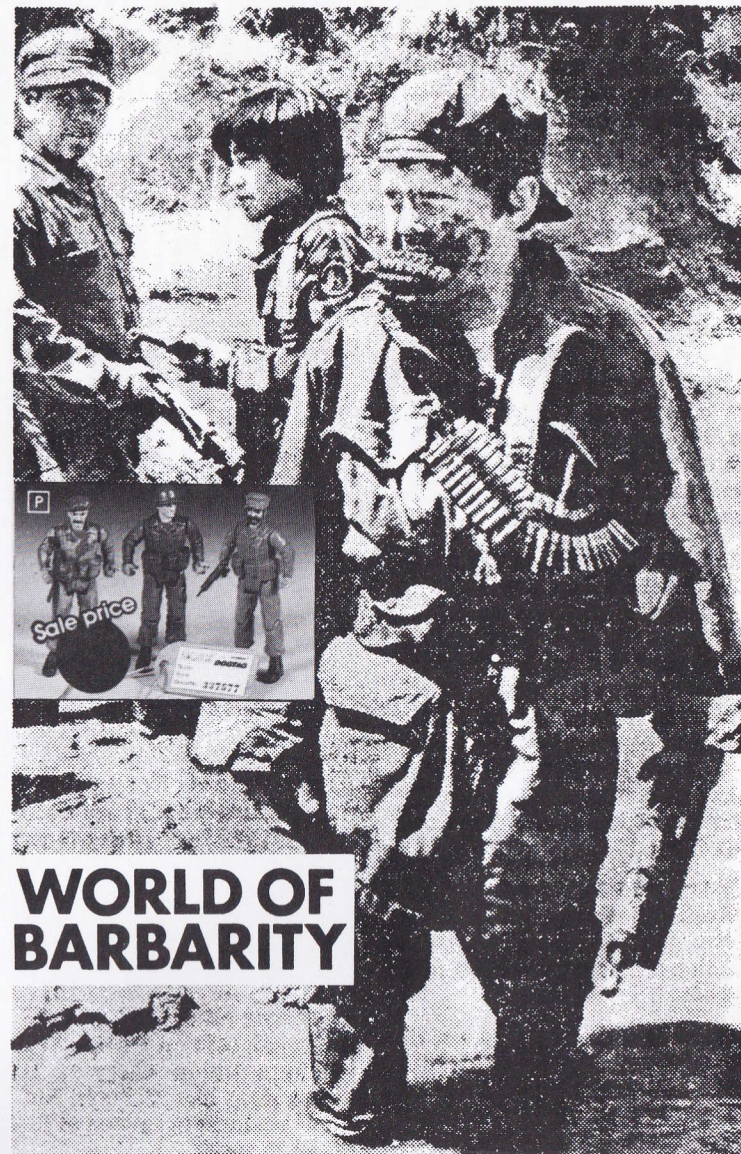
- (1) Barbie® Dream House. 3 solid sections, workable windows and doors, flower boxes. Sturdy plastic with screwed joints. 3' high. 35 lbs. 915769MT Your Price \$68.84... \$79.95†
- (2) Barbie® Townhouse. 6 furnished rooms, non-motorized elevator. Plastic/fiberboard. Assembly required. Over 3 1/4' high. 12 lbs. 469521MT Your Price \$19.92... \$24.95†
- (3) Barbie® Star Traveler Motor Home. Swivel seats; furnished. 3' long. 12 lbs. 692735MT Your Price \$28.84... \$34.95†
- (4) Sun Lovin' Malibu Ken®. 12" doll with tan lines, mirrored sunglasses and bag. 1 lb. 221317MT Your Price \$4.82... \$5.95†
- (5) Sun Lovin' Malibu Barbie®. Long blonde hair, tan lines, twist waist. 11 1/2" H. 1 lb. 221287MT Your Price \$4.82... \$5.95†
- (6) Barbie® Star 'Vette®. Wheels roll. Removable luggage. Some assembly. 3 lbs. 692727MT Your Price \$9.84... \$12.95†
- (7) Barbie's Dog, Beauty. Poseable, plush dog has molded head. Lots of accessories. 1 lb. 771422MT Your Price \$7.97... \$8.95†
- (8) Barbie® Super 'Vette®. Remote controlled car goes forward, reverse, left, right. Can hold 2 dolls. Requires 2 "D" batteries. 2 lbs. 774561MT Your Price \$17.92... \$21.95†
- (9) Beauty Secrets Barbie®. Press her back, she combs her hair, puts on make-up. Accessories. 1 lb. 771414MT Your Price \$6.82... \$8.95†
- (10) Sport & Shave Ken®. Draw on beard, help him shave it off. Poseable. Accessories. 2 lbs. 774553MT Your Price \$6.82... \$8.95†
- (11) Kissing Barbie®. Kisses with real sound. Pink dress, special lipstick, stand. 1 lb.



Beauty
Secrets
Barbie®

Sport
& Shave
Ken®

Kissing
Barbie®



WORLD OF BARBARITY

- E** G.I. Joe Motorized Battle Tank With Figure. Forward, reverse, turns left/right. Turret swivels 360°. Cannon elevates. 2 "D" batts. (not incl.) 846-907 *Consumers price \$16.93... \$21.95†
- F** G.I. Joe Attack Vehicle With Figure. Movable twin machine guns that elevate. Tow hook to transport other G.I. Joe vehicles. 846-923 *Consumers price \$7.77... \$9.95†
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- M** G.I. Joe Figure Assortment. Poseable. 3" figures. Infantryman, Rifleman/Machine Gunner. 846-964 Reg. \$7.97... \$7.47
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- Q** Tank Dashboard. Authentic dashboard. Includes manual, binoculars, map, more. 852-798 Reg. \$12.97... \$10.97
- R** G.I. Joe Walkie Talkie. Two solid state receivers. Belt clip, 7 section antenna, push and hold tab button, volume control and on/off button. 847-269 *Consumers price \$9.97... \$12.95†
- S** 24 Figure Combat Case. 846-924 Reg. \$4.97... \$4.47
- T** G.I. Joe Amphibious Personnel Carrier. Truck carrier for G.I. Joe figures. (Figure not incl.) 846-946 *Consumers price \$11.97... \$13.95†
- V** G.I. Joe Boat. 11" long. With 11 accessories and 9 figures. 852-822 Reg. \$7.57... \$7.47



DANCING

This is a high-contrast, black and white abstract graphic. It features two large, bold, sans-serif text elements, both reading "DANCING". The text is white and set against a black background. The first "DANCING" is positioned in the upper left quadrant, tilted at an angle. The second "DANCING" is located in the lower left quadrant, also tilted. The background is a complex, organic shape made of black ink or paint, with various blotches, splatters, and irregular edges. There are several small, dark circular spots scattered throughout the white space, resembling ink splatters or dust. The overall effect is dynamic and energetic, suggesting movement and rhythm.

DANCING

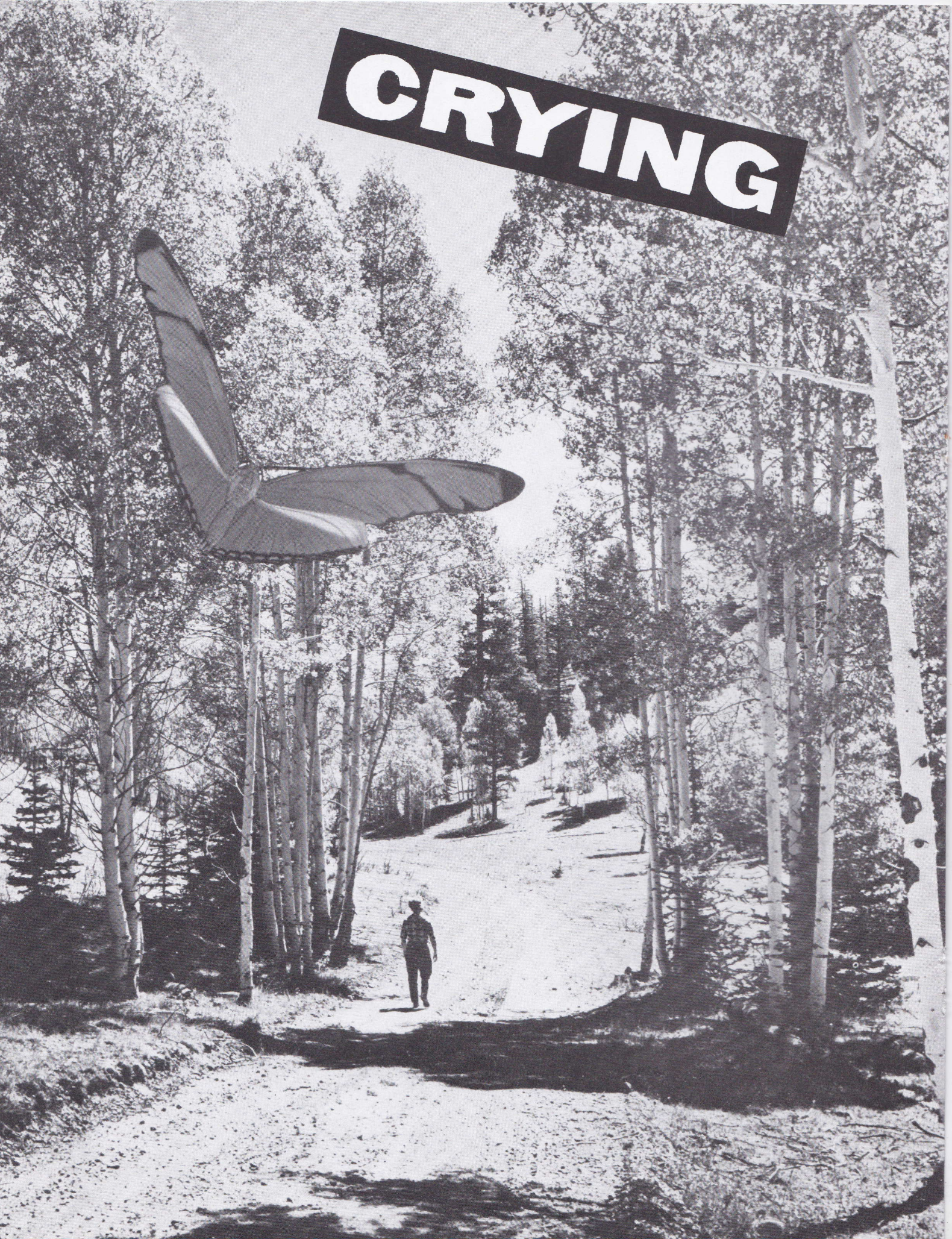


FALLING

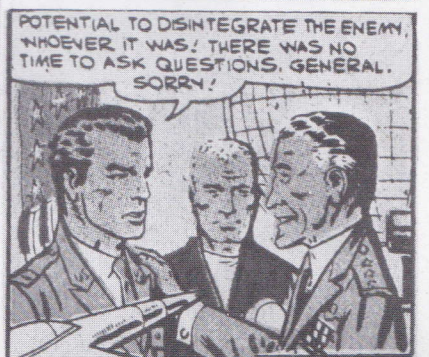
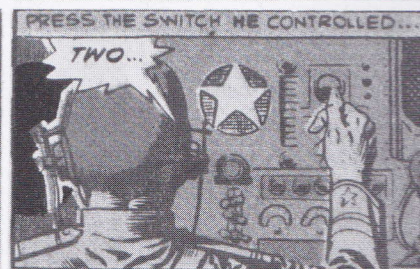
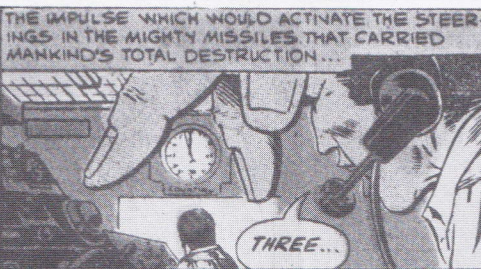
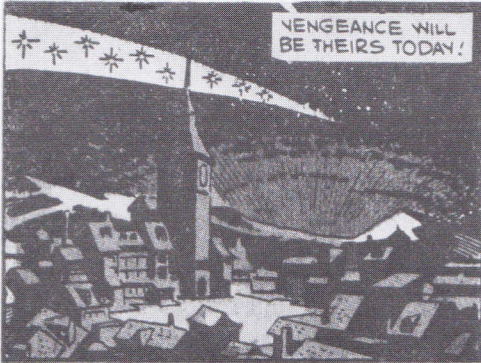
A black and white photograph showing a person in silhouette falling from a high altitude. The person is positioned in the upper center of the frame, with their arms and legs outstretched. The background is a vast, textured expanse of clouds or a mountainous landscape, creating a sense of depth and isolation. A prominent vertical white line runs down the left side of the image, possibly indicating a page fold or a structural element. In the lower right corner, the word "FALLING" is written in large, bold, white capital letters, tilted diagonally upwards from left to right, set against a black rectangular background.

FALLING

CRYING









The high-flying U-2 spy plane, whose photographic eye misses very little, is being used by federal agents to spot marijuana plants growing in several states, it was reported last night.

NBC News said the U-2 reconnaissance jet, the type flown by Francis Gary Powers in 1960 when he was shot down over Russia, is being sent on secret flights over Northern California, Oregon and at least three other states to pinpoint the location of marijuana crops. Authorities then follow up with raids on the pot fields.

Today, the average person's name and some part of his or her life appear in an estimated 39 federal, state and local-government data banks plus an additional 40 private-sector files. On a typical day, every name passes from one computer to another five times.

"Through the use of the computer, there is a danger that the loss of privacy will be greatly expanded in this country," warns Representative Glenn English (D-Okla.). "I don't see this as a conscious desire on the part of Big Brother to peek into our lives, but the new technology is very attractive to enforcement agencies in government."

Many police cruisers are now equipped with radio-link computer terminals that can "run" the license-plate number of a passing car in less than 10 seconds and come back with data on the owner and on whether any warrants are outstanding against him. The 20 million names in police computer files of the 50 states and in the FBI's National Crime Information Center are open to police departments across the country. An additional 40 million names are listed manually.

"The technology is there," he said, to tell less dangerous criminals: "Your house is your jail, son. You go there and you stay there." He said police officers could call the house periodically through the night and identify the criminal by his voice, or a band with a heartbeat-detecting sensor could be attached to the criminal's body, signaling his whereabouts.



Outcry in the 1960s. When President Lyndon Johnson first proposed keying all government files to a central computer in the mid-1960s, Americans rose up in anger and Congress promptly scuttled the idea. President Gerald Ford stepped in to veto two other proposed government computer networks.

"Today, you don't need a central data bank with all the records collected in a single location," says Jerry Berman, Washington legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union. "More and more computers are interactive, and they can talk to each other. Modern technology allows decentralization of data that can then be reassembled with pushing a single button. What we are seeing now is new technology undermining the protections and producing results that Congress objected to strongly 10 years ago."

The nine-digit Social Security number has become what the system's founders swore it never would be—a citizen-identification number. Virtually every form to be filled out asks for the number. It is the serial number of military personnel. It is attached to every bank account, credit report, insurance application or claim, loan application and tax return. In about a dozen states, it serves as the driver's-license number.

The Defense Department has set up a special unit for intelligence gathering and covert operations to supplement the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency, according to several officials and others familiar with the new unit and its activities.

The sources said that the new Pentagon unit, which they identified as the Army Intelligence Support Activity, was intended to operate around the world, and that two of its current missions were in El Salvador and in support of the anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Americans bugged by super-secret court: It's not mentioned in the United States Court Directory. It isn't listed as an official government operation. It doesn't appear in the Government Organizational Manual. But since its inception in 1978, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court has heard 962 requests for covert electronic surveillance on American citizens. It has approved every one.

The court is so secretive it meets in a sealed, lead-lined vault inside the Justice Department's Washington, D.C., headquarters.



Thus, in an essay on "Writers and Society, 1940-3," written during the war, he warned that "The danger is that the State will take over everything; the State everywhere has discovered its inexhaustible source of wealth — the working hours of the individuals who compose it. . . . the State-owned nation will have nothing in common with the dream of international Socialism, since it will always be in total competition with the others, and therefore have to ration and overwork its members while taxing both their work and their earnings. Its weapons will be propaganda, bureaucracy, and a secret police with every man his own informer. . . ."



Pocket sized tape recorder detector lets you know if someone is secretly recording your conversation.

Micro-miniature hidden bug detection system lets you know if you're being bugged.

Ultra compact high powered portable communication system.

Miniature voice stress analyzer lets you know when someone is lying.

Built-in scrambler for total telephone privacy.

Super sensitive bomb sniffer warns you of hidden explosives.

Incredible 6 hour recorder—so small it fits in a cigarette pack.

Portable defense system gives you non-harmful protection against attackers.

Lined with bullet proof fabric that shields you against .357 Magnum.

World's first wireless telephone with an incredible 30 mile range.

For the past four years, Hanes' lab has been exploring the use of brain-wave analysis — particularly a brain wave known as the p300 — as a means of determining an individual's level of attention and cognitive processing.

Within the next 10 years, Hanes predicts that Westinghouse could market a complete system that could monitor the mental processing efforts of employees even as they worked.

An electrode would pick up the relevant brain waves, and a transmitter would beam them into the signal-analysis computer. That computer would flash a warning if the brain-wave analysis revealed that someone's attention had wandered too far or their mental stress level had climbed too high.

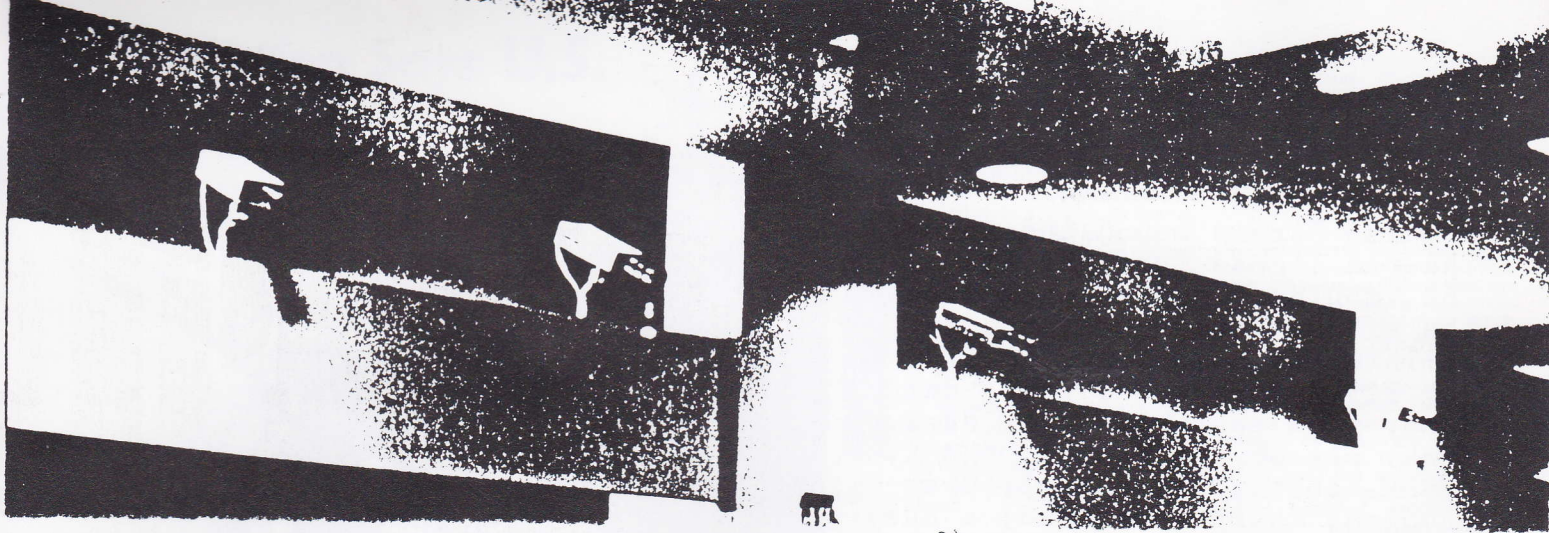
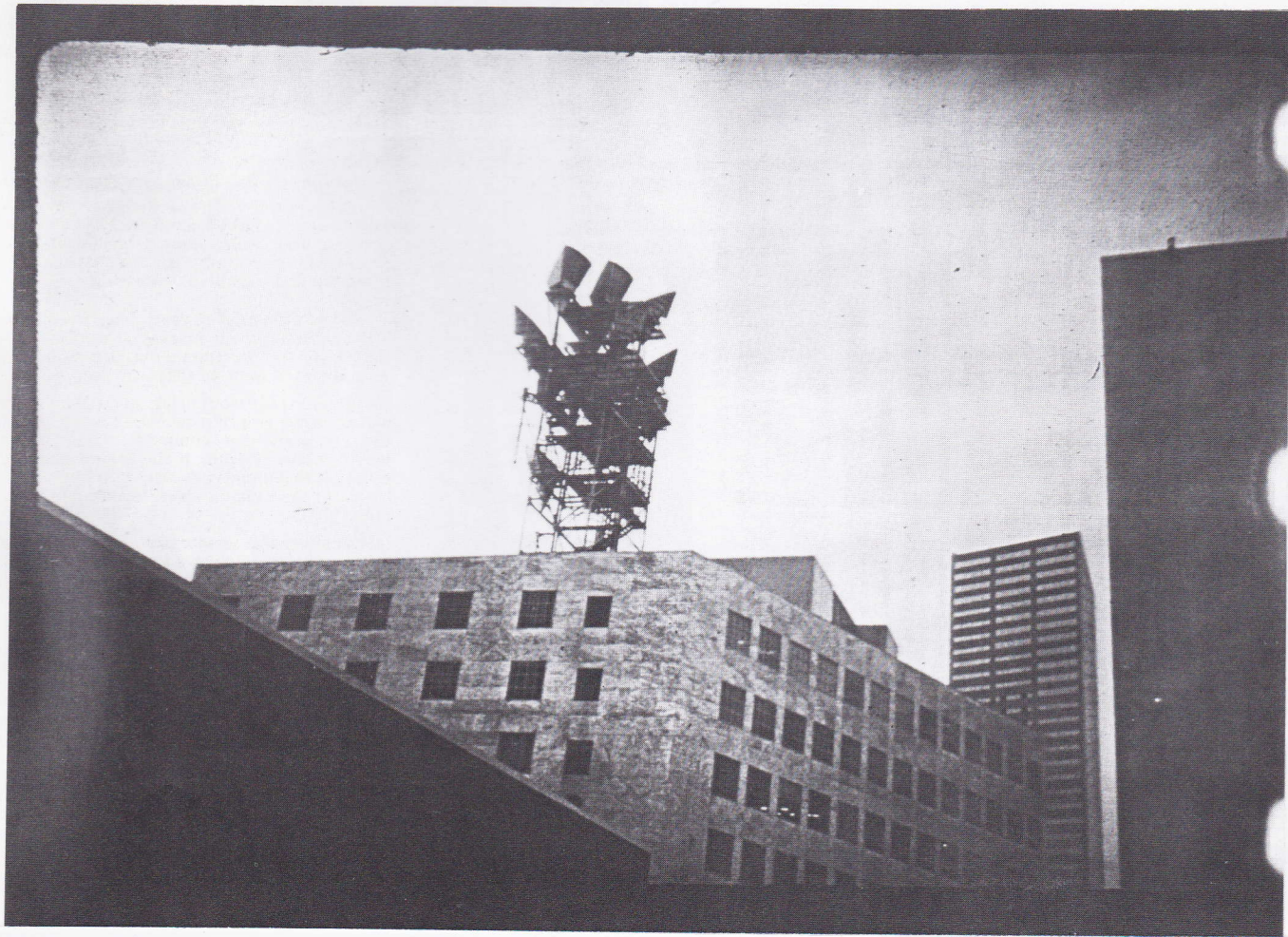
What's more, asserts Oswald, the potential of instantaneous brain-wave analysis as a work-monitoring tool may be a real threat to the individual's privacy. "The elements of this technique seem to pose questions about invading the innermost being of a person."

However, says Arthur Miller, a Harvard Law School professor who is an expert on the right to privacy, brain-wave monitoring "wouldn't violate any constitutional rights. At the moment, there is no federal law that would prohibit employers from (using the technique).

But he points out that "the ability to get any form of production out of your employees — whether it be physical or mental productivity — is what enterprise is all about.

SURVEILLANCE.

THE MAIL'S BEEN OPENED
THE PHONE IS TAPPED
THERE'S AN UNMARKED MAN
IN AN UNMARKED CAR
PARKED ACROSS THE STREET
THAT'S HOW YOU TELL THEM
OF COURSE
EVERYONE ELSE HAS MARKS
TRACES OF HUMANITY
HOPE FOR A BETTER WORLD
BUT LITTLE GREY MEN
WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT
ISSUE PAPER KNIVES
LIKE IT JUST AS IT IS
AND THEY DON'T WANT
YOU OR ME
ROCKING THE BOAT
MAKING WAVES
SINKING THE SHIP
SO THEY WATCH AND LISTEN
AND THEY DON'T LIKE WHAT
THEY HEAR
AND THEY DON'T LIKE WHAT
THEY SEE
THEY HAVE A VISION OF ORDER
AND PEACE AND FREEDOM
THAT'S WHY THEY VIOLATE
YOUR PRIVACY
TO GUARANTEE DEMOCRACY
WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN
IF YOU DON'T LIKE THEIR
METHODS
"I'D LIKE TO HELP YOU SON,
BUT YOU'RE TOO SMART TO
VOTE"
WELL IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE
THIS IS THE FREE WORLD
AH, THE FREE WORLD
AN IDEA WHOSE TIME
HAS NOT YET COME.



LAND OF THE FREE.

The sirens sound and sound.
The red lights turn and flare.
The ambulance drives past slowly.
The window wound down, sudden
splinter of noise.

First the sound. Damp, damp,
damp, then sharper; dark, dark,
dark; closer and louder; chock,
chock, chock; olive drab, drab
machine, thumps overhead; a huey
gunship propels over the sunlit
garden.

Peacetime in San Francisco.
War torn in Central America.
With one-of-those-portable-
ground-to-air-missiles (carried
by the infantryman into battle;
the soldier of tomorrow here to-
day) we could blow the fucking
thing out-of-the-sky. Out of the
sky. Heat seeking destruction
rushing up from deck with view
of city, potted plants, climbing
rose, shade of trees.

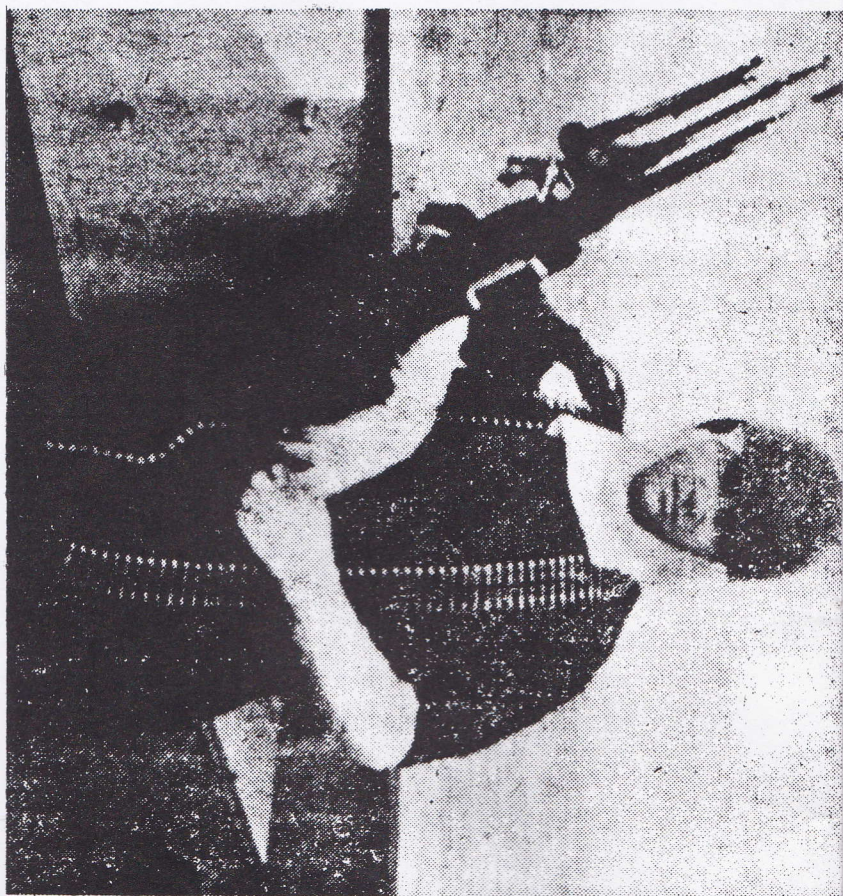
Drinking tea we watch the
gaudy explosion; metal shards,
plexi-glass, engine blocks, dials
switches, relays, seat upholstery;
burnt and powdered bone, fried
blood, torn organs; falling onto
our neighbors gardens, smashing
through roofs, breaking bits of
cars, bouncing on asphalt in the
middle of the street.

Just another sunny afternoon
before the fog comes in. We sleep
at night troubled only by our
dreams. Not startled awake and
dragged out, horrified, onto dirt
streets, humiliated, mutilated,
terminated.

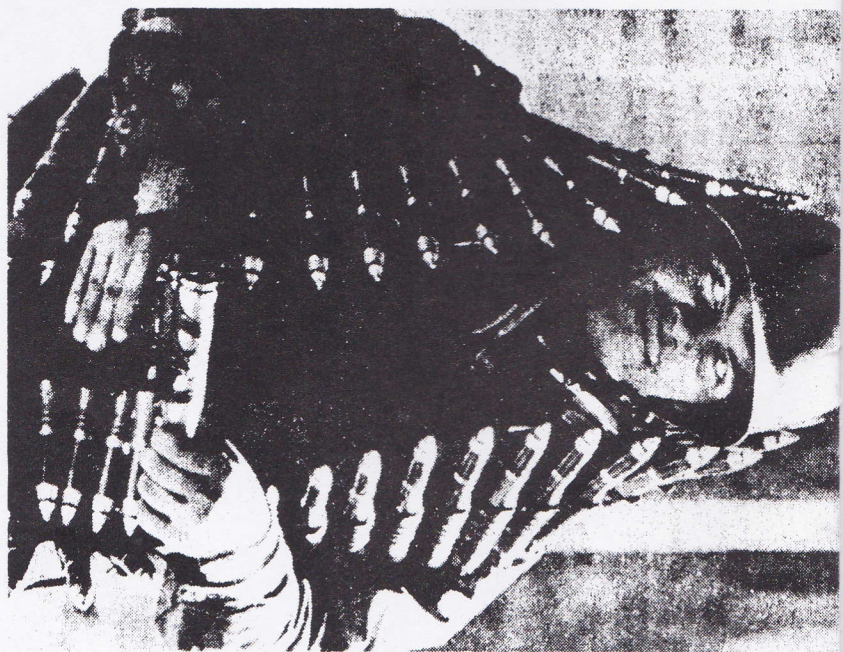
In the mail next morning is a
request from Amnesty Inter-
national, for money to end the
torture:

"If a more ghastly, unspeak-
able horror than the torture of
small children, so well documen-
ted in our report, has ever been
devised, I'm glad I'm unable to
imagine it."

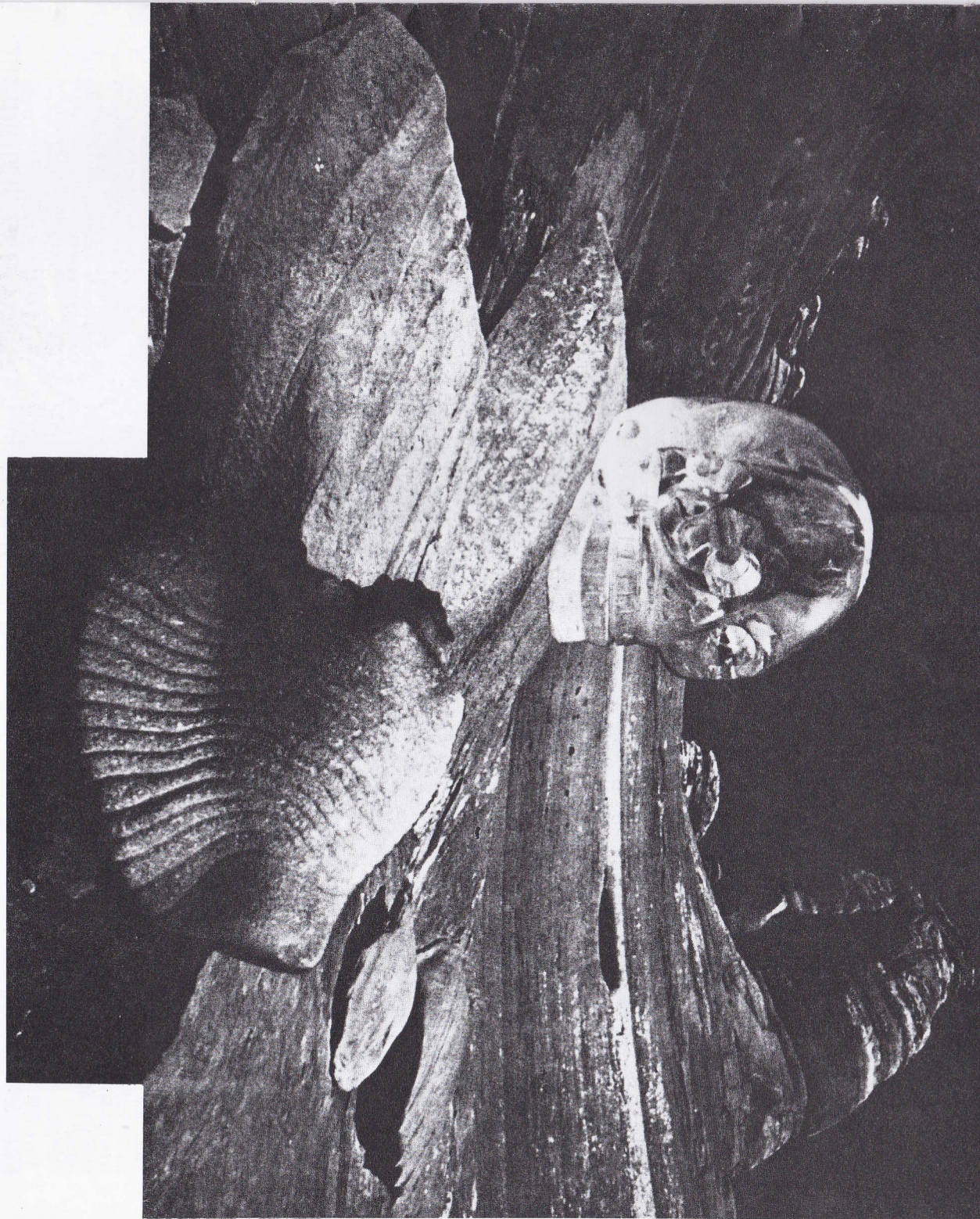
But, being human, we can try.



HERO



REBEL



WE'RE SO ADAPTABLE.

THE DINOSAURS STUMBLE, FALL,
AND ARE EXTINCT.
THEN ALONG COMES MAN.
THE FOREST RECEDES IN FRONT OF HIM.
THE LAND TURNS TO DUST.
AND BLOWS AWAY.
GREAT PLAGUES. ARE FOLLOWED BY
WHOLE CONTINENTS AT WAR.
STILL WE SURVIVE.

GENERATIONS ARE LOST IN BATTLE.
MILLIONS ARE GASSED.
THOUSANDS BURNED.
MELTED.
RADIATED.
GENETICALLY ALTERED.

THE HILLS ARE PAVED OVER.
VALLEYS ARE FLOODED.
CONCRETE HOUSES BUILT.
PEOPLE MOVE INTO THEM.
PRISONS FILL UP.
ACID RAIN FALLS.
CHEMICALS LEAK.
NUCLEAR POWER.
BREATHES CONTAMINATION.
NUCLEAR WEAPONS THREATEN.

TAXES BUY TORTURE.
THE ECONOMY FALTERS.
AGAIN AND AGAIN.

HOMELESS.
HUNGER.
JUST TO GET OUT OF
THE RAIN AND COLD.

OUR LIVES BECOME INTOLERABLE.
WE TOLERATE.

WE'RE SO ADAPTABLE.

The day stretches out, demonstrating a connection between heat and time. Not just those "long hot summer afternoons", but time having substance, being subject to simple laws of physics, expanding like iron with the heat.

CONFESSIONS OF A CITY DWELLER.

Cities import people in large numbers from the countryside. Looking for employment, 'expanded horizons', or human companionship, they are put to work exploiting the very land they have come from. They cannot go back now, their lives are dependent on the resources taken from their former home. Water from the dammed rivers, meat cut from the animals, paper pulped and pressed from the forests. The people and the raw materials are processed and refined; white bread from whole grains, sophistication from perception. Large forces of public and private police are available to ensure the new found security within the walls.

Losing affinity with the elements, running from the rain that falls; understandable when it splashes off inflexible buildings and then pools on concrete around your feet, and the wind blows the hat off your head and under a car.

From the hermetic, airconditioned blocks in the narrow heart of the city, the big corporations, or even the small businesses, extend their reach and influence to the countryside beyond. It has been forgotten that the cities are themselves built on once open land. Haven't they always been here? The country is just a place outside the city, where you go to get away from it all, merely an appendage of city life, a subjugated playground for the suffocating.

still the city is not content, It must reproduce itself in its own image. Expanding, eroding, and destroying until it meets another city advancing towards it.

There is much rejoicing. The ceremony of the golden spike. The ribbon cutting and the ground-breaking, as the highways and the railroads link up.

Now the spaces between the cities can be filled in. Real estate opportunities abound. Rock-bottom prices soon to be sky-high rents. The simple names of nature subverted.

As the asphalt pours and the ideal homes rise, the forests and fields are remade as golf courses, parks and gardens. How green is the city now, how amenable.

IT'S A GREAT PLACE TO START.

"Join the army", says the recruiting officer. "It's not just to get a college education or acquire a technical skill. What they won't tell you in these here colourful brochures is that the best thing about being a soldier is being allowed, in fact required, to act out your darkest fantasies; legally and without fear of reprisal.

In combat situations, whether it's in Vietnam, Grenada, or Central America, you can blow up buildings, set fires, defoliate forests and sink ships.

Best of all, you can tear the human body to pieces, using guns, knives or your bare hands.

Haven't you always wanted to shoot someone? To watch their head explode like a ripe watermelon, see the organs tumble out of their split body, hear their screams as you torture them into insanity? To say nothing about what you can do to women. All in the line of duty. And you get paid too.

Come on, step right up boys, step outside of society's restrictions. In the army your dreams can come true."

TODAYS' ARMY. LIVE THE FANTASY.
BE ALL THAT YOU CAN BE.



AFRAID OF THE DARK.

Far above the forest floor, we rest in the branches of the great spreading trees. Clouds cover the moon.

Suddenly we are awakened by the sound of terror. Great pieces of dark sky flap over our heads. Bone sharp teeth glint.

Gathering our young, calling urgently to our kin, we clamber down the trees and scramble across the ground.

We run and keep running until, hysterical from fear and exhaustion, we reach the edge of the forest.

Ahead of us, the open plain, bleak and unsheltered, stretches into the future.

We huddle together desperately waiting for the rising sun.

Gathered together in the darkened room, the flickering light from the little box falls on our passive faces.

Shadowed forms pass in the street below, separated from us by locks and bolts.

The light from the screen fills our eyes racing along the optic nerve to the brain.

We have broken up the night with street lights, floodlit the game fields, set off fireworks, raked the sky with searchlights and laser light shows.

Tracer bullets, flares and mortar shells flashlight the dark.

And we have let loose the best, the brightest, light of all. The one we want to see again, shining "like a million suns".

Oh God, make it bright, we're still afraid of the dark.

ROOMS.

Confined at first in the womb, we are born into a hospital room. Taken home, we are placed in the cot with wooden bars.

Later the bars will be removed but the memory of them does not fade. The wooden poles stay hard and shiny.

As we grow, we move from our parents room to a room of our own.

We have the run of the house

although restrained at meal times in a high chair.

We are taken out. Walked in a harness in large public spaces.

We go to school in echoing institutions.

We start work in square buildings.

We live at first in a small flat, then, having married, in a small house.

As we prosper, we gain more space.

A bigger house and a two car garage.

Having expanded as far as possible, our world then begins to shrink.

Aging, we are confined at first to our house. Our movements have become less expansive and we are enfolded at last in our bed.

Dying, we are placed in a box scarcely bigger than our body. The box in turn fits neatly into the ground.

We have grown and we have shrunk, gone from room to room thinking and acting our own version of life in this world.

THE LUDDITES TRIED TO STOP IT.

The Trojan horses are just skeletons now. The Industrial Revolution is over. The machines lost. They have no heart, their bodies are unsound.

Your new car falls apart. The bridges are unsafe. The buildings of toxic manufacture are unsightly and stained. The cameras watch you, you look for a way out. Some way to live among the machinery, now that the Revolution is over.



GET THE CREATURES STIRRING.

CORRUPT

RELICS

OF A

CARELESS

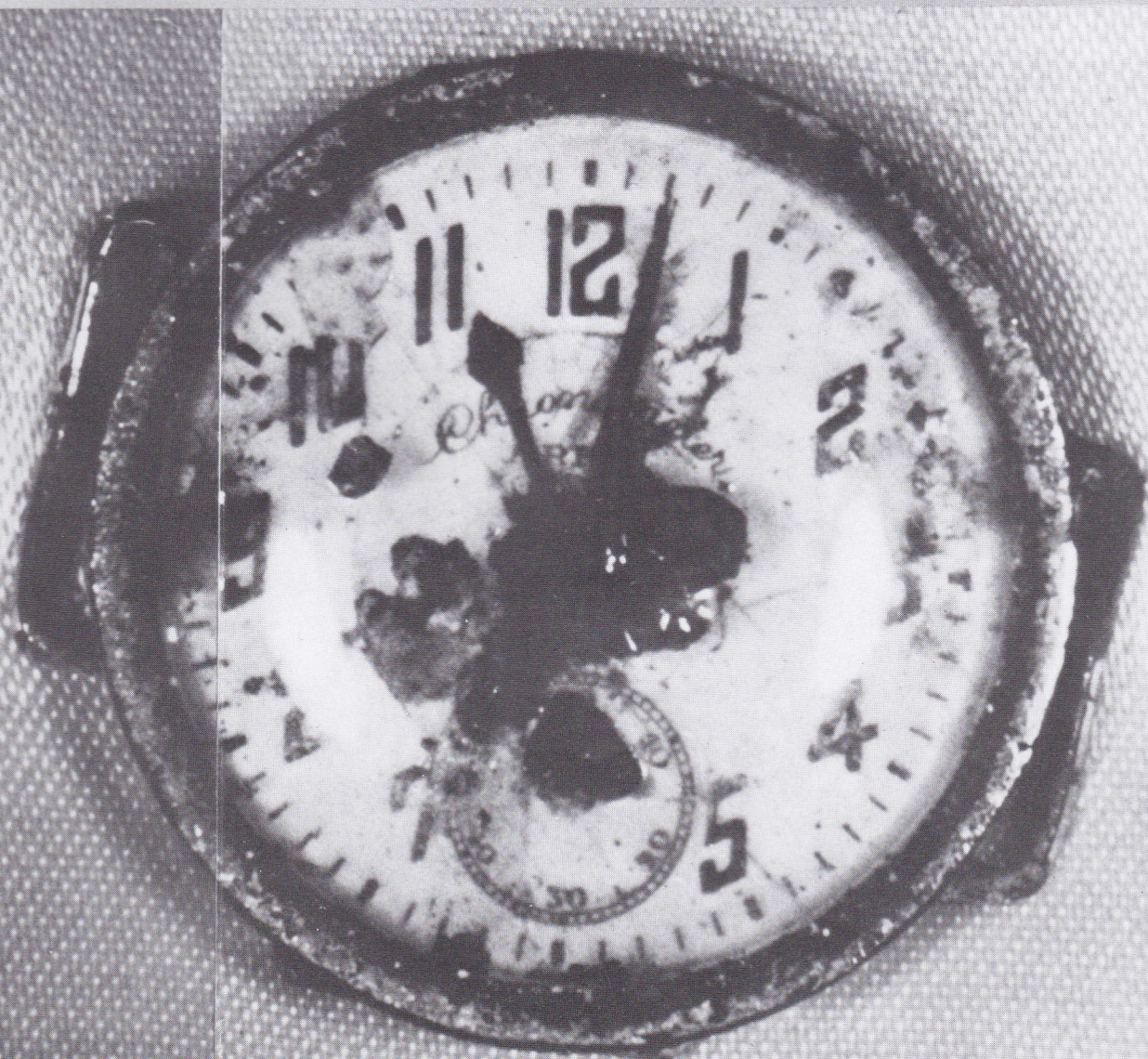
WORLD

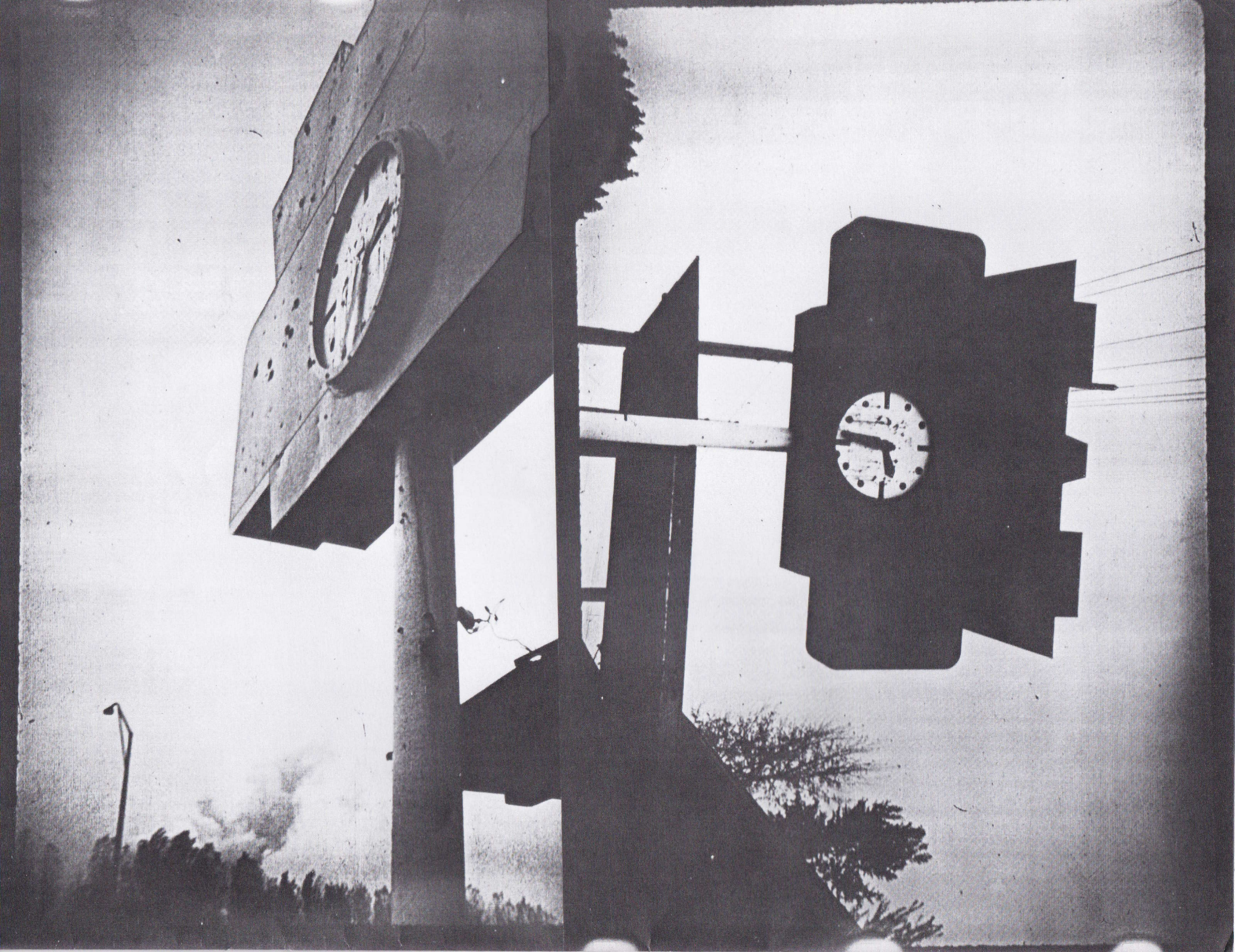
Smithsonian Institution Blues.

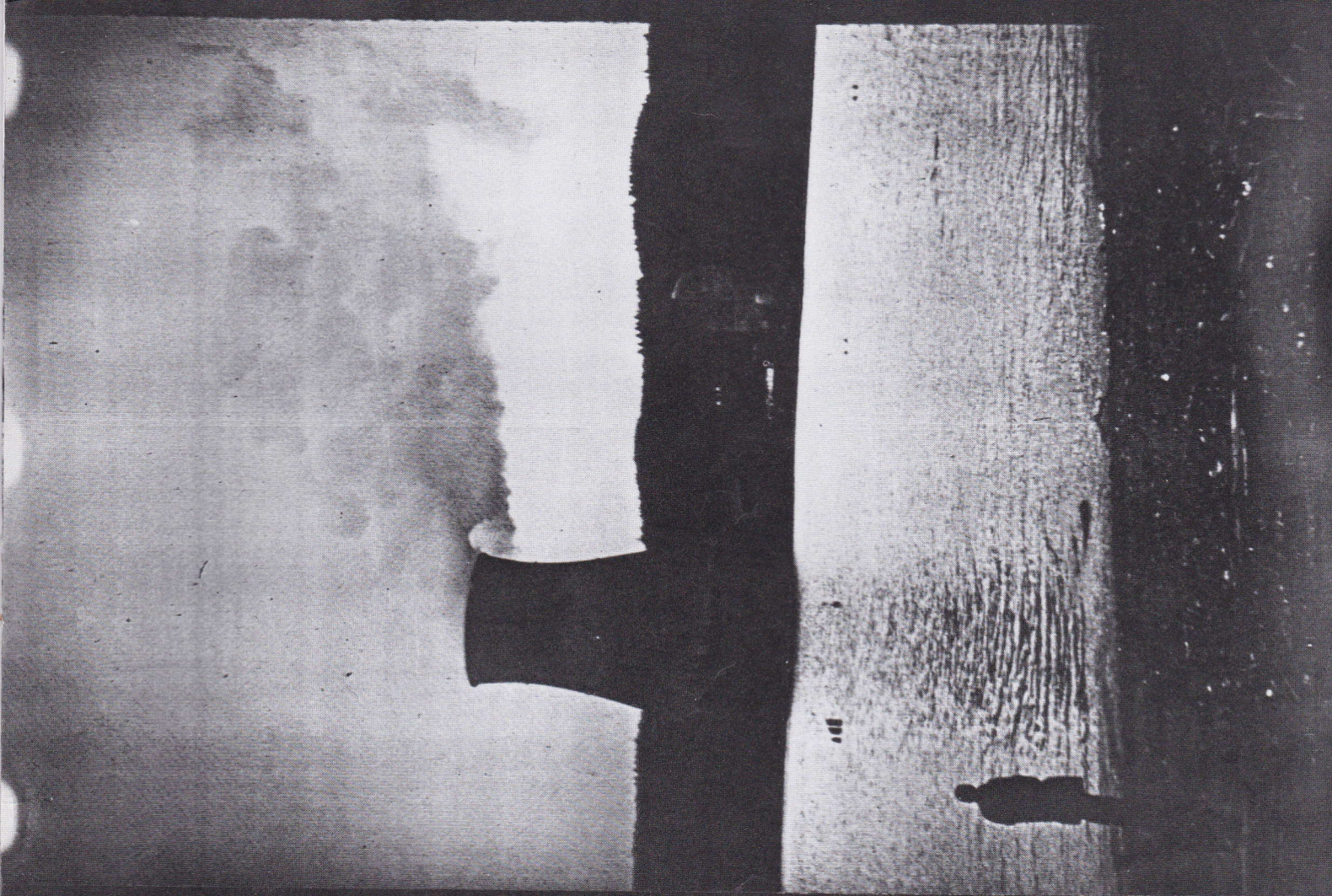
HIROSHIMA



NAKASAKI









It's not
too late!